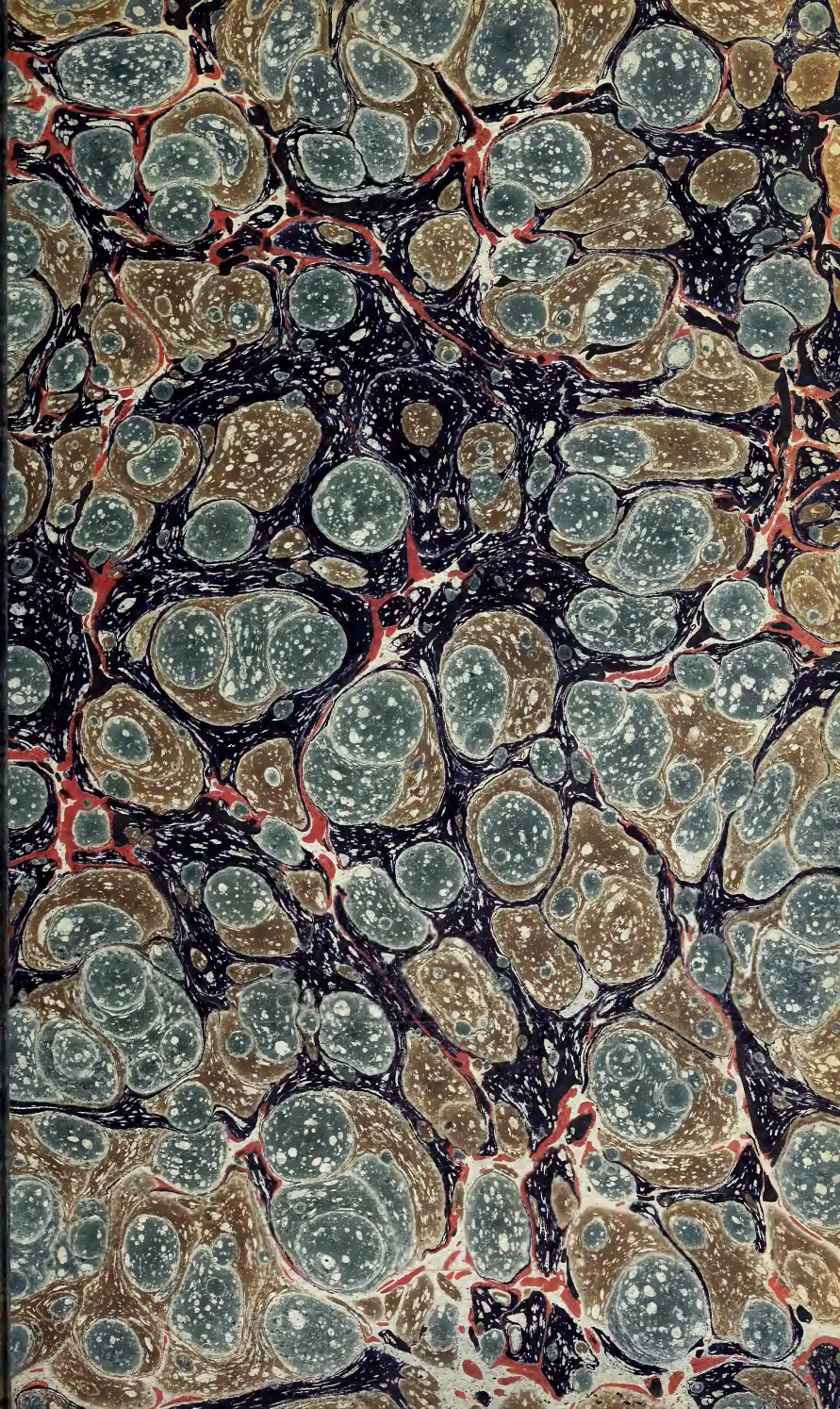
From the Library of
Frank Simpson



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/beautiesofenglan103brit

THE

Beauties

of

ENGLAND AND WALES:

OR

DELINEATIONS

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORICAL and DESCRIPTIVE.

Vol. X. Part III.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

London Pub. Edmd. by Wm. Harr. & Co. Paul's Church Yard, Dec. 1. 1814.

THE

BEAUTIES

OF

England and Wales:

OR,

ORIGINAL DELINEATIONS,

TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,

OF

EACH COUNTY.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BY

THE REV. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE.

VOL. X.

PART III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS; LONGMAN AND CO.; J. WALKER; R. BALDWIN; SHERWOOD AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDEE; B. AND R. CROSBY AND CO.; J. CUTHELL; J. AND J. RICHARDSON; CADELL AND DAVIES; C. AND J. RIVINGTON; AND G. COWIE AND CO.

1815.

N
6781
B381

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX;

OR, AN

HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL, & DESCRIPTIVE

Survey

OF THE

METROPOLIS OF GREAT-BRITAIN:

INCLUDING

SKETCHES OF ITS ENVIRONS,

AND A

TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES IN THE ABOVE

COUNTY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BY

THE REV. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS; LONGMAN AND CO.; J. WALKER; R. BALDWIN, SHERWOOD AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDEE; B. AND R. CROSBY AND CO.; J. CUTHELL; J. AND J. RICHARDSON; CADELL AND DAVIES; C. AND J. RIVINGTON; AND C. COWIE AND CO.

1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is with considerable pleasure I now close the present Volume, descriptive principally of the City of London, properly so called. The candid Reader will have observed the difficulty under which it has been executed, arising chiefly from a deficiency of information respecting the precise plan intended to have been adopted by my predecessor, had he completed it.

I have found it totally impossible to conclude, as was intended, the Description of London and Westminster with this Third Part; and, rather than suppress or mutilate several highly important materials, I have deemed it more conformable to the plan of a work of such a nature to comply with the wishes of several Subscribers, and to give the History, and Description of the ancient City of Westminster, and the innumerable improvements in its Liberties and immediate neighbourhood, in a small distinct Part, or Volume. An arrangement of this kind will certainly require no apology to those who duly appreciate the value of a publication like the present one; and every thing shall be done in the succeeding Part to render it useful, original, and acceptable to the Subscribers.

Concerning

Concerning the Third Part now closed, I have but little farther to observe.—That no industry has been wanted, the regular appearance of the numbers will verify. And as to the judgment that has been exercised in the collection and arrangement of the materials, my readers will differ. In one or two instances, perhaps, the descriptions will appear somewhat lengthened and disproportionate. It is difficult at all times to avoid these discrepancies; but the reader may rest assured that they shall be avoided as much as possible. Where they have occurred, at the time, they appeared to me necessary and important.

To mention the various persons by name to whom I am indebted for their assistance and communications would present a list of names honourable to my work; but much too long for this Advertisement. Those to whom I am personally known will, I am certain, give me credit for a proper sense of their kindness; and others will judge of the estimation in which I hold their obliging communications by the liberal use which I have here made of them.

With respect to Books and MSS, I can only observe, that I have made such use of all that have come in my way as I thought would enrich or aid my own exertions; and I have never wilfully omitted to acknowledge my authorities.

London, July 5th, 1815.

THE

BEAUTIES

OF

England and Wales.

MIDDLESEX.

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY, GRORGE III. TO THE PEACE OF PARIS, IN 1814.

IN an earlier part of this work,* mention was very briefly made of the great national Jubilee, kept in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day; and with that short allusion the Editor closed his narrative of historical events. Since that time the City of London has witnessed many events of magnitude. They will be noticed in their order in this Chapter.

The City of London, as on all occasions for shewing their loyalty, was not wanting in the attention due to a circumstance of such importance as the Jubilee. At an early hour the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells in the different churches; and at half past ten the Lord Mayor proceeded from the Mansion House to Guildhall, in the City state Coach, drawn by his set of six beautiful grey horses, preceded by the trumpets sounding, and the band of the West London Militia playing God Save the King. At Guildhall his Lordship being joined by the members

* Part I. page 608.

of the Corporation, at half past eleven, the procession moved from thence to St. Paul's Church. In the large space between the iron gates and the west door, the West London Militia received his Lordship with presented arms; and on entering the west door of the Cathedral, he was received by the Dean and Chapter. The centre aisle to the choir was lined on each side by the River Fencibles, in full uniform. A most excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain, from the 8th of the Second of Kings, and the 66th verse. "And they blessed the King, and went into their tents joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness the Lord had done for David, his servant, and for Israel his people."

The Coronation Anthem was performed previous to the sermon, by the full choir with great effect. The procession returned about three o'clock, in the same order. At five o'clock, the Corporation were introduced up the grand staircase in front of the Mansion House, the trumpets sounding during their entrance into the vestibule. The building had been previously decorated with a splendid illumination, consisting of elegant devices of the Oak, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, in coloured lamps. In the centre was a radiant display of G. R. and the Crown, with "Long may he reign." On entering the grand Saloon, lined by the band of the West London Militia, playing God Save the King, Rule Britannia, &c. the company were individually received by the Lord Mayor in his robes of state. The Saloon was brilliantly lighted with several large Grecian lamps beautifully painted; and at half past five, the doors of the magnificent Egyptian Hall were thrown open, illuminated by the blaze of innumerable lamps, arranged round the pillars, and the elegant lustres and chandeliers suspended from the roof. The tables were laid out with the greatest taste, and covered with an elegant and hospitable dinner, the whole of it served in plate; and there was a plentiful supply of Madeira and Red Port of superior quality and flavour. The band continued during the dinner to play several military

and

and other airs. After the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine*, was sung by Messrs. Taylor, &c. &c. The Lord Mayor then gave " The King, God bless him, and long may he reign over a free and united people," drunk with three times three. When this effusion of loyal feeling had subsided, the grand national anthem of " God Save the King" was performed by the professional gentlemen present, with appropriate additional verses on the occasion, accompanied by the military band. The toasts which were select and loyal, were followed by Rule Britannia, sung in full chorus by the band and the company present. The illuminations of the public buildings and offices were unusually tasteful and splendid on the occasion; to heighten the public joy, a proclamation was also issued for pardoning all deserters from the Fleet, whether they returned to their duty or not. Another proclamation announced the pardon of all deserters from the land forces, provided they surrendered in two months. The Lords of the Admiralty ordered an extra allowance of four pounds of beef; three pounds of flour, and a pound of raisins to every eight men in his Majesty's ships in port, or half a pint of rum each man. Eleven Crown debtors were also on this occasion discharged from prison by the Society for the relief of persons confined for Small Debts. The City of London had recently subscribed 1000*l.* to this useful institution. A form of prayer * was likewise composed and ordered by authority to be read in the churches on this occasion.

* " O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well as in lengthening as in shortening the days of men, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving for the protection thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray thee, thy watchfulness over him: shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers; from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness; enlighten his Counsels for the public good: strengthen all his measures;

Another benevolent trait in the Jubilee transpired through Mr. Percival, who sent a letter to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts, to say, that his Majesty had graciously given orders to present them with 2000*l.* from his private purse. In addition to this his Majesty gave 1000*l.* for the liberation of persons confined for small debts in Scotland; and the same sum for those under similar circumstances in Ireland. The Merchants of London, pursuant to the example set by the Corporation, also gave 2000*l.* for the same charitable purposes.

What were called the O. P. riots at Covent Garden Theatre, about this time attracted considerable attention. The opening of this new house having been protracted till the 16th of December, the managers, in consequence of the great expence attending its building, thought proper to make an advance in the prices of admission; but though the whole rise was only one shilling on the boxes, and sixpence on the pit, this, with the circumstance of having fitted up a number of private boxes, which were thought to infringe upon the room of the galleries, excited a spirit of resistance in the audience which had never before been equalled by its pertinacity and continued duration. As this rise of the prices had necessarily been announced in the papers previous to the opening of the house, the opponents of the managers were prepared to act their parts. Accordingly, on the opening as before mentioned, it appeared that a number of persons were collected in all parts of the house, who, by their noise and riotous behaviour, by barking, shouting, groaning, cat calls, cries of off! off! old prices, &c. interrupted the performances, or rendered them

measures; and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both—the restoration of peace and security to his people; of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings and mercies we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour." Amen.

them totally inaudible. A crowd of people also assembled on the outside, actuated with like feelings and designs. This noise and riot having continued with increased violence for five successive nights, Mr. Kemble came forward, and announced the intention of the proprietors to shut up the house; having resolved to submit their accounts and concerns to the inspection of a committee of gentlemen of the first respectability, who should report their true state to the public. This committee consisted of Alderman Sir Charles Price, Bart. M. P. Sir Thomas Plomer, Knt. the Solicitor General; John Sylvester, Esq. Recorder of the City of London: John Whitmore, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England, and John Julius Angerstein, Esq. The report of the committee was, that the rate of profit actually received by the proprietors upon an average of the last six years, upon the capital embarked, amounted to $6\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. per annum, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance on such part of the capital as was insured; and that if the whole capital had been insured, the profit would have been reduced to little more than five per cent., &c.; further stating the opinion of the committee, that the future profits of the new theatre at the proposed advance, would amount to no more than three and a half per cent. per annum upon the capital expended in the theatre. However, notwithstanding the character of the committee, and the perspicuity of their statements, on re-opening the theatre, much to the surprise and mortification of the managers, the same discordant and hideous noises were resumed, with cries of "Old prices," "No garbled extracts to humbug John Bull," &c.

Placards also of this nature were not only renewed every night, but the noisy performances of the rioters were related in such a manner in most of the newspapers, as to give them confidence, and even add to their numbers. For the first two or three nights after the re-opening, these disturbances began at the commencement of the play; but when the rioters were tired of paying the full price, they reserved their opposition till the half price com-

menced after nine o'clock; and there seemed at last to have been a conspiracy for the attainment of the end in view. The instruments of noise and uproar were now varied and multiplied; for in addition to laughing, singing, and groaning, there was an accompaniment of coachmen's horns and trumpets, dustmen's bells and watchmen's rattles. Many persons came with the symbolical characters of O. P. or *old prices* in their hats, and upon their clothes, forming rings, and making mock-fights in the pit, and sometimes pushing together in a mass; or otherwise joining in the notable O. P. *dance,* as it was called, which consisted in the alternate stamping of the feet, accompanied with the regular cry of O. P. in noisy and monotonous cadence. The performances of the house all the while consisted in mere dumb shew and pantomimical representation. The proprietors at length, wearied out with this conduct on the part of the auditors, very imprudently sanctioned the introduction of several pugilists and prize-fighters into the house, in order to check the refractory; and among these, a Jew, nick-named Dutch Sam. For a while, on the first night this experiment was tried, there was a kind of calm; but no sooner had the curtain been drawn up than the actors were saluted with the customary hisses and groans. The constables and fighting men immediately began to act the parts assigned them, and till the half-pay auditors came in, they had the advantage; but when the pit began to fill, the yell of defiance was renewed, and in five minutes hundreds of fists were clenched in savage hostility. The people were exasperated almost to frenzy at the idea that brutal force was thus employed to compel them to submission, and the evening closed in disgraceful confusion.

Whether these tumults would have subsided if Mr. Clifford, a barrister of distinction, had not made his appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, is hard to say; but coming into the pit with the letters O. P. in his hat, he was saluted by the familiar and commendatory address: "Here comes the honest Counsellor." The people again gave free scope to their clamour, and *Old prices,*

prices, and *Clifford for ever,* became the rallying words of the night. Brandon, the box-keeper, got Mr. Clifford apprehended as a rioter, and carried before a magistrate at Bow-street; but he was immediately discharged. Mr. Clifford now indicted Brandon for an assault and false imprisonment, in which indictment Brandon was cast. When the Jury came in with their verdict for the plaintiff, a shout of universal approbation was heard; and the applauses of the multitude within the hall, were echoed by those without.

At a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, a committee had been appointed to defend the persons under prosecution for riot; when the proprietors, thus foiled in their attempt at coercion, thought proper to compromise the dispute between themselves and the public; and Mr. Kemble at length agreed, notwithstanding the losing concern made out by the first Committee of Reference, "that the boxes should continue at 7*s.*; that the pit should be lowered to the old price, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and that the new tier of *private* boxes in the front of the house should be thrown open and restored to the public at the end of the present season; and that all prosecutions on both sides should be stopped."

The people, however, would not be satisfied without the dismisal of Brandon, the box-keeper, who had been thought guilty of a malignity in the cause of his employers, which was not to be forgiven. This demand was also complied with. But a supplicatory letter from Brandon procured his reinstatement to office, and the part he had taken was overlooked. As to the cause of this scandalous contention; passing over the plea of the proprietors respecting the right of using their capital to the best advantage, the least defensible part of their conduct certainly was the erection of private boxes, which, as they were thought no other than the haunts of profligacy, were offensive to morals and decency. Even granting they had been appropriated only to the nobility, these invidious distinctions in a theatre could not be expected to be borne in this country. After all, if the pro-

prietors were in the wrong, the law was open for the redress of grievances. Serjeant Best, though counsel for Mr. Clifford, observed, that however illegal or improper was the conduct of the managers, it could not be resisted by riot; he only contended that his client could not be proved to have had any share in it; and the Jury seem to have admitted the propriety of his reasoning.

On the third of this month Mr. Kemble made a motion in the Common-Council for rescinding the resolutions of a former Court respecting a vote of thanks to Colonel Wardle, which was negatived. The Colonel was not so fortunate in a suit which he instituted against the celebrated Mary Anne Clarke and Daniel Francis Wright; this being tried before Lord Ellenborough in the Court of King's Bench on the 11th of December, the verdict returned was—Not Guilty.

Another meeting of the Court of Common-Council to consider of an Address to his Majesty respecting the Expedition to the Island of Walcheren, gave rise to a numerous Meeting of the Livery in Guildhall, and a Second Meeting of the Common-Council to reconsider the Address voted before, which, when ultimately presented to his Majesty on the 20th of December, drew forth a reply from the throne as to the Walcheren business, and other subjects of complaint connected with it in the Address, that his Majesty was the best judge of the propriety or impropriety of the measures adopted by the Executive; and, in fact, that Parliament only had a right to make inquiry. But, notwithstanding the high language used on this occasion, and the strenuous wishes expressed by a member of the Cabinet for the retention of Walcheren, this important Island was evacuated by the British forces on the 23d of December, 1809, after they had kept possession of it, with Flushing, and several other strong posts, nearly six months.

About this time the Court of St. James's received an additional tribute of respect in the mission of his Excellency Mirza Abdul Hassan, the Perian Ambassador, who, presenting his credentials

to

to his Majesty at the Queen's Palace, the great gates were thrown open with much solemnity.

The City about this time received an augmentation of its numerous commercial facilities in the opening of the navigation of the Canal from the River Thames to the town of Croydon, in Surrey.

The death of an eminent statesman, in the person of the Duke of Portland, was among the memorable events of the present year. His Grace, who from illness had resigned his seat in the Cabinet but a few days before, died, at Burlington-House, Piccadilly, in the 71st year of his age. Though the Duke had for many years deserted the party he was attached to, it was his fortune to be tenderly spoken of even by his former friends. On Monday, Nov. 6, his Grace's funeral took place; the St. James's Volunteers mustered in St. James's Square, and afterwards formed a part of the procession on this solemn occasion. At eleven in the forenoon the cavalcade set out, and proceeded up Bond-Street on its way to St. Mary-le-bone Church-yard, where the Duchess of Portland lies interred in a magnificent family vault. The hearse was richly emblazoned with heraldic ornaments, and drawn by six horses, followed by several state-carriages and mourning coaches. The coffin was covered with a rich Genoa crimson velvet, decorated with silver gilt nails and escutcheons. On the plate was inscribed, "The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, died October the 30th, 1809, aged 71 years." As Chancellor of Oxford, his Grace was succeeded by Lord Grenville.

The first session of parliament for 1810 was opened by commission, when the speech, read by the Lord Chancellor, expressed his Majesty's deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria had proved unavailing. The attack made upon the Scheldt in the preceding year was also noticed; and, though the principal ends of the expedition were allowed not to have been accomplished, it was hoped that advantages, materially affecting the security of his Majesty's dominions in the further prosecution

prosecution of the war, would result from the demolition of the Docks and Arsenals at Flushing, which important object his Majesty was enabled to accomplish in consequence of the reduction of Walcheren. His Majesty further signified, that the intercourse between his Minister in America and the Government of the United States had been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted, an event which he sincerely regretted. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, and the glorious victory obtained at Talavera by Lord Wellington, were likewise noticed; while his Majesty lamented that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices. But, under all these misfortunes, the trade and revenue of the country were represented as being highly satisfactory.

After the investigation of the Walcheren expedition had been nearly brought to a close, Mr. Yorke, on the 1st of February, gave notice of his intention to enforce the standing order of the house for the exclusion of strangers. This rule, which is settled at the commencement of every session of parliament, led to a train of events which very materially endangered the peace of the City of London. Mr. Sheridan having made a motion "That a Committee of Privileges be appointed to meet in the Speaker's Chamber, &c." Mr. Windham wished to know in what manner the daily publishing the debates of the House of Commons, was advantageous to the country? What was the value to their constituents of knowing what was passing in that house? Supposing they should never know, it was only the difference between a representative government and a democracy. Till the last thirty years, or a few years further back, he said it was not even permitted to publish the debates of that house. So lately as Dr. Johnson's time the debates were never published but under fictitious names. He now saw that the uniform and constant admission of strangers led to a most mischievous tendency; and he thought the house ought to maintain those regulations and orders which had so long prevailed. Lord Folkstone and Mr. Tierney objected to Mr. Windham's doctrine; and Mr. Peter Moore asked if there was

any thing going on in that house of which they were ashamed? The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in most of what had fallen from Mr. Windham, though he was not prepared to carry his concurrence to the full extent of that right honourable gentleman's opinions. On a division of the house, there appeared for Mr. Sheridan's motion, 80; against, 166.

It soon after rather unfortunately happened that what had passed in the House of Commons on the subject of excluding strangers, was made the subject of a debate in a Society called *The British Forum;* and the following placard was every where exhibited on the walls of the metropolis:

"WINDHAM AND YORKE.—British Forum, 33, Bedford Street, Covent-Garden.—Monday, February 19, 1810.—QUESTION:—"Which was a greater outrage on the public feeling, Mr. Yorke's enforcement of the standing order to exclude strangers from the House of Commons, or Mr. Windham's recent attack on the liberty of the press?" Last Monday, after an interesting discussion, it was unanimously decided that the enforcement of the standing order for shutting strangers out of the House of Commons, ought to be censured as an insidious and ill-timed attack on the liberties of the press, as tending to aggravate the discontents of the people, and render their representatives objects of jealous suspicion. The present question was brought forward as a comparative inquiry, and may be justly expected to furnish a contested and interesting debate.—Printed by J. Dean, Wardour-street."

Mr. Yorke having stated this in the House of Commons on February 19, John Dean was ordered to attend the bar, and was committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. On the 21st John Gales Jones being brought to the bar, and asked by the Speaker what he had to say? answered, "I acknowledge that I was the author of that paper; and I am extremely sorry that the printer of it has suffered inconvenience on my account." Jones, at the desire of the Speaker, repeated what he had said, and further declared, that "in what he had done,

he

he was not actuated by any disrespect to the privileges of the house, or the persons of the members individually. He had always considered it to be the privilege of every Englishman to animadvert on public measures and the conduct of public men. He said he had erred, acknowledged his sincere contrition, and threw himself on the mercy of that honourable house." He was, notwithstanding, committed to Newgate ; but, as to John Dean, at the intercession of Mr. Yorke, and presenting a petition, after being reprimanded by the Speaker, he was discharged out of custody without paying any fees. This imprisonment of John Gale Jones in Newgate, it will appear ultimately led to the commitment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower.

On the 12th of February a motion being made by the honourable baronet for the acquittal of Jones, it brought on a most interesting debate :—with respect to his commitment for a breach of the privileges of that house, the house, he contended, and parliament, were different; there must consequently be a difference in the extent of the privileges which they might separately, or, in conjunction with the other house of parliament, be supposed to possess. On this ground he maintained that the imprisonment of John Gale Jones was an infringement of the law of the land, and a subversion of the principles of the constitution. The question was, if the House of Commons had a right to imprison a person, not a member of that house, for an offence punishable by the ordinary course of law; and, by a vote for that purpose, deprive the people of their imperscriptible rights? In this question there were involved two distinct qualities: privilege and power. Privilege the house possessed for its own protection; power was a right exercised over others. Privilege they were to exercise to prevent the Crown from molesting them, as a shield to themselves, and not as a scourge to the rest of the people. The warrant of commitment, too, in the case of Gale Jones, he contended was illegal in all its parts, but eminently so in its conclusion. A warrant must conclude with the words " till the party be delivered by the due course of the law." Lord Coke laid

it down explicitly, that no man could be sent to prison without trial and judgment. The privilege talked of would make the house as great as King, Lords, and Commons! He might be told this is a privilege of parliament. He answered, No; it was a privilege assumed only by one branch of the legislature. Sir Fletcher Norton had said, that "he would pay no more attention to a resolution of that house than to a set of drunken porters at an alehouse." The observation was coarse, but just. If the members were persuaded that a resolution of that house was equal to that of all the branches of the constitution, they would agree in rejecting his proposition: but, if with him, they thought they could not overturn the law of the land, and the acts of parliament solemnly passed, they would agree with him that John Gale Jones must be discharged.

Mr. C. Wynne and the Attorney-General cited a number of cases to shew the right of both houses to commit for any contempt or breach of their privileges. Lord Folkstone maintained the house was competent on its own authority to punish any contempt or interruption of its proceedings. He denied, however, that the publication of a libel was to be regarded as a contempt: for, if libel and contempt were the same, how came Hart and White to be brought to trial for a libel in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Sheridan moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Gale Jones should be discharged in consequence of the contrition he had expressed, &c.; but this was negatived, and the original motion lost in a division: for it, 14,—against it, 153.

The time was now hastening when Ministers, as well as the other advocates for exclusive privileges, were to have their satisfaction: on Saturday, March 24, there appeared in Cobbett's Weekly Register a Letter, inscribed "Sir Francis Burdett to his Constituents," denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England. In this, he said, he had laid the case of Mr. Jones before them in a more full and connected way than could possibly be done by parliamentary reporters. Two days after the publication, it was brought to the notice of

parliament

parliament by Mr. Lethbridge, at whose desire the question was put by the Speaker to Sir Francis Burdett, whether he acknowledged himself to be the author? Sir Francis answering that he did, Mr. Lethbridge gave notice of a motion which he made on the following day. For the purpose of saving time, Mr. Lethbridge had marked several passages in the letter; and, among the most offensive, the following:—"The House of Commons having passed a vote, which amounts to a declaration that an order of their's is to be of more importance than *Magna Charta* and the laws of the land, I think it my duty to lay my sentiments thereon before my constituents, whose character, as freemen, and even whose personal safety depend in a great degree on the decision of this question; a question of no less importance than this——Whether our liberty be still to be secured by the laws of our forefathers, or to lie at the absolute mercy of a part of our fellow subjects, *collected together by means which it is not necessary for me to describe.*"

If the Commons, he argued, have the absolute power of imprisoning and releasing, why may they not send their prisoners to York jail, as well as to a jail in London? Why not confine men in solitary cells, or load them with chains and bolts? He furthermore charged them with exercising a jurisdiction beyond the limits of King, Lords, and Commons, while Magna Charta remains unrepealed, and repealed it never could be, he said, *till England shall have found her grave in the corruption of the House of Commons.* They have, said he, by burgage tenure, become the proprietors of the whole representation, and, in that capacity, inflated with their high-flown fanciful ideas of majesty, and tricked out in the trappings of royalty, they assume the sword of prerogative, and lord it equally over the King and the people.

In writing this Address to his constituents, Sir Francis assured the house he had no idea that he was infringing any privilege: Was it to be supposed that the simple act of arguing on the powers of the Commons was a crime? Would not the house

endure

endure even an abstract doubt of their powers? He was willing to abide by the fact and arguments of what he had written. He would stand the issue; and, if it was the pleasure of the house, he would withdraw: the Speaker stating that this was the uniform usage, Sir Francis withdrew accordingly. Mr. Lethbridge then proposed two resolutions: First, that the Letter, signed Francis Burdett, and the further argument which was published in the paper called "Cobbett's Weekly Register," on the 24th of this instant, is a libellous and scandalous paper, reflecting upon the just rights and privileges of this house. Second, That Sir Francis Burdett, who suffered the above articles to be printed with his name, and by his authority, has been guilty of a violation of the privileges of this house. The motion was seconded by Mr. Blachford, who imputed the arguments of Sir Francis to the spirit of Jacobinism, which, he said, if not checked in time, would not only take away the dignity, the character, and authority of that house, but destroy the very existence of it as a branch of the legislature.

Mr. Sheridan deprecated all rashness and precipitancy in the proceedings upon this case. Sir Samuel Romilly said, that any man had a right to discuss any great constitutional question. He might shew his folly in arguing a point in which no other man could agree with him, but still he had a right to do so. There might be inflammatory language in the paper in question, but at the same time there was great ability in the reasoning; and all the great authorities and precedents on the subject were given and argued on with much learning. He did not seem to think the offensive paragraphs in the paper amounted to a libel. Mr. Percival, in answer to Sir Samuel Romilly, could not conceive how any one, possessed of the sense and information of his honourable and learned friend, could doubt that the paper in question was a libel: grossly libellous as the proceeding of John Gale Jones had been, it was trifling and contemptible when compared with that of the honourable Baronet. The question of adjournment being at length put, the debate was adjourned till

the

the 5th of April, in the course of which, speeches were made by not less than thirty members.

Lord Folkstone said, he did not know to what extent members were to be permitted to publish their speeches. The standing orders forbad the publication of the debates, nevertheless that practice had been long connived at. Formerly it could not have been considered such a grievance, it being well known that Andrew Marvel wrote a full account of the proceedings of the House of Commons every week.

Mr. Stephen was much surprised that gentlemen, so much attached to the democratical part of the constitution, should be willing to allow that house to be trampled upon, or to go begging for protection to the courts of law. The judges would, no doubt, act with impartiality; but then an appeal would lie to the House of Lords, and then the privileges of the Commons would depend on the other house of parliament.

Mr. Sheridan said, if the house were brought into an unpleasant predicament, woe to the late member for Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Mr. Yorke! He wished to know what conclusion gentlemen intended to draw from their resolutions; when Sir Robert Salisbury exultingly said, he should propose that Sir Francis Burdett should be sent to the Tower! Several members immediately announced their intention of opposing the resolutions, since they were to be followed up by a punishment not warranted by the offence. Mr. Lethbridge's resolutions were agreed to without a division; but, to Sir Robert Salisbury's motion an amendment was proposed, that Sir Francis Burdett be reprimanded in his place, when the house divided,—Ayes, 152—Noes, 190. In consequence of this vote, the Speaker, on the same morning, at half past eight, signed the warrants of commitment, and immediately delivered them to the Serjeant at Arms, to be carried into effect, if possible, by ten o'clock the same day. Such, however, was the accidental delay of Mr. Colman in this unpleasant business, that it was not till five in the afternoon that he went and saw Sir Francis at his house in Piccadilly,

Piccadilly, who told him he would be ready to receive him at eleven o'clock the next morning; on which the Serjeant retired, conceiving it was Sir Francis's intention then to go with him peaceably to the Tower. About eight in the evening, being sent again, accompanied by one of the messengers, he told Sir Francis he had received a very severe reprimand from the Speaker for not having executed the warrant, which he read. Sir Francis then said, he disputed its legality, and that he was determined not to go, if not actually compelled by force, which he was determined to resist as far as lay in his power. He likewise stated, that he had written to the Speaker of the House of Commons on the subject.

During this time, the number of the populace that had collected about Sir Francis's house was increasing every moment. At length Mr. Colman, who had called several times before, without being admitted, went again to Sir Francis's house on Sunday morning at seven o'clock, attended by a messenger and some police officers, and knocked at the door several times, but it was not opened. The Serjeant and Messenger, exposed to the utmost ridicule, waited by turns in the neighbourhood all the rest of the day and night, thinking he might come out again, as he had done on Saturday. All this while the Speaker having great doubts as to the power attached to his warrant, sent it to the Attorney-General for his opinion, and acting upon this, late on Sunday evening the Serjeant went to the Secretary of State's Office to request civil and military assistance.

It was remarked, that early in the morning of Friday the 14th three pieces of artillery were taken from the ramparts of the Tower and placed opposite the gate. The Militia of the Tower Hamlets received orders to be in readiness; and a brigade of artillery, which was to have marched to Woolwich, was stopped. Strangers were not permitted to enter the Tower; and such persons as had admission were questioned by the centinel in every post they had to pass. The guards were called out, and 350 men

sent to protect the magazine in Hyde Park. A number of regiments of horse and foot were also ordered to march towards London. The Staffordshire Militia, and a Detachment of the Royal Horse-Guards, Blues, were brought from Windsor on Saturday, together with the 10th and 15th Light Horse. Sixteen pieces of artillery were stationed in St. James's Park; a howitzer and a sixteen pounder in Soho-Square, with matches lighted, and a number of volunteers ordered out. On Saturday night, for the first time, blood was shed on this occasion in Piccadilly; a Guardsman was shot through the cheek; and a Mr. Robinson, a spectator, wounded severely, but no person killed. The populace, it must be owned, as far as words would go, used great provocation towards the military. The silly, but incessant repetition of the cry of "Burdett for ever!" the military, no doubt, understood as a bravado directed against them. But though they had cleared the streets on Saturday night, crouds were again collected on Sunday morning; yet, when the Sheriffs arrived, the military was cleared from the baronet's house to about one hundred and fifty yards on each side, by his request. About five in the afternoon a printed bill was issued, with the Sheriffs' signature, exhorting the multitude to peace and good order, as otherwise the military would be compelled to act. Soon after the riot act had been read by Mr. Leach, above one hundred constables began to move the mob. The military then formed at the end of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, and no person or carriage was suffered to approach the Baronet's house. The mob, however, rallied again about eleven at night, though being again driven along Piccadilly towards the Haymarket, they obtained a ladder from a house under repair, and placed it across Piccadilly, to impede the cavalry: the military then came upon them by a circuitous route, when the populace, after breaking a number of lamps, gradually dispersed. The windows of the house of Lord Castlereagh, those of Sir John Anstruther, and several other noblemen and gentlemen were broken. Still

no

no effort was made to force an entrance into the house of Sir Francis Burdett, though he was known to have been at home the whole of Sunday night.

On Monday morning it was determined to put an end to the uncertainty and hesitation under which the persons entrusted with the business had acted. A ladder was then brought and placed against a front dining-room window on the first floor of Sir Francis's house, and one of the constables mounted it; but the shutters being closed against him, he came down. Immediately after two police officers descending into the area, they entered the kitchen window, and forced the door with an iron crow. Having left a party of foot-guards in the hall, the officers, with Mr. Colman, went up, where Sir Francis was with his family, and Mr. Roger O'Connor. After some little parley with Mr. Colman, two of the officers taking hold of an arm, said he was their prisoner. Sir Francis asked for his hat, and said, "As force is used, I must go." A dark-coloured glass-coach, which had been waiting in Clarges-street, was then brought to the hall-door, and Sir Francis entered it with his brother, and Mr. Wright, one of the Messengers of the House of Commons. The military then collecting round the carriage, it drove up Albemarle-street and Bond-street, into the New-road, near Mary-le-bone, down the City-road, and along Finsbury-square to the Tower, where it arrived at twelve o'clock. Two troops of the Life-Guards preceded, and the 15th Light Dragoons followed the carriage; the latter having been in Spain, were repeatedly cheered by the people, who, on the other hand, were considerably irritated by the different behaviour of the Life-Guards, in striking at a number of persons standing up at their own doors and windows.—This, it is certain, increased the disposition of the people to abuse, which the military, in general, bore with great patience. The moment Sir Francis entered the Tower, some pieces of cannon, as usual, being fired, some timid, or ill-disposed persons, spread the report that the cannon of the Tower had been fired

upon the people, the military passing the Trinity-House, and entering East-Cheap, were assailed with showers of stones, brick-bats, &c. when charging the multitude, the firing of carbines now became pretty general, and numbers of the people fell. The contest continued all the way up Fenchurch-street, where a shot entering the shop of Mr. Goodeve, a boot-maker, killed a man in conversation with him. About twelve or fourteen persons were killed and wounded. The Bank, the Mansion-house, and numbers of shops were shut up during the procession. Thus the peace of the whole city was exposed by a measure which might have been executed by a single peace-officer, unarmed, if it had not been for the odiousness attached to it. Yet, how far Sir Francis Burdett was justifiable in evading the caption, so as to render it a forcible arrest, and a violation of his house, is very questionable, unless he meant, by so doing, to try its validity by law. Certainly, the consideration that every man's house is his castle, as an idea that had ever been highly flattering to Englishmen, might, in some cases, be carried beyond the rules of prudence. But, in fact, there was so much doubt in this case, that it was probably the first in which there had been any consultations between Ministers of State, and such persons as the Magistrates of Bow-street, upon questions of law and right!

The Speaker of the House of Commons, on Monday, April 9, read the letter which Sir Francis Burdett wrote to him on the Friday night preceding his committal. In this Sir Francis, after stating what he conceived to be his duty to his Constituents and the King, proceeded thus: "Your warrant, Sir, I believe you know to be illegal. I know it to be so. To superior force I must submit. But I will not incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any set of men who shall assume illegally the whole powers of the realm; and who have no right to take myself, or any one of my constituents, by force, than I or they possess to take any one of those who are now guilty of this usurpation. And I would sooner condescend to accept the meanest

meanest office, being more desirous of getting out of my present association than others may be desirous of getting profitably into it."

The next thing the Speaker had to do with this perplexing letter, was to inquire whether it should be ordered to lie on the table, which being adjourned till next day, Mr. Curwen then thinking it would most become the dignity of the house to take no further notice of it, moved that the further consideration of it should be postponed till that day six months. Mr. Perceval thought the letter a high aggravation of the offence; but the warrant for commitment being executed, he would not have the house to proceed any farther.

On the 17th of April Lord Cochrane presented a petition from a meeting at Westminster, held that day in Palace-yard, in which the house was called upon to restore to the inhabitants of Westminster their beloved representative. It contrasted, among other contemptuous expressions, the refusal of the house to enquire into the conduct of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval, when distinctly charged with the sale of a seat in that house, with the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to prison, enforced by military power. This petition, after some debate, being ordered to lie on the table, on the 2d of May another was presented by Mr. Byng from Middlesex, which Mr. Perceval looked upon to be a kind of experiment to try how far the forbearance of the house would go in the sufferance of language such as it contained. This petition was rejected, as was another also from the Livery of London for the release of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Gale Jones. Petitions of a similar nature afterwards came in from Berkshire, Reading, Nottingham, Kingston-upon-Hull, Rochester, Southwark, and Sheffield.

The trial of Mr. Cobbett in the Court of King's Bench in June, 1810, for a libel on the German Legion, excited a great deal of interest. Some of the Cambridgeshire militia having been mutinous, were flogged by these foreigners; and being found

guilty of a libel, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay 1000*l.* to the King.

During Sir Francis Burdett's confinement in the Tower, a deputation from the Livery of London, to the number of one hundred and twenty, proceeded from Guildhall in their ancient costumes, and in several carriages, preceded by the City Marshals, other City officers, and Mr. Sheriff Wood, Colonel Bosville, &c. went to the Tower, where they were met by Lord Moira, who complimented them as they passed, and introduced them to Sir Francis Burdett, who thanked them for the honour they had done him; after which they returned in the same order as they came. But as the parliament adjourned for the usual recess in June, the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett followed as a matter of course, an event which his friends could not pass over without shewing every public mark of approbation of his conduct in their power. His constituents in Westminster having announced their intention of going in procession, it proved a kind of signal for the assemblage of the idle and dissolute of all descriptions, as well as the more respectable part of the Baronet's friends. Perhaps on no previous occasion had there ever been a greater number of people assembled in all the streets leading from Piccadilly to the Tower than on this, exclusive of carriages, horse and foot, mostly decorated with blue ribbands and mottoes, and escorted with music. Besides the crowds that lined the streets, an immense multitude was collected on Tower-hill, waiting the great event with the utmost impatience till near four in the afternoon; when, to the inexpressible mortification of the unthinking populace, they learned that Sir Francis had left the Tower quite privately, going down the river a little distance, and then landing, and taking horse to his house at Wimbledon. A little reflection, however, soothed the mortification of the many on not seeing their favourite, some of whom, with every impartial person and friend to order, gave him great credit for the motives that led him to privacy, instead of an ostentatious appearance of triumph.

In

In the evening an illumination to a very considerable extent took place; and it was a great satisfaction to all reflecting minds, that the peace of the metropolis was not on this occasion at all disturbed; and that no military force was wanting to preserve public order. Mr. Gale Jones was on the same day liberated from his confinement in Newgate: but this event, in consequence of the disappointment of the populace in seeing Sir Francis Burdett, produced little or no sensation.

The City of London being duly impressed with the circumstance of his Majesty's Jubilee, Mr. Jacks, in a Court of Common Council, having moved that "a bust of our Most Excellent Sovereign George the Third be placed in the Council Chamber of the City of London as a grateful testimony to descend to the latest posterity of the high sense that Court entertained of the manifold blessings enjoyed under his paternal reign, in which, during the long period of fifty years, and under the most arduous circumstances ever recorded in history, Britons have the proud satisfaction to feel that amid the wreck of surrounding nations, their beloved country has preserved its laws, its religion, its liberties, and its independence unimpaired," it was agreed, after some debate, that, instead of a bust, a statue should be erected; and, on the motion of Mr. Dixon, a Committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen present, and a Commoner from each ward, was appointed to see it carried into effect. Much about the same time, in consequence of previous enquiry and investigation on the subject of prisons, the Common-Council came to the following important resolutions:—1. Resolved, that the prison of Newgate is inadequate to the accommodation required for the average number of prisoners usually confined therein, particularly for female prisoners.

2. That it is expedient, and would be highly beneficial, to separate prisoners committed for trial, from convicted felons.

3. That it is expedient, and would be highly beneficial to remove prisoners for debt from Newgate to some other place of con-

finement, there being nearly 200 debtors confined in a space calculated to receive only 110, whose removal would afford greater accommodation to criminal prisoners.

4. That the length of time which prisoners are detained in Newgate (in some instances 12 months) after being sentenced to transportation, is one of the greatest causes of the crowded state of the gaol.

5. That the evil effects arising from the crowded state of the gaol would be greatly obviated by erecting a House of Correction for the reception of the minor classes of offenders; a measure which has been found highly beneficial to the administration of criminal justice, and to the moral reform of the offenders.

6. That the confinement of lunatics in Newgate, and allowing them to mix with other prisoners, is repugnant to every principle of humanity, and ought to be discontinued.

7. That irons ought in all cases of commitment to be of the lightest kind, consistent with safe custody, and that the keepers should in no instance double iron that description of persons, except in cases of outrage, or by order of some one of the magistrates, or the sheriffs.

8. That none of the assistant keepers, menial servants, or other persons belonging to the prisons should be permitted to receive gratuities from prisoners for what are denominated indulgences, a practice, which if permitted in any degree to exist, opens the door to every species of abuse and infamous traffic.

9. That the fees of every kind taken by the keepers of the prisons, or by clerks, or by other officers from prisoners, should be entirely abolished; and that a liberal remuneration should be made to the different persons who have hitherto been accustomed to receive those fees.

10. That the Poultry Compter is in a most deplorable and ruinous condition, and by no means a fit place for the confinement of prisoners of any description; and that being entirely surrounded

rounded by private residences, its site is a very improper and insecure situation for a prison, which ought to be erected in a more open and unconnected space.

11. That it be referred back to the Committee for General Purposes to consider of the best means of giving effect to the preceding resolutions; and to report from time to time to the Court; and that the Committee for City Lands do report the state of their proceedings respecting the Poultry Compter as soon as possible.

It cannot be concealed that the City during the latter end of 1809, and the course of 1810, met with singular opposition in the unprecedented obstacles thrown in the way of presenting their addresses and petitions. It appears, as a member of the Common Council observed, "that for several years past, the right of petition had been frittered away. At first upon account of his Majesty's infirmities, the petitions of the City were only to be presented at Levees, and now (in 1810) it was said they were not to be delivered at at all into his hands, but to be sent to his secretary." And though the right of presenting a petition to the King sitting on his throne, had just before been waved in one of the first resolutions passed at a Common Hall, it was positively expressed "that out of personal feelings towards their sovereign they did wave the exercise of this right. It was also resolved unanimously, that whoever advised his Majesty not to receive the petition of the Livery in the accustomed and established mode had committed a scandalous breach of their duty, violated one of the first principles of the constitution, and abused the confidence of their Sovereign." Persisting in this right, and being again refused; in another Common Hall, held on the 24th of January, 1810, it was resolved "that his Majesty's Ministers, in denying to the Sheriffs admission to the Royal Presence, contrary to all precedent, had violated an ancient and most valuable privilege of the Metropolis, insulted the great body of its citizens, and displayed a daring spirit of despotism, alike hostile to the true interests of the Crown, and the liberties of the people."

On

On the 30th of January 1810, Colonel Wardle attended at Guildhall to receive the thanks and the freedom of the city, in consequence of the part which he took in prosecuting the inquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York, and his unfortunate connection with Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke.

In the following month a resolution, proposed by Mr. Waithman, for establishing a standing order to prevent for the future any petition or address, voted by the Common Council, and once agreed on, from being reconsidered, or any other substituted in place thereof, was, after a debate of considerable length, agreed to.

It would appear that much valuable time was lost in the almost useless attendance to a requisition from the Livery for a Common Hall, for taking into consideration the conduct of the House of Commons in the imprisonment of Mr. Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett; the result of this was a great deal of bitter altercation among the different parties, and the passing of a number of resolutions, which had no other apparent effect than to excite a counter meeting of the Livery at the London Tavern in Bishopsgate Street, with other resolutions, and a declaration in direct opposition to the former! In fact, almost the whole business of Common Halls and Common Councils during the summer of 1810, was confined to the subject of Parliamentary reform, which the parties themselves seemed to forget, the moment a new subject of discussion was introduced: and when the new Lord Mayor went in state to Guildhall to hold the first Court of Common Council in his mayoralty, the late Chief Magistrate, received a vote of thanks for his excellent and patriotic conduct, which was put and carried unanimously.

The last business of importance which occupied the attention of the Common Council at the close of the year 1810, was the regulations proposed for the City Militia, or rather the abuses connected with this establishment. The report of a Committee appointed to examine the subject, being brought forward, it appeared they had agreed that it was expedient to petition Parliament to enable them to do away the militia acts altogether. The militia

militia system in the city had been carried on at an enormous expense, and no practical benefits arose from it; the annual expenditure being 5000*l.* independent of the trophy-tax. The Committee further stated, that the information required, was peremptorily refused by the Colonel, Sir John Eamer, and Alderman Hunter, who said that they were only responsible to the Court of Lieutenancy, which was appointed by the Crown, and of which they were the members! The situation of those gentlemen had become more lucrative than that of any other Colonels of militia, or even of the regular regiments. In the West London regiment there was a balance of more than 2000*l.* in a stock-purse, which the Lieutenant Colonel offered to hand over, if Sir John Eamer would in like manner hand over the balance for his regiment of East London. The sole and entire controul of this stock-purse, was exercised by Sir John Eamer himself, who neither allowed the Lieutenant Colonel or the Major to interfere. The Committee could not conceive any reason for Sir John Eamer refusing to give them the information required, but a wish to conceal from the citizens of London who paid the tax, the manner in which it was applied. They stated as the result of their inquiries, that their was then above 8000*l.* in the hands of the Colonels of the two regiments, which ought to be handed over to the city treasurer. They believed that the city of London militia, was of no use either to the city or county; that the civil power had been generally found sufficient for its protection; and that the ancient force of trained bands, or volunteers, was sufficient in any extraordinary emergency. They therefore recommended to Parliament to repeal the laws respecting the militia of the city of London, and to make this force more available to the good of the country, by extending its services in common with other regiments of militia.

Among the memorable events of this year was the death of the Honourable William Frederick Eden, son to Lord Auckland. M. P. for Woodstock. The body of this unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the River Thames on the 25th of February 1810,

1810, off Lambeth Palace, five weeks having elapsed since the time he was missed. On searching the pockets a receipt was found in a pocket-book for 600*l.* paid to Messrs. Drummond and Co.; 13*l.* in notes, some silver, and a gold watch and seal. By the evidence at the Coroner's Inquest it appeared that the deceased called on Mr. Stables, the Adjutant of the Westminster Corps, in Abingdon Street, in the morning of January 19, to settle some military matters, when the former started from his chair on a sudden, and went down stairs before Mr. Stables could even ring for a servant. Mr. Stables knew the deceased well, but he never considered him as the least deranged. He had been informed that the deceased went home to Lord Auckland's, made his own tea, and appeared perfectly sane. Mr. Holt, surgeon of Abingdon Street, and Major Jones, belonging to the Westminster Corps knew the Colonel well, and never conceived that he was deranged; and this was also corroborated by Mr. Figg, Lord Auckland's steward; the latter was the only person that attended the Jury from Lord Auckland's, and the Jury returned a special verdict of "Found drowned in the river; but by what means the body came there, there was no evidence before the Jury." His remains were, February 27, removed from Lord Auckland's house in Palace Yard, and attended by the Hon. George Eden, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Hugh Elliot, Mr. Wedderburn, and the Rev. George Moore, and deposited in the family vault at Beckenham.

On the 18th of January, Mr. Lyon Levy, a diamond merchant, precipitated himself from the east side of the gallery of the monument, and was killed on the spot; he cleared the rails, but struck against the pedestal. The fall from the top of the gallery enclosure to the ground is about 175 feet. This was the third instance of the kind that had happened within the last sixty years. On the 25th of June, 1750, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a man, supposed to be a weaver, fell from the top; he struck the pedestal, and pitched on a post, which laid open his skull, and he was otherwise most terribly shattered. The next

instance was in 1788, July 7, when John Cradock, a baker, threw himself over the north side of the monument; he cleared the pediment and iron railing, by falling just on the outside of them near the north-west corner.

A circumstance much more extraordinary and atrocious took place in the night of the 31st of May, or rather, early in the morning of that day, when a horrid attempt was made with a view to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. On the Wednesday, the day before, the Duke had been dining at Greenwich, and returned to town in the evening. He came home to his apartments in St. James's Palace about half past twelve, and went to bed about one. About half past two he received two violent blows, and cuts on the head. The first impression upon his mind was that a bat had got into the room, and was beating about his head: he was soon convinced to the contrary, by receiving a third blow; he jumped out of bed, when he received a number of other blows: from the glimmering light, reflected from a dull lamp in the fire-place, playing on the moving instrument that inflicted the wounds, they appeared like flashes of lightning before his eyes. He hastened toward a doors near the head of his bed, leading to a small room, to which the assassin followed him, and cut him across his thighs. His Royal highness not being able to find his alarm bells, which there is no doubt the villain had concealed, called with a loud voice for Neale, his Valet in waiting, several times, who came to his assistance, and together with his Royal Highness, alarmed the house. The Duke desired Neale not to leave him, as he feared there were others in the room. His Royal Highness shortly after went to the porter's room, and Neale went to awaken Sellis. (a Piedmontese, another of the Duke's valets.) The door of Sellis's room was locked, and Neale called out to him, saying "The Duke is murdered." No answer being given, the door was broken open, and Sellis was found dead in his bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. It was supposed that Sellis, conscious of his own guilt, imagined when the alarm was given at his

his door, that they were about to take him in custody, and immediately cut his throat. His blue coat was found folded up in a chair at one corner of the room, the inside of which was stained with blood. A pair of his slippers were also found in the closet adjoining the Duke's chamber. The sword used was a large military sabre of the Duke's, and had been lately sharpened. The whole edge appeared hacked, and blunted. His Royal Highness, it was understood, received six distinct wounds; one upon the forehead towards the top of the head; one upon the cheek, another down the cheek, one upon the arm; another by which his little finger was nearly severed from the hand, and another on the thigh, besides several punctures in different parts with the point of the sabre. Mr. Home, the surgeon, being sent for, immediately pronounced, that none of the wounds were mortal. A Coroner's Inquest that sat upon the body of Sellis returned a verdict of *Felo de se.* During this examination the Foreman of the Jury asked a witness if he thought the deceased had any reason to be dissatisfied with the Duke. He replied, on the contrary, he thought Sellis had more reason to be satisfied than any other of his servants: his Royal Highness had stood godfather for one of his children; the Princess Augusta, Godmother. The Duke had shewn him a very particular favour, by giving him apartments for his wife and family, with coals and candles. He was a little sallow man, whose features retained some regularity even amid the convulsion into which they had been distorted. The body of Sellis was buried at the corner of Scotland yard.

On the 23d of July the Earl of Northesk and Sir Richard Strachan received at the Mansion House, the swords voted them by the City of London. They were accompanied by the Earl of St. Vincent. Appropriate speeches were made by the Chamberlain, and answered by the Admirals. After this ceremony they staid and dined with the Lord Mayor.

About this time the Persian Ambassador,' whose distinguished reception has been already noticed, formally took leave of their Majesties at the Drawing Room previous to departing for Persia:

Persia: he was accompanied by Sirs G. and W. Ousley and Mr. Morier.

An accident rather alarming to the commercial interest occurred on the third of October: the Coffer dam at the Limehouse entrance of the West India Docks, erected for the purpose of keeping out the water while the building of the wing wall of the lock was going on, gave way. At nearly high water, in the afternoon, the workmen employed in excavating the earth for the foundation, having observed the water to burst underneath the piles, were ordered to remove immediately from the dam. The confidence, however, reposed in its security, from the immense strength of the braces, &c. was such, that hopes were entertained that it would not entirely give way. But in a few minutes the piles, which were upwards of thirty feet long, were forced perpendicularly into the air, the water of course filled the dam, and the effects were immediately felt in the basin, though not to the extent that might have been expected. The situation of the dam was so much exposed that not less than from thirty to forty vessels passed every tide. Many of these in passing, notwithstanding every exertion of the Dock Master, came with a severe crash against the dam, and from this circumstance, and the pressure of about fifteen hundred thousand tons of water, the blowing up of the whole, was not to be wondered at. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The death of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid about this time, nearly paralized the monied interest of this great Metropolis. This gentleman was at his house near Roehampton, on the night preceding the 28th of September, 1810, and about half past seven in the morning was seen by his coachman to pass the bridge that leads to the wilderness or rookery in the grounds at Merton House: shortly after the coachman, as was usual, inquired what horses were to go to town, upon which he was referred to Mr. Goldsmid, and going in search of him, was the first to find him weltering in his blood, with the pistol grasped in his right hand. Life was not quite extinct, but before any aid could be procured, Mr. Golds-

mid expired. Mr. Goldsmid had been a joint contractor for the late loan of fourteen millions with the house of Sir Francis Baring, and taking the largest probable range, that he had dealt among his friends one half of the sum allotted him, the loss sustained by the remainder at the rate of 65*l.* per thousand, the price the day preceding his death, was more than any individual fortune could be expected to sustain. Ever since the decline of Omnium from par, Mr. Goldsmid's spirits were progressively drooping; but when it reached five or six per cent. discount, without the probability of recovering, the unfortunate gentleman, evidently appeared restless in his disposition, and disordered in his mind. Besides, there is reason to believe, that not finding that cheerful assistance among his monied friends which he had experienced in happier times, he was unable to bear up against the pressure of his misfortunes, and hence was driven to terminate a life, which, till then had never been chequered by disappointment. The moment intelligence of the distressing event reached the city, which was about the period of the opening of the Stock Exchange, consols fell from 66¼ to 63¾; Omnium declined in proportion. It was understood that Mr. Goldsmid had determined, if possible, to perform his contract at the Stock Exchange, hoping still to have a competency left to retire with into private life, with the wreck of his fortune.

About the beginning of November the workmen employed to repair the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, are said to have discovered the remains of the notorious Chancellor Jefferies. In removing a large flat stone near the Communion Table, in a vault underneath, they found a leaden coffin, containing the body. The coffin did not appear to have suffered much decay. It was closed, and a plate remained on it, inscribed with the name of Chancellor Jefferies. As his son and daughter are buried in the same vault, the coffin was not opened, but replaced, and the stone fastened over it.

At length, in November 1810, the malady which had fixed upon his Majesty, early in October, could no longer be concealed. After

After the unwelcome intelligence had been announced to the public, in terms as delicate as possible, preparations were made for issuing daily bulletins at St. James's and the Mansion House. So early as the first of November it had also been announced by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor, that in consequence of the continuing indisposition of his Majesty no chief magistrate of the city could be submitted for the royal approbation, and that of course his lordship would be expected to continue in the discharge of the duties of his high office until his Majesty's pleasure could be taken on the appointment of his successor.

On the meeting of both Houses of Parliament, on the 30th of November, a report of the physicians on the state of the King's health was brought in, and laid before the members. In the lower House Mr. Perceval, in hopes of the King's amendment, moved for the further adjournment of a fortnight, and if none appeared, that then, both Houses should proceed to fill up the chasm in the Royal authority, which was carried. The reason of this motion, the minister said, was because he wished in the mean while, to ascertain in whose care the King was to be placed, and that in case of recovery the Royal authority might be restored to him pure and unimpaired. On the 13th of December the Houses met, and it was agreed that a Committee should be appointed to examine the physicians. In this examination they pointed out the species of insanity under which his Majesty laboured, but its early removal they would by no means ascertain. This examination was highly important, as it brought to light various periods in which his Majesty had been in similar situations: but the final issue of all the debates that followed was, that the Prince of Wales should be Regent, under certain restrictions; and that the Queen should have the care of the King's person: her Majesty being assisted by a Council. One of the first acts of the Regent, after his being sworn in in due form before the Privy Council, was to receive the address of the Lord Mayor and Common Council of the city of London on the occasion; and as he on the same day held a Council, all the mini-

sters of state were present, when it was read in a very solemn manner. The address of the city was partly condoling and partly congratulatory. Among the grievances was specified "the present representation in the Commons House of Parliament, a reform in which was necessary for the safety of the Crown, the happiness of the people, and the independence of the country." To this the Regent returned a kind and dignified answer, assuring the city that he should esteem it the happiest moment of his life, when he could resign the powers delegated to him into the hands of his sovereign, and that he should always listen to the complaints of those who thought themselves aggrieved.

On the 12th of November, the late, or Ex-King of Sweden, arrived at Yarmouth. He fell in with his Majesty's ship Ruby, on his passage down the Baltic, and afterwards shifted from that to the Tartarus, in which he arrived at Yarmouth. His Majesty assumed the title of Count Gottorp, and under that name, was among the first of the nobility that left their cards at St. James's to inquire as to the King's health. On the 18th of the following month Lucien Bonaparte, the most moderate and judicious of the brothers of the French Usurper, arrived with his family at Plymouth, and soon after settled at Ludlow, in Shropshire, from whence he removed to Worcestershire, which, since the late peace, he has left, with all his family, to return to Italy.

This year the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge printed a new edition of the Welsh Bible and Book of Common Prayer, with the singing Psalms, in one large volume octavo, which was executed at the Clarendon Press, from Stereotype plates, and which was distributed about the Principality of Wales, neatly bound in calf, at a price considerably less than one half of the prime cost to the Society. They also printed an edition of the New Testament, in ancient and modern Greek, in parallel columns; and further announced their resolution to print a version of the New Testament in the Irish language, as being more likely to be read by the natives than any other in the Gælic or English language.

The

The conclusion of 1810 was marked by and act of sacrilege and robbery in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, scarcely paralleled in the annals of atrocity. On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, Dec. 24, this edifice was deprived of the whole of the rich service of plate. The difficulties and ingenuity required to get at the property prove the depredators to have been complete masters of their profession. The articles carried off were as follow:

One large embossed chased waiter, with the emblems of the Lord's Supper, weight 128 ounces.

The covers of a large folio Bible, richly chased, 110 oz.

Ditto of a prayer book, 100 oz.

One large plain salver, engraved with a glory, 67 oz.

Two rich chased waiters with very fine alto relievo figures, in the centre, 153 oz.

Two very large chased altar candlesticks, 200 oz.

Two smaller candlesticks, 200 oz.

Two very large rich chased flagons, 130 oz.

Two chased chalices with sexagon feet, and two salvers for the covers, 112 oz.

Two small salvers richly chased, 31 oz. And one pierced spoon.

Several of these articles were used but a few days before at a private ordination, by the Bishop of Lincoln, and after they were done with were locked up in the plate-room immediately over the vestry, in iron chests, which had on them padlocks, as well as other locks. There are two doors to the room, an inner, and an outer one; the former is entirely iron, the other plated, and of uncommon strength. To these principal doors there are several passages leading, all of which have doors always locked, through which persons must pass before they enter the plate-room: and it was only known to a few persons to what apartment these passages led. All these doors remained locked, and it was not till Sunday morning, when the plate was wanted for the church service, that the robbery was discovered. The per-

son who had the plate under his care opened the passage doors with the keys belonging to them, but the lock of the main door he could not open until he had procured the Master Key. He then found that the chests containing the plate had been broken open with an iron crow, or some such instrument, the padlocks having been opened in the usual way. When the Police Officers came from Bow Street to examine the premises, they were of opinion that the quantity and value of the plate were all previously known, and the crime committed by persons perfectly acquainted with the place. The weight of the whole was 1760 ounces. It had been doubly gilt but a very short time before, which gave it the appearance of gold. The robbers must have passed nine doors, or gates, before they could get at the property. The Master Key was kept in a closet where one of the vergers usually placed his silver staff; but that was not stolen, although it is probable the key was used to effect the robbery. An attempt to steal the plate from this Cathedral had been made about twenty seven years before. The robbers then got as far as a closet where the keys were kept; but whether they were prevented from proceeding by being alarmed, or by their light going out, was never ascertained.

The appointment of a Regent in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the interest attached to his future conduct engaged the attention of all ranks. Early in January 1811, a deputation from the House of Commons waited upon her Majesty at Windsor, expressing a hope that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to undertake the important duties proposed to be invested in her, as soon as an Act of Parliament should have passed for carrying their Resolutions into effect. To which her Majesty, in her reply, observed, "that the same sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligation to this country, which induced her in the year 1789, to promise her earnest attention to the momentous trust then reposed in her by Parliament, was strengthened by the blessings she had continued to experience under the protection of his Majesty; and that she should therefore

therefore be wanting in all duties if she hesitated to accept the sacred trust reposed in her. On the following day the deputation from the two Houses went up to Carlton-House to present to his Royal Highness the Resolutions which they had agreed to. The Lords and gentlemen, in full dress, were ushered through the superb suite of rooms to the drawing room, where his Royal Highness stood. His Chancellor, William Adam, Esq. and Earl Moira, were on his right hand: the Duke of Cumberland and Mr. Sheridan on his left, and behind him the officers of his household. To the paper read by the Lord President, one of the Deputation, his Royal Highness's reply was highly patriotic: he concluded it, by saying that he should rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people.

In the mean while the Common Council had agreed to, and presented a petition to the House of Commons against the restrictions on the Regent. But though these restrictions were much opposed both within and without doors, they finally passed both Houses in the beginning of February; and soon after, the Royal Assent being given by Commission, they received the force of a law.

The day appointed for swearing in the Prince of Wales as Regent gave rise to rather a splendid ceremony. About a quarter before two o'clock on Wednesday, February 6, all the Royal Dukes, and a very numerous assemblage of Privy Councillors met at Carlton House. The whole of the magnificent suite of state apartments were opened, and the illustrious persons were ushered into the Gold Room (so called from the style of the ornaments.) Almost every Privy Councillor in town were present, and they were above a hundred in number. A message was brought from the Prince to the President of the Council, Earl Camden, desiring his attendance, in an adjoining room, according to the usual form, to communicate to him the return of the summons, &c. After his return, the Prince approached in grand

procession, preceded by the officers of his Council. They passed through the room where the Privy Councillors were assembled, and through the circular Drawing Room into the grand Saloon, (This is hung with scarlet drapery and embellished with portraits of the most distinguished Admirals) and here the Prince seated himself at the head of the table, his royal brothers and cousins, being on his right and left hand, according to seniority, and all the officers of his houshold and Privy Councillors ranging themselves on each hand, according to rank; while the officers of the houshold, not Privy Councillors, placed themselves on each side of the Saloon. The Prince then spoke to the following effect:

" My Lords, I understand that by the Act passed by the Parliament, appointing me Regent of the United Kingdom, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, I am required to take certain oaths, and to make a declaration before your Lordships, as prescribed by the said Act. I am now ready to take these oaths, and to make the declaration prescribed." The Lord Privy Seal then rose, made his reverence, approached the Regent, and read from a parchment the oaths that follow. The Prince with an audible voice pronounced after him: " I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George. So help me God." " I do solemnly promise and swear that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act, &c. and that I will administer according to Law, the power and authority vested in me by the said Act, and that I will in all things, to the utmost of my power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honour, and dignity of His Majesty, and the welfare of his people. So help me God." The Prince subscribed the two oaths. The Lord President then presented to his Royal Highness the declaration mentioned in an Act made in the 30th year of King Charles the Second, intituled an Act for the more effectual preserving of the King's person and government,

ment, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament, and which declaration his Royal Highness audibly made, repeated, and subscribed. The Lord President signed first, and every one of the Privy Councillors in succession signed these instruments as witnesses; and the same were delivered into the hands of the Keeper of the Records The Lord President then approached the Regent, and had the honour to kiss his hand. The Royal Dukes followed, and afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the rest, according to the order in which they sat at the long table, advanced to the chair on both sides. This imposing ceremony being closed, a short Levee took place in the Drawing Room, when his Royal Highness addressed himself to the Circle, and afterwards gave an audience to Mr. Perceval, who had the honour again of kissing his hand as first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the 13th of February the important intelligence was officially received of the capture of the Isle of France, by the arms of the British, early in the month of December 1810, with very little loss on the part of his Majesty's forces.

The state of the currency having rendered some alterations in it necessary, on the 19th of March, this year, a rise of ten per cent. in the value of the stamped dollars took place. The increase in the price of silver had become so great that the dollars, or tokens issued by the Bank, had sold for more as bullion, than they would pass for as coin. The Directors of the Bank consequently gave notice that they would in future receive in payment all Bank Dollar Tokens at the rate of *five shillings and sixpence* each; and that all such Tokens would in future be issued at the same increased rate.

About this time a new Dock was opened at Rotherhithe, near the King's Victualling Office, called the East Country Dock, capable of holding about eighty ships, intended for those from America, the Baltic, the Fisheries, and others, containing naval stores.

The death of the Duke of Grafton, in the spring of 1811, tended further to reduce the number of the ancient nobility, and of those

who, like his Grace, had some years before been conspicuous in their opposition to the ministry, particularly during the American war. A circumstance about the same period afforded some glimmering hopes of his Majesty's recovery: as instead of issuing daily bulletins these were discontinued as unnecessary; they were therefore ordered to be issued only three times a week.

At a Common Council holden on the 4th of April this year, the recommendation of the Committee of General Purposes for adding 1500*l.* per annum to the allowance of the late, present, and future Lord Mayors, was agreed to. The annual expenses of the Chief Magistrates were ascertained to be 12,000*l.* and the receipts about 6500*l.*

In another Court of Common Council, Mr. Quin, after paying some high compliments to the Prince Regent, moved that the freeedom of the city should be presented to his Royal Highness in a box of heart of oak, which was agreed to unanimously: but at a subsequent meeting the deputation that had waited on his Royal Highness, informed them, that after expressing very sincere gratification from the proofs of the Corporation's attachment, he had, on account of the high situation he was placed in, declined accepting the freedom.

As an event connected with the accession of the Prince of Wales to the Regency, the splendid fete given in commemoration of it, and in honour of the birth-day of his august parent, should not be passed over: another motive still more liberal, was imputed to this circumstance; that of benefiting the numerous classes of British artists, who, by the illness of the Sovereign and the discontinuance of the splendour of the Court, had been deprived of many advantages. Wednesday, June 19, 1811, being the day appointed, Carlton House was opened about nine at night. The Royal Family, with the principal nobility and gentry came early. The full bands of the three regiments of foot guards, and the Prince Regent's band in their full state uniforms played the most delightful marches. The Grecian Hall was adorned with shrubs, and an additional number of large lanthorns and

patent

patent lamps. The floor was carpeted, and two lines composed of Yeoman of the Guard, the King's, the Regent's, the Queen's, and Royal Duke's servants in their best liveries, formed an avenue to the Octagonal Hall, where Yeomen were also stationed, and which was decorated with antique draperies of scarlet, trimmed with gold colour, and tied up with gold cords and tassels. In the hall were also assembled to receive the company, Generals Keppel and Turner, Colonels Bloomfield, Thomas and Tyrwhitt, together with Lords Moira, Dundas, Keith, Heathfield, and Mount Edgcumbe. The Prince entered the State Rooms at a quarter past nine, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, wearing the ribband and gorget of the Order of the Garter, and a diamond star. The Duke of York was dressed in a military, and the Duke of Clarence in a naval, uniform. Soon after the Prince came in, the Royal family of France arrived, and were received most graciously. Louis XVIII. appeared in the character of the Count de Lille, and as such was introduced by the Earl of Moira. Her Royal Highness the Duchess D'Angouleme, was introduced by the Duchess of York, and the other French Princes, by Lord Dundas. The general amusement of the company for some time was perambulating the halls and apartments on the principal floor. The grand circular dining room in which the Knights of the Garter had been recently entertained, excited particular admiration by its cupola, supported by columns of porphyry, and the superior elegance of the whole of its arrangments. The room in which the throne stood was hung with crimson velvet, gold laces and fringes, and the canopy of the throne was surmounted by golden helmets, with lofty plumes of ostrich feathers. Underneath it the state chair was placed, and round the room crimson and gold stools. This room contains the marble busts of the late Mr. Fox, the Duke of Bedford, Earl Moira, and Earl Grey; and in the centre a lustre of immense size, and most dazzling brilliancy. In a word, all the apartments were decorated with a splendour perfectly new. The whole palace seemed a scene of enchantment, and every elegant female, clad in the attire

tire of her native country, appeared the Armida. The Conservatory was one of the most distinguished objects in the splendid arrangment. The building of Gothic Order appeared to be the most perfect and beautiful specimen of that style executed in modern times. Between the pillars, candelabras were suspended twelve feet above the ground, each presented four brilliant patent burners, spreading a breadth of light not easily described. The principal table extended the whole length of the Conservatory, and across Carlton House, to the length of 200 feet.

Along the centre of the table, about six inches above the surface, a canal of pure water continued flowing from a silver fountain, beautifully constructed at the head of the table. Its faintly waving artificial banks were covered with green moss and aquatic flowers. Gold and silver-coloured fish were, by a mechanical invention, made to swim and sport through the bubbling current, which produced a pleasing murmur where it fell, and formed a cascade at the outlet. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on a throne of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold. The throne commanded a view of the company, at the back of which appeared Aureola tables, covered with crimson drapery, constructed to exhibit, with the greatest effect, a profusion of the most exquisitely wrought silver gilt plate, consisting of fountains, tripods, epergnes, dishes, and other ornaments. Above the whole of this superb display appeared a royal crown, and his Majesty's cypher, G. R. splendidly illuminated. The supper was the most superb in spectacle and arrangement that perhaps ever was exhibited in this country. The state table of the Prince Regent was ranged along the conservatory, the west end of which being the head, was hung semicircularly with a crimson silk ground, covered with transparent muslin, drawn into a variety of apertures for the splendid display of numerous gold vases, urns, massy salvers, &c. embossed by admirable workmanship, and the whole surmounted by a most superb ancient urn, captured in the reign of Queen Elizabeth from

rom the Spanish admiral, who commanded what was so presumpuously styled the "Invincible Armada." The servise of the able was in gold; and, adjoining to this, were tables running hrough the library and whole lower suite of rooms, the candelaras in which were so admirably arranged, that the Regent could listinctly see and be seen from one end to the other. Along hese tables the royal family of England, and that of the Bourbons and the nobility, were seated conformably to their respecive ranks. On the right hand of the Prince Regent sat the Duchess of D'Angouleme—on his left the Duchess of York.—From the library and room beyond, branched out two great lines of tables under canvas far into the gardens, each in the shape of a cross, all richly served with silver plate, and covered with every delicacy the season could possibly afford. The library and the council-room displayed the greatest taste. The latter was appropriated to dancing; and the floors were chalked in a beauiful style. Bands of music were stationed in the tents on the lawn of Carlton-house; and, when dancing commenced, the gay throng stepped over floors chalked with Mosaic devices, and moved through thickets of roses, geraniums, and other fragrant sweets, illuminated by variegated lights that gleamed like stars through the foliage. In the course of the night a brilliant display of fire-works took place, which gratified an immense body of spectators. The dancing commenced about twelve o'clock in the Grand Council-Chamber, in two lines, which were divided by a crimson cordon, but not more than five or six couple danced in each set. At three o'clock supper was announced, by the striking up of three bands of martial music stationed in the gardens. The Prince bowing gracefully to the several personages of the Bourbon family, preceded them to the royal table in the Conservatory, being followed by the Count De Lille and the Duchess D'Angouleme, (handed by the Duke of York,) by the Dukes D'Angouleme, Berri, Prince of Orange, and the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cambridge, Cumberland, Sussex, and Gloucester. Except the great officers of state, none under

the rank of Duke and Marquis could have place there; so that Earls, Countesses, and those of subordinate degree, took their places indiscriminately at the other tables. Chairs for 2000 were placed, but these being found insufficient, recesses were soon provided, so that all were amply supplied. The Prince and his illustrious guests rose from table at half past four, and returned to the gold saloon in the same order as they descended from it. Dancing being renewed, and the Sun pretty well up, the blended lights of night and day gave the whole scene new features. The ladies wore new dresses of English manufacture, principally white satins, silks, lace, crape, and muslins, ornamented with silver: the head-dresses were generally ostrich feathers and diamonds. The gentlemen wore court dresses and naval and military uniforms, covered with a profusion of gold lace. The Prince Regent had a large diamond loop and button in his hat and feather; and wore also a sabre, the handle and scabbard of which were richly studded with jewellery. There were present at this grand entertainment 14 Dukes, 15 Duchesses, 15 Marquisses, 16 Marchionesses, 98 Earls, 85 Countesses, 39 Viscounts, 21 Viscountesses, 107 Lords, and as many Ladies of the same rank, besides Barons, Counts, Admirals, Ministers of State, Generals, Aldermen, &c. &c. These distinguished guests did not begin to leave Carlton-House before six o'clock on Thursday morning; and the whole had not departed at eight, when the guards were taken off duty. The crowd in Pall-mall was immense.

The death of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire at his house in Piccadilly, took place in the course of the present summer, in the 63d year of his age. His Grace was a Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby, and L. L. D. In public life he had been a proud support to the Whig interest, and a firm adherent to the principles of Mr. Fox; but his own habits were retired; and he is said to have assisted his party rather by his fortune than his own personal exertions. When the remains of his Grace were removed to

be interred in the family vault of All Saints, Derby, the hearse was followed by twenty-one carriages belonging to his family and friends, at the head of which was that of the Prince Regent, by whom the loss of the Duke was much regretted, the warmest friendship having subsisted between them for many years.

A singular circumstance relative to the arrest of a dead body occurred this year in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, where a writ of arrest was served upon a dead body by a Sheriff's officer and his assistants, as the friends of the deceased were conveying it to Shoreditch burial-ground. The officer and his assistants presenting the writ, forcibly removed the body into a shell, and conveyed it away. However, as the friends of the deceased did not come forward to pay the debt, the officer the next day applied to the Minister of Shoreditsh to inter the corpse, which he very properly refused, unless the service was read over it, which would ensure the security of the body in holy ground. The Sheriffs of London very properly caused an immediate enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case; and finding, that though the officer did not disturb the body himself, he improperly left it with the plaintiff, without having made any communication at the Sheriff's Office, they therefore dismissed him from his employment. In fact, an action of this nature could not be otherwise than revolting to the feelings of the community at large, though it tended to determine a point till then subject to a doubt, as it occasioned Lord Ellenborough to declare, the arrest of a dead body was manifestly unauthorized by the laws of England.

A sceptre of gold, and a sword of state, together with other paraphernalia of the kingly office, were about this time seized on the River Thames by the Custom-house officers, in consequence of its having been omitted to make an entry of them at the Custom-house. These were accompanied by some other swords, and several magnificent mirrors of great value, with a very fine Herschell telescope, all intended for the Black Emperor of Hayti, at St. Domingo; but, on an application from the agent, and the non-payment of the duty being imputed to the ignorance

of

of the laws, the whole was restored, on condition of compensation being made to the officers.

A circumstance truly rare, also occurred at the Tower near the same time: a person viewing the Managerie inconsiderately touched the paw of one of the tygers, who seized his arm, and drew him close to the den, notwithstanding the assistance of two or three men, one of whom, with great difficulty, disengaged the tyger from the unfortunate sufferer, by forcing a stick down the animal's throat.

The Committee of the Corporation of London for carrying into execution the acts of parliament for the improvement of the entrance at Temple-bar and Snow-hill, having come to a resolution that the new street leading northwards from Picket-street, should, as a memento of respect to their chairman, the Alderman, be called Domville-street: he having declined the honour, it was agreed it should be called Picket-place.

After nearly twelve months experiment on his Majesty's health, about the latter end of October, the Report from the Queen's Council almost extinguished the last hope entertained in favour of his recovery. It was then stated that his Majesty's health was not such as to enable him to resume the exercise of his Royal Authority. His bodily health did not appear to be essentially altered since the date of the last report: but, from the protraction of the disorder, the duration of its accessions, and the peculiar character it had assumed, one of his Majesty's Physicians thought his recovery *improbable*, and the other very much so; yet, from his Majesty's health and powers of mind; from his memory and perception; from the remaining vigour of his constitution and his bodily health, some of the medical persons in attendance did not entirely despair of his recovery.

It can be deemed no kind of exaggeration to assert, that during the winter of 1811, the City of London experienced a degree of alarm and apprehension to which it had been a stranger for centuries past. There is certainly something more appalling in the dread of the nightly assassin, and the midnight murderer, than

in

in the approach of an army of enemies in open day, and this was the natural result of two most shocking murders, which, from the sensations they excited, served as topics of conversation among almost all ranks for a considerable time. Between twelve and one on Sunday morning, December 8, the family of Mr. T. Marr, Silk-mercer, No. 29, Ratcliffe-Highway, consisting of himself, his wife, an infant son fourteen weeks old, and an apprentice, was found murdered. It appeared, from the deposition of the servant girl, that she was sent out on Saturday night to purchase oysters for supper, and to pay the baker's bill; in about twenty minutes she returned, but found the shutters closed, the door fast, and no appeaaance of light: alarmed at this, she imparted her fears to a watchmen, and to Mr. Murray, a pawnbroker, at the next door, who immediately made his way into Mr. Marr's house through the back door which was open, when he was struck by the horrid spectacle of James Gohen, an apprentice, fourteen years of age, lying on his face at the further part of the shop, with his brains knocked out, part of them actually covering the ceiling. Mrs. Marr was found lying on the floor near the street door, and Mr. Marr behind the counter, both weltering in their blood from dreadful wounds about the head, but without any signs of life. The child in the cradle had its throat cut from ear to ear. From a number of circumstances considered, these murders must have been perpetrated in less than half an hour: and what rendered them still more terrific was, that nothing was taken from the house, though 152*l.* in cash were found in a tin box, besides four or five pounds in change in Mr. Marr's pockets. Himself and his wife were under twenty-five years of age, and had been married only two years. The assassins left behind them a large shipwright's maul, or mallet, its head weighing two or three pounds, and its handle about three feet long; a ripping chissel of iron eighteen inches long; and a wooden mallet about four inches square, with a handle about eighteen inches. A Coroner's Inquest returned a Verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—

But

But this was not all; only eleven days after, December 19, the neighbourhood of New Gravel-Lane, not far from Ratcliffe-Highway, was alarmed by the cry of murder from a person in his shirt at No. 81, who was descending from a two pair of stairs window by the sheets of his bed knotted together, who informed the people that murderers were in the house committing dreadful acts of blood on the whole family. Two resolute men immediately armed themselves and broke into the house, and found the mistress and the maid servant lying one on the other, by the kitchen fire, quite dead, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Searching further, in the cellar, they found the master of the house, quite dead, one of his legs broken, and his head nearly severed from his body. This was perpetrated at the King's Arms public-house. The person who descended from the window, named Turner, deposed before the Magistrates, that returning home about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, the family being at supper, he wished them good night, and went to bed. He slept about half an hour, when he was alarmed by the cry of "We shall all be murdered." He cautiously went down stairs, and looking through the glass-window of the tap-room, saw a powerful well made man, six feet high, and dressed in a drab shaggy coat, stooping over the body of Mrs. Williamson, apparently rifling her pockets. His ears was then assailed by the deep sighs of a person in the agonies of death. Terrified beyond description, he ran up stairs, and not being able to find the trap-door, he went back to his own room, and escaped quite naked. A niece of Mrs. Williamson's was in a sound sleep the whole time the murders were perpetrating. This house was not above two streets distant from Mr. Marr's; and, behind them both, a large piece of waste ground extends, belonging to the London Dock Company, which seems to have been peculiarly favourable to the escape of the murderers on both these occasions. Large rewards, amounting to nearly 1500*l.* were offered; but, though several persons were apprehended on suspicion, only one man, of the name of Williams, was detained. Still the ends of justice, were defeated as far as they related to Williams,

Williams, against whom such strong suspicions appeared; for, on the 27th of December, his cell at Cold Bath Fields prison being opened, it was discovered that he had hanged himself with his neck handkerchief. This last act of his life, however, was not suffered to exonerate him altogether from the shame of an ignominious death. By the consent of the Magistrates his body was removed from the prison at Clerkenwell to the neighbourhood of Ratcliff-Highway, where it was buried in a cross-road on the 31st of December, with every mark of infamy generally attached to the commission of suicide.

A civil crime of considerable effect as to weakening that confidence which should ever be attached to persons holding offices of importance in the state, was about this time committed by Mr. Walsh, a member of the British parliament, and a Stock-broker, who absconded with 15,000*l.* the property of the Solicitor-General, for which he was apprehended and committed for trial. The affair, however, owing to some informality, was not followed by any punishment, except that of his being expelled the House of Commons.

The year 1812 was destined to introduce what has not been improperly called "A New Era." The session of Parliament was opened as early as the 7th of January, by Commissioners from the Prince Regent, and with the Royal Speech, which began with lamenting the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's recovery that had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family, and the loyal attachment of his people. Parliament was also reminded of the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve to his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of the royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery. Respecting the war in Spain, the Prince declared his entire satisfaction, and also in the measures pursued for the defence of Portugal. The affair of General Hill surprising the French General Girard, was denominated a most brilliant enterprize. Upon the conquest of the Island of Java, the Prince offered his most sincere congratu-

lations to the country, and intimated his hope, that the nation would concur in approving the wisdom and valour with which the expedition to Batavia was planned and conducted, as well as the capture of the Islands of Bourbon and the Mauritius, under the immediate direction of the Governor-General of India; as, by the completion of this system of operations, great additional security had been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East-Indies; while the colonial power of France had been entirely extinguished. His Royal Highness's speech concluded with regretting that various important subjects of difference with the United States of America still remained unadjusted; but assured the house that he would continue to employ such means of conciliation as might be consistent with the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown, and the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British Empire. In answer to this speech, an Address was proposed by Sir Francis Burdett, controverting almost every assertion respecting our national prosperity; but which, as it was supported by only three members, was of course rejected.

The opposition had long flattered themselves that the restrictions laid upon the Regent were by no means agreeable to him, and that he would take the first opportunity to get rid of these measures, as well as the men that proposed them; their surprize, however, in the beginning of February, 1812, may be easily conceived, when, from the publication of a Letter from the Prince Regent to the Duke of York, the last spark of their hope was extinguished, and a cloud began to concentrate upon every countenance. Below is a copy of that important document.*

It

* Letter of the Prince Regent to the Duke of York.

" My Dearest Brother,

" As the Restrictions on the exercise of the Royal Authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate these sentiments, which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the session, by my warmest desire that the expected motion on the affairs

It is scarcely necessary to add that his Royal Highness's gracious offers to Lords Grenville and Grey were not accepted by

 them:

of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the Executive government. My sense of duty to our Royal Father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine Representative of that august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honourable principles I entertain the highest respect. In various instances, as you well know, where the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to the crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our Royal Father's recovery.

"*A new Era* is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of any of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her Empire. The national faith has been preserved inviolate towards our late allies; and, if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the nations of the continent, how much they may still achieve, when animated by a glorious resistance to a foreign yoke.—In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my Allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have so honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilections to indulge, no resentments to gratify—no objects to attain, but such as are common to the whole Empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct, and I can appeal to the past, in evidence of what the future will be, I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of parliament, and a candid and enlightened nation.

"Having

them: happily, the measures they condemned were ultimately crowned with unexpected success without their assistance, but not without exciting in their friends no small share of disappointment.

Monday, May 11, 1812, was a day which will never be erased from our annals. It was the day when the first minister of a great and powerful nation was doomed to fall in a place, which, for its security, might have been chosen before all others; and by the hand of a private individual, whose dark and gloomy purpose, unlike conspirators in general, had never been entrusted to any but his own bosom. A Mr. Bellingham, whose distresses, as a merchant, drove him to this daring deed, having been harshly treated in Russia, applied to Lord Levison Gower, our ambassador at the time, without effect: and, on his coming over to England, thinking Mr. Perceval stood in the way of justice, he was determined to take vengeance into his own hands; the particulars of this alarming event we shall now state as briefly as possible.

On Monday, as before mentioned, about five in the evening, Mr. Perceval having walked from his house in Downing Street, was entering the Lobby of the House of Commons, where a number of persons were standing, when a man who had a short time previously placed himself in the recess of the door way, within the Lobby,

" Having made this communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most ardent contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged. You are authorized to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

' I am always, my dearest Frederick, your affectionate brother.

" Carlton-House, Feb. 13, 1812. P. R.

" P. S. I shall send a Copy of this Letter immediately to Mr. Perceval."

Lobby, drew out a small pistol, and shot Mr. Perceval in the lower part of the left breast. Mr. Perceval moved forward a few faltering steps, nearly half way up the Lobby, and fell. He was immediately carried to the room of the Speaker's Secretary, to the left of the Lobby, by Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Bradshaw, and another gentleman. Mr. Lynn, the Surgeon of Great George Street, was immediately sent for; but on examining the wound, he considered the case utterly hopeless. All that escaped Mr. Perceval's lips previously to falling in the Lobby, was "murder!" or "murdered!" He said no more; but expired in about ten or twelve minutes after receiving the fatal wound. Several members of both Houses of Parliament went into the room while he was dying; among others his brother, Lord Arden, all of them greatly agitated. There was very little effusion of blood from the wound externally. His body was subsequently removed into the Speaker's house. The deed was perpetrated so suddenly, that the man who fired the pistol with which Mr. Perceval was shot, was not instantly recognized by those in the Lobby, but a person passing at the moment behind Mr. Perceval, seized hold of the pistol, which the assassin surrendered without resistance, retiring towards a bench on the left. On being asked if he were the villain who shot the minister, he replied, "I am the unhappy man," but appeared quite undisturbed. He was immediately taken to the bar of the House, and being identified as the assassin, underwent an examination before Messrs. M. A. Taylor, Aldermen Coombe, Curtis, &c. Though cautioned by Sir J. Hippesley, not to criminate himself, he said, "I have admitted the fact, but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied redress of my grievances by government; I have been ill treated. They all know who I am, and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the magistrates of Bow Street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor General in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain.

I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done." Being again cautioned by Lord Castlereagh that he was not on his defence, he said, "Since it seems best to you that I should not now explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong." He was then handcuffed, with an assurance that the property taken out of his pocket should be restored the next morning. He was conveyed to Newgate between one and two in the morning, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, it being thought proper not to send him earlier, on account of a disposition being manifested by the populace in Lower Palace Yard, to open the coach door and liberate him. He was taken out through the Speaker's passage, and every precaution was adopted at Newgate to prevent his committing suicide.

At the moment the House of Lords heard of this act of violence they had just finished hearing counsel in an appeal case, and were proceeding with the reading of some private bills, when a bustling noise was heard without doors. Presently a cry was heard, "Mr. Perceval shot! Mr. Perceval shot!" and a gentleman connected with one of the Parliamentary offices rushed in, and stated to the anxious peers, that surrounded him, that he was standing by Mr. Perceval in the Lobby of the House of Commons when a pistol was fired at Mr. Perceval, who uttered a cry of "murder," or "murdered," staggered two or three paces, and fell on his side. The officer then came away, but he said he believed Mr. Perceval was dead. Most of the Lords immediately rushed out, leaving only Lord Eldon and two bishops in the House; and upon their return, after a few minutes conversation, the Lord Chancellor said, that having just been apprised of a melancholy and atrocious event, he should give proper directions to the officers that none go out of the doors without being searched, alluding to strangers below the bar. After some private consultation, an address to the Prince Regent was agreed upon;

upon; but Lord Ellenborough thought they should have some evidence how Mr. Perceval came by his death: and for this purpose Mr. Taylor, a door-keeper, being called, said, he saw a pistol aimed and fired at Mr. Perceval, who fell and expired. Earl Radnor then moved a Resolution for an Address to the Prince Regent, "expressive of the horror which their Lordships felt at the atrocious assassination of Mr. Perceval in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and to pray his Royal Highness to take the speediest measures for bringing the perpetrator of the crime to justice." Earl Grey seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, and the Address ordered to be printed.

When the answer of the Prince Regent to this Address was received, the Earl of Liverpool delivered a message from his Royal Highness, stating, that being desirous of marking his sense of the public and private virtues of Mr. Perceval, and of affording relief and assistance to his numerous family and afflicted widow, he recommended a Parliamentary provision for them. The Earl of Liverpool in moving a corresponding answer, paid an affecting tribute to the memory and virtues of this departed friend; his Lordship said he knew no man possessed of more virtues, and fewer faults, or more devoid of guile. Earl Grey participated most sincerely in the feelings excited by his deplorable and horrid event, and approved highly of making provision for the numerous family of a public servant. When a similar motion was made in the House of Commons by Lord Castlereagh, it was seconded by Mr. Ponsonby. Mr. Whitbread deplored the loss of the Right Honourable gentleman, whose liberal and unceasing controul of temper he particularly admired. Sir R. Wigram suggested a public funeral. Sir Francis Burdett also expressed his detestation of the assassination of Mr. Perceval, and his concurrence in the proceedings of the House. Lord Castlereagh moved that an annuity of 2000*l.* should be granted to Mrs. Perceval, and the sum of 50,000*l.* to be vested in trustees for the benefit and use of the twelve children of the deceased, as scarcely

any property was left behind, and that only arising out of the fortune the widow was entitled to at her marriage; a greater sum was proposed by some of the members; but as what was stated had the sanction of the family, it was thought better to vote it unanimously, than a larger sum with opposition. The grant of 50,000*l.* without fee or deduction, to the children was then voted; but on the motion of Mr. H. Sumner it was agreed that the annuity of 2000*l.* to Mrs. Perceval should, on her decease, descend to the next heir male of her late husband. The Address being presented to the Prince Regent, about 300 members dressed in mourning, or with crape round their regimentals, &c. went up with it. The House going into a Committee on the resolutions, Mr. Lushington in advocating the cause of the deceased, said, "I saw Lord Arden, the brother of Mr. Perceval, overwhelmed with grief, and his hand placed upon his body near the part where the fatal wound was inflicted." 'My brother,' he exclaimed, 'you are gone, gone to heaven! but your children!'"—"His children," replied an honourble member standing by "are his country's." He hoped the declaration would be verified. On the following day a motion made by Lord Clive for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Perceval, in St. Peter's, Westminster, at the public expense, was agreed to, as was Mr. Huskison's resolution for granting an annuity for life to Mr. Perceval's eldest son, of 1000*l.* to be increased to 2000*l.* on the death of his mother.

On Saturday morning, May 17th, the remains of Mr. Perceval were removed from the house in Downing Street, for interment in the family vault at Charlton, in Kent. At eight o'clock a great number of noblemens' and gentlemens' carriages were assembled at Whitehall, opposite Privy Gardens. At nine the procession moved from Downing Street in the following order: mutes and attendants on horseback: Hearse and six, with the body: Six mourning coaches, followed by 25 carriages: the carriages of the Cabinet Ministers: the relatives of the deceased: his own carriage, &c.

The

The procession moving slowly on towards Westminster Bridge, the solemnity was increased by the tolling of the deep-toned bells of the Abbey and St. Margaret's church. The pause which took place in George Street, and in Parliament Street, within a few yards of the place where the atrocious murder was committed, afforded an apportunity for reflection, and excited in every bosom susceptible of grief, the most painful sensations; and the mourners would have been more numerous still had not the members of both Houses of Parliament received circulars, stating that it was the particular wish of the afflicted family, to have the ceremony conducted as privately as possible.

In the first mourning coach, was Lord Arden, attended by his chaplain, and another gentleman; in the second, were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Harrowby and Mr. Secretary Ryder. Among the mourners in the other coaches were Lord Perceval, Lord Redesdale, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earls of Westmorland and Buckinghamshire, Lords Sidmouth, Camden, Bathurst, Castlereagh, Melville, and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Wharton, Croker, Brooksbank, &c. A party of the City Light Horse attended at Newington Butts, and accompanied the procession to to the church, in order to testify their respect for Mr. Perceval, who was a member of the Corps, and their Treasurer. The coffin was very superb. The inscription was as follows:

Right Honourable Spencer Perceval,
Chancellor of the Exchequer, first Lord of the Treasury,
Prime Minister of England.
Fell by the hand of an Assassin, in the Common's House of
Parliament, May 11, A. D. 1812, in the 50th year of his age;
Born Nov. 1st, A. D 1762.*

The

* The last business, of a public nature, as he entered the lobby, which occupied the attention of Mr. Perceval, related to the remuneration which he intended to move in the House of Commons, to be made to Mr. Samuel Crompton, a very ingenious and unassuming mechanic, who invented those curious and invaluable machines called *Hall-in-the-World Wheels*, or *Mules*. "We will settle Mr. Crompton's business this night," were the last words Mr.

The trial of Bellingham commenced on Friday, May 15, at the Old Bailey Sessions, where he made an elaborate defence, embracing some very important points. He said he was under great obligations to the learned Attorney General for inducing the Court to dismiss the objection that was made by his Counsel, on the ground of insanity; because, he observed, "it is by far more fortunate for me that such a plea should be unfounded, than that it should be established. At the same time I must express my gratitude to my Counsel for his plea of insanity, whose object is most meritorious. This charge, I assure you, I never had an idea of, with the exception of one instance in Russia. Gentlemen, I beg pardon for thus detaining you, but I am wholly unaccustomed to situations like the present, and this is the first time I ever addressed a public audience. I therefore hope to receive your candid indulgence, trusting you will pay more attention to the matter detailed than to the manner in which it is delivered. We are now engaged in the investigation of the facts of this most singular affair, and the circumstances under which I am brought (if I may use the phrase) a compulsive volunteer to this bar. Do you suppose me to be the man to go with a deliberate design, without cause or provocation, with a pistol to put an end to the life of Mr. Perceval? No, gentlemen! far otherwise. I have strong reasons for my conduct, which, when

I have

Mr. Perceval spoke before the fatal pistol was fired. He was accompanied by several Members, and by Mr. Crompton himself. It was Mr. Perceval's intention to have moved for a much larger sum than that which Mr. Crompton subsequently received, which was 5000l.; and most assuredly a much greater sum he merited; considering the vast importance of his invention, both with regard to the great improvements it introduced into the manufacture of muslins, and the infinite advantage derived by it to the public revenue. See note on page 294, Vol. IX. of "Beauties of England and Wales." It is now nearly forty years since Mr. Crompton's invention was first published to the world, and acted upon; and it was not till the last year (1813) that he received the sum voted to him by Parliament; so that the value of this invention had ample time to prove its utility; and it has been found even to exceed the expectations of the original inventor, or its supporters. *Private Information.*

I have concluded you will acknowledge to have fully justified me in this fatal act. Had I not possessed these imperious incitements, and had murdered him in cold blood, I should consider myself a monster, not only unfit to live in this world, but too wicked for all the torments that may be inflicted in the next.

" Circumstance, may justify every thing; and I have now to unfold to you a scene of oppression and iniquity, which is without a parallel; and which, had not the facts been authenticated by original documents laid before the Marquis of Wellesley, as his Lordship can prove, would be utterly incredible. The learned Attorney General has candidly stated to you that he has not the slightest imputation against my honour or character up to the fatal catastrophe, which must long be lamented, and which I regret with the utmost sincerity; none can feel more pain upon the subject than I do, not excepting the family of Mr. Perceval. I hope I shall be able to make the truth of this assertion distinctly appear, by setting the affair in its true light. For eight years have I now been persecuted on account of circumstances that were mere inventions for my ruin. I was driven almost to despair, and I had even a *carte blanche* from the British to right myself in any way I was able to discover. I have done so. I am now unexpectedly called to judgment, though for the last eight years I have sought judgment and justice from government in vain. Here I stand unprepared with many necessary documents that I have been unable from the shortness of the time to procure, and I am besides in a great measure without witnesses, which are equally requiste for my vindication.

" It will be necessary for me, gentlemen, to go back to the transactions of 1804, for from that period I may date my misery. I shall beg leave to read to you the copy of a petition which was transmitted through my solicitor to the Prince Regent, as long ago as September 1807, when, in consequence of not receiving any reply, I took the resolution to apply to Col. Mac Mahon on the subject. It appeared that he had received my

petition, but it had been mislaid, and in consequence I sent another. I will beg leave to read it." The prisoner here read the commencement of his petition to the Regent, and then went on.

"Lord Levison Gower also, as I little expected, wrote me word that by the letter of the Russian Governor, he was precluded from interposing; but that if I would produce vouchers, establishing the truth of my allegations he would then write to the Governor. Very good! I was now in some hopes of a restoration to freedom, and to my family, but I was again doomed to be disappointed. I sent the letters and papers to the procureur for the purpose of establishing my innocence, and the affair being so grossly impure, and so perfectly notorious, he was obliged to report upon them; but from that hour to this moment, I never heard a single syllable from Sir S. Shairpe, or from Lord Gower. Reflect now, gentlemen, if you can imagine yourselves in a state of such accumulated misery; what must have been your feelings? and from thence judge of mine. I had been but recently married to a wife, then only twenty years of age, with an infant at her breast, and pregnant with a second child; yet was I doomed to continue immured in a dungeon in Russia for six months longer. (The prisoner burst into tears; as soon as he was collected he proceeded.) Gentlemen, it so happened that at this juncture, a new civil governor, Baron Asch, was appointed, and to him I stated the cruel circumstances under which I was detained. He very candidly said that I was either innocent or guilty; if innocent I ought to be discharged, and if guilty, I ought to be tried. He took up my cause, for I had no friend beside: I was surrounded by enemies; but he generously stepped forward, and bringing the matter into a Court of Justice, I obtained judgment against the whole party, including the military governor who had injured me. I proved the falsity of the charge, and shewed that the only object of the infernal league was to extort from me a large sum of money.

"On my arrival at Petersburgh I made application to Count Kotzebue,

Kotzebue, then Minister of the interior, and I brought two charges against my prosecutor. Count Kotzebue had the affair investigated in most of the departments at Archangel, and finding my statement accurate, gave me a document, which enabled me to bring my case before the Senate. It had previously devolved into the hands of Chatterinsky, minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom it was laid before the Emperor, from whence it was transmitted to the Senate to be determined according to law. Just at this period Lord Gower arrived, and I put the papers into his hands, that they might be laid before the Senate; but before any decision could be had, I was arrested on two charges, the one criminal, the other civil, and I was dragged from my family, and thrown into prison, where I continued for no less a space than two years! These were trials that would bow the proudest head, and sink the noblest heart. Think, gentlemen, what I endured; and what was my offence? Nothing: there was not a shadow of proof against me. I was accused, however, of quitting Archangel clandestinely. Gentlemen, I feel myself so much exhausted that I must beg leave to pause for a few seconds.

" Gentlemen, thus was I thrown again into a dungeon, and into despair; without a hope, without a friend! The very day I expected a complete enfranchisement, the very hour I looked for re-established honours, and reviving fortunes, I was thus handed to another prison, because I could not, nor would not, submit to the extorton of 2000 roubles. I was dragged about the street with offenders who had been guilty of the most atrocious crimes. I was bandied about from one place to another. I have even passed the very door of the British ambassador, who had refused to listen to my complaints, and who must have been an unmoved and pitiless witness of what would have wrung the heartstrings of other men but to have looked upon. Of what must my heart be composed that was the sufferer of this indignity, and this torture, to the eternal disgrace of both nations? I applied to Sir Stephen Shairpe again, without success. I was not listened to; I could obtain no redress there. I sought it here,

and here, in my native country, I have been again refused; my fortune and my character have been ruined, and I stand here alone, and unprotected by all but the laws of my country. They, I trust, will afford me that which all others have denied.

" I applied constantly to every ambassador for redress, and still was I kept in that miserable condition for six years, bandied from prison to prison, from torture to torture, made a public spectacle of, led through the streets of Petersburgh with a common herd of malefactors. I ask you, gentlemen of the Jury, what my feelings must have been? Consult your own bosoms, and there you will find the answer. And all this could not have happened but by the connivance of Lord Levison Gower and Sir S. Shairpe. During this period too, Mrs. Bellingham then in a state of pregnancy, and with an infant in her arms, anxiously waiting for me to accompany her to England, was compelled to perform that dangerous voyage alone and unprotected, while Lord Gower saw and permitted so much misery. Oh my God! what must his heart be made of? Gentlemen, I appeal to you as men, as fathers, as Christians, if I had not cause of complaint? At length finding I was too firm to bend to the views of my persecutors, they proclaimed me a bankrupt, allowing me, according to the law in Russia, only three months to settle every claim. And such was the eagerness of the chamber of commerce to ruin me, that they employed emissaries to inquire whether I owed money: their clerks stopped people in the streets, and asked them, " Do you know Mr. Bellingham? Does he owe you any money? Do you know that he is a bankrupt, and that he is going to England with all his property?' Yet, after all, they were obliged to give a document testifying that there were neither claimants nor creditors. These documents I afterwards placed in the hands of Marquis Wellesley, and I call upon the noble Marquis, whom I see in Court, to disprove this assertion if it be false. Under such accumulated misfortunes, nothing but a sustaining power from above, nothing but the express interposition of Providence could have preserved me to visit once more my

my country and my family. None of my friends in England ever expected to see me again. And I beg of you to remember, gentlemen, that all these sufferings were endured through the permission of Lord Gower. It was with his sanction and patronage that I was proclaimed a bankrupt; for without it, it could not have taken place; and it was through his connivance that my appeal to justice was never listened to. I made a final appeal to Lord Gower before he left Petersburgh, the last time he was there; his secretary informed me he could not do any thing. Here I pause, gentlemen of the Jury, and I ask you earnestly to recollect these proceedings: consider for a moment what must have been the conduct of Lord Gower and Sir Stephen Shairpe, men clothed with the dignity of representing Majesty, to suffer a native of their country to remain in prison enduring such multiplied indignities? There was a transaction which happened during that very period calculated to shew in a still stronger light, the manifest injustice of my case. A paltry dispute between two captains was four times laid before the Emperor by Lord Gower in the course of two months. Gentlemen, while I relate this, I must say it would have been fortunate for me, and it would have been more fortunate for Mr. Perceval, had Lord Gower received the ball which terminated the life of the latter gentleman.

(A murmur in the Court appeared to disconcert the prisoner.)

"After I came to England, I presented a memorial to Marquis Wellesley, and grounded my claims to compensation upon the erroneous letter already alluded to. I received an answer that his Lordship could not enter into a consideration of my claims on accouut of the relation in which Russia then stood with regard to this country." Here the prisoner resuming his defence, stated that his next measure was to bring a serious charge against Lord Gower and Sir S. Shairpe, before the Privy Council, which ended in his being informed they could not interfere. Applying next to Mr. Perceval, he was told the time for receiving private petitions was past for that session. Applying next to the Prince Regent,

Regent, he was referred to the Council Office; and from thence back to the Prince Regent. At length, as he says, "being resolved to take justice into his own hands," he gave notice to the magistrates at Bow Street against his Majesty's ministers, stating that if his reasonable request should be refused, he should be obliged to do justice for himself. The magistrates communicating this threat to the ministers, Bellingham went to Mr. Ryder again, and was referred to the Treasury for a final decision: this he at length received from Mr. Hill, who told him that nothing could be done; adding, he was at liberty to take any measures he chose. Here the unhappy man repeated "that the direct refusal of justice on the part of administration was the sole cause of the sad catastrophe which deprived the state of the talents of Mr. Perceval, &c," Sir James Mansfield shortly summed up, and the Jury withdrawing for a quarter of an hour, returned with a verdict of *Guilty.*

The Recorder then pronounced sentence of death on the prisoner, who was ordered for execution on the Monday following, a sentence which he heard with the utmost composure. On Monday morning, May 18, 1812, this wretched man suffered the punishment awarded by the law. A vast assemblage was collected before the door of Newgate: he appeared unshaken in spirit to his last moment. He was hurried, as it were, out of the world, not being allowed above two minutes to remain on the scaffold. Troops were stationed near Smithfield and Blackfriars Bridge, to second the civil power in keeping the peace, but happily there was no need of their interference. After his death a letter appeared in the public papers, from Lord Levison Gower to Lord Castlereagh, in vindication of himself against the charges brought against him by Bellingham.

Other attempts to commit murder, though fortunately of persons less important to the state, occurred this year; one of them in Bridge Street, in the Borough, on the 16th of January, two days subsequent to the darkest day ever remembered in the Metropolis, when all the shops and public offices were lighted up in the same manner as on the winter evenings. Persons in the street

street could scarcely be seen at two yards distance: and in the corn market and some other open places of public resort, no business whatever could be done. There had been a great fall of snow on the preceding evening, and early in the morning. But the murder alluded to, was perpetrated by some ruffians, who got unperceived into the shop of Mr. Prior, a respectable bootmaker, as before-mentioned, when the maid happening to come down stairs, seeing them packing up boots, exclaimed, "What are you going to take boots away to night? It is Sunday!" thinking they were her master's journeymen. At this instant, one of the villains made up to her, and threatened if she uttered a word he would instantly murder her. On looking round, she observed the other had a black crape on his face: she then ran screaming towards the shop door, which was open, which, in her fright, she shut, when one of the wretches knocked her down, and another seiziug her by the hair, with a sharp instrument cut her throat right across the windpipe. She then fell to the ground, and remembered no more of what had passed. All this while, the family above, recollecting the murders in Ratcliffe Highway, were too much alarmed to come down stairs; but venturing at length, they found the servant as here described; the perpetrators of this horrid act had escaped; and what added to the daring character of the act, is the consideration that it was committed so early as between eight and nine o'clock on a Sunday evening; in a situation as public as any can be, not many yards from St. Margaret's Hill, nearly as great a thoroughfare as the Strand, or Fleet Street. The perpetrators were never heard of afterwards.

A child, stolen in a remarkable manner from the door of a Mr. Dellow, in Martin's-Lane, Cannon-Street, was, several weeks after, found at Gosport, in Hampshire, in consequence of some hand-bills being seen there. It seemed that a young woman, named Magnay, who had stolen it, was wife to a Gunner on board one of his Majesty's ships, who, having saved a considerable sum of money for a man in his station of life, was

extremely partial to children, and had often expressed his most ardent wish to have "a little darling," as he used to term it. His wife, not less anxious to gratify him, wrote to him, whilst at sea, that she was in the family way. The gunner, highly delighted with the news, sent home 300*l.* Being again at sea, his wife sent him word his first-born was a son: full of expectation to see it, he at length came home, but was told by his wife that as the child was cutting its teeth, a change of air was necessary; and, it seems, he was twice, after staying some time on shore, obliged to go to sea again, without obtaining the object of his visit. Finding, at length, that it would be impossible to put him off much longer, Mrs. Magnay thought the metropolis would be the best market she could apply to; and passing down Martin's-Lane, she was struck with the little rosy citizen, and determined to make him her prize. He was playing with his sister at a Green-grocer's shop-door, in which Mrs. Magnay went with the double view of purchasing some apples, and carrying off the boy. The children, pleased with her attention, followed her to a pastry-cook's in Gracechurch-street, from whence she got clear off with the boy, and left the girl in the street. In that street, it was proved, she bought him a new hat. She sat out the same night for Gosport; but, stopping at Kingston, had the child christened Richard Magnay, by which name he was introduced to her husband, who, supposing all his wishes realized, was, for the time, made truly happy; but was extremely distressed when a detection rendered it necessary to send the child back to its real parents in London, attended by proper officers, and the woman in custody, who was in the ensuing sessions convicted of a misdemeanor. An act of parliament has been since passed, by which child-stealing is very properly made felony, both in the perpetrator, and those aiding and assisting.

The demise of a very singular character occurred on the 18th of March this year, viz. Mr. John Horne Tooke, the *ci-devant* friend and enemy of the celebrated John Wilkes. This took place at his house at Wimbledon in the 77th year of his age. His

His health had not long been in a declining state; and, for some time, he had lost the use of his lower extremities. A few days before his dissolution a mortification appeared, and made rapid advances. His humour and eccentricity remained in full force to the last; and, even in the gripe of death, the serenity of his countenance never forsook him. While he was speechless, and considered to have been insensible, Sir Francis Burdett (who was present with a few more friends,) prepared a cordial for him, which the medical attendants declared to be of no avail, but which the Baronet persisted in offering, and raised up the patient for that purpose, when the latter perceiving who offered the draught, drank it off with a smile, and in a few minutes after expired. A tomb had long been prepared for Mr. Tooke in his own garden at Wimbledon, in which it was his firm purpose to have been buried; but this, after his decease, being opposed by his daughters and an aunt of theirs, his remains were transferred to Ealing Church, where they were interred according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England: otherwise it was his desire that no funeral ceremony should be read over his body, but that six poor men should have a guinea each to bear him to the vault in his garden.

That a very singular address was this year presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, from the Common-Council of the City of London, may be justly inferred from the answer the Prince was pleased to return, as follows:

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the Petitions of any part of his Majesty's subjects. For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of parliament, the great council of the nation.

"Being firmly of opinion that the *total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country*, the declared object of your Petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to

my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in those endeavours, which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve, inviolate, the constitution at home. These endeavours can only be attended with success when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

A dreadful high wind occurred on the 27th of October this year, by which a lamplighter was blown over the balustrades of Blackfriars'-bridge, and sunk to rise no more. Downing-street, Westminster, was greatly alarmed by the falling of bricks and tiles from a ruinated house. About seven in the morning the large iron pipe affixed on the chimney of Colonel Calvert's apartments in the Horse-Guards, was blown into the front of the building in Whitehall, fortunately doing no injury. A woman and child were killed in Blackfriar's-Road; several persons were wounded in the Borough; and many other accidents of the same sort happened throughout the metropolis and in the environs.

Fortunately, in addition to the prosperous state of affairs at home, the year 1812 was closed by the official publication of a Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Russia, in which it was agreed that the relations of amity and commerce between the two countries should be re-established on each side on the footing of the most favoured nations, the perpetuity of which was now rising in probability every day, from the reiterated defects and distresses of the French army in Russia, accounts and confirmations of which arrived almost with every post. And if any event served to cast any degree of shade upon the brightening prospect, it was on the opening of parliament in December, when, with the deepest concern, the Prince Regent announced the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the dimunition of the hopes he had most anxiously entertained for his recovery. The speech also noticed the relations of peace and friendship restored between his Majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Stockholm, and the additional proof of the confidence which the Regent had received from his Imperial Majesty, in the mea-

sure which he had adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country: a tacit acknowledgment that Britain was almost the only point in Europe invulnerable to the common enemy.

The commencement of the year 1813, exhibited a cheering idea of the growing independence of Great Britain as to commerce, as the lords of trade, acting upon the authority of government, had adopted the determination of putting a stop to the intercourse with France by licences. An immense number of these had recently been issued by Buonaparte, in expectation that they would be met by corresponding licences from the Board of Trade, so that the cessation of these indulgencies on our part had the useful tendency of rendering his grants as useless as waste paper, and thus adding to that embarrassment which was rapidly undermining the whole system.

On the night of Wednesday, January 13, a most distressing scene presented itself to the inhabitants of Aldgate, by the discovery of an alarming fire, at the house of Mr. Coats, who having gone out to spend the evening, a young man sitting up for him, sleeping in his chair, awoke from it almost in a state of suffocation. The first step he took was to alarm the watchman; he next proceeded to a Mr. Evans's bed-room door and alarmed him. The unfortunate female servant was by this time apprized of her situation, having been awakened by the perseverance of some butcher's boys who flung sheep and calves feet at her window. There was still a young man asleep in his bed in an adjoining apartment, whom she apprised: their situation was by this time become most desperate. Mr. Evans, together with the young man who first discovered the fire, with much difficulty made good his retreat, by jumping into a back court adjoining the premises, out of the kitchen-window on the first floor. The other young man, with the poor servant, were now the only inhabitants of this fiery scene: they were situated in a third story, surrounded by flames. No hopes of retreat, the only refuge left was jumping out of a window, a height about twenty feet, on some leads, a space about a foot and a half, adjoining which was

a sky-light belonging to the next house. The young man urging the young woman to follow him, first made good his landing; he again waved his hand to her to follow, but to no effect. Her shrieks were distressing, and her heart now began to fail her. She shook her head, and before his sight disappeared, and was seen no more. This forlorn young man had still to make good his way from this perilous situation by jumping through the sky-light into the adjoining premises, which he accomplished without any material injury. The house was burnt to the ground.

On the 27th of March, the monument erected by the Corporation of London to the memory of the Right Honourable William Pitt, in Guildhall, was opened to public view, placed on the south side of that edifice, exactly facing that of his father, the great Earl of Chatham. Mr Canning, accompanied by George Leveson Gower, attended the Corporation Committee, and, after viewing it, expressed his satisfaction with its design and execution.

In the course of the spring as a number of gross and unfounded calumnies had been disseminated against the Princess of Wales, the spouse of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the City thought proper to present an address to her on the 17th of April, expressing that the sentiments of profound veneration and ardent affection which they entertained for her had never experienced diminution or change, and assuring her they should always feel, and be ready to give proof of their most anxious solicitude for her health, prosperity, and happiness. To this her Royal Highness replied, that it was a great consolation for her to learn, that during so many years of unmerited persecution, the kind and favourable sentiments with which the City of London had at first received her, had undergone no change. Their sense of abhorrence against the foul and detestable conspiracy which perjured and suborned traducers had carried on against her life and honour, she said, was worthy of them. The consciousness of her innocence had supported her through her long, severe, and unmerited trials. She added, that she would not lose any opportunity

portunity she might be permitted to enjoy of encouraging the talents and virtues of her dear daughter, the Princess Charlotte, who would clearly perceive the value of that free constitution, over which, in the natural course of events, it would be her high destiny to preside. This distinguished proceeding, she said, adopted by the first city in this great empire, would be considered by posterity as a proud memorial of her vindicated honour. This Address the City presented to her Royal Highness at Kensington Palace, was not, as usual, inserted in the London Gazette.

On Sunday evening, May 30, the murder of Mr. Bonar, one of the most respectable merchants of the City of London, and his lady, was found to be equal in atrocity to any that had lately disgraced the country. This, notwithstanding the alarm it had excited here, occurred at his country-house, at Chiselhurst, in Kent. This dreadful deed, it appears, was the act of Philip Nicholson, a footman, who, without any accountable motive, availed himself of the dead of night, and the absence of all the rest of the family, to go into his master and mistresses bed-chamber. With a poker, which it seems he took from the servant's hall, he made to his mistress's bed, and struck her two blows on the head: she neither spoke nor moved: he then went round to his master's bed, and struck him once across the face. Mr. Bonar was roused; and, from the effects produced by the stunning violence of this blow, and another immediately repeated, sprung out of bed, and grappled with the inhuman monster nearly fifteen minutes, and at one time was nearly getting the better of him, but being exhausted by loss of blood, was at length overpowered. Nicholson then left him groaning on the floor, and went down stairs, and, after washing off the blood as well as he could, opened the windows of the drawing-room, in order that it might be supposed the person or persons who had committed the crime had entered that way. The artifice, however, was too shallow; he was suspected, and being apprehended, soon confessed the particulars of the crime, for which he was tried at Maidstone on the 20th of

August, 1813, found guilty, and shortly after executed upon Pennenden Heath, about a mile and a half from that place. Even when upon the platform at the place of execution, the unhappy wretch being urged by the son of Mr. Bonar, to confess whether he had any antipathy against his master or mistress, clapping his hands together as well as his heavy irons would admit, exclaimed, " As God is in heaven, it was a momentary thought, as I have repeated before." He died unusually hard.

This year Vaccine Inoculation, the practice of which had met with some obstacles, from a disagreement of opinion in a number of individuals belonging to the faculty, received the unqualified sanction of the *Royal College of Surgeons,* who entered into an engagement between themselves and with the public, not to inoculate for the small-pox, unless for some special reason, after vaccination; but to pursue, and to the utmost of their power promote, the practice of vaccination, concluding with their recommendation to all the members of the College of correspondent opinions and sentiments of duty, to enter into similar engagements.

On the 15th of July the City of London, feeling in common with the country at large, the benefits acquired by the successes obtained by Marquis Wellington, determined upon an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in which they offered their heart-felt congratulations on the brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the French forces in the neighbourhood of Vittoria, on the 21st of June; a victory, they observed, so complete and decisive, that it could not fail to produce the happiest effects on the liberties and independence of Europe; and concluding with their earnest hope, that it might promote, and finally secure an honourable and lasting peace. To this loyal and patriotic address his Royal Highness gave the following answer:

" I return you my warmest thanks for your dutiful and loyal address The victory with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the operations of the allied army under its illustrious commander

commander, Field-Marshal Wellington, cannot fail to have excited, in every part of the united kingdom, the strongest emotions of exultation and gratitude; and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I receive such a testimony of feelings which animate the metropolis of the empire on this most interesting and important occasion. Success so splendid and decisive, so glorious in all respects to the arms of his Majesty and his allies, is calculated to contribute most essentially to the establishment of the independence of the Peninsula on a firm and lasting foundation, and to the improvement of our prospects in all other parts of the world."

About this time the foundation of the New Prison in Whitecross street, near Cripplegate, was laid. This extensive building is to be solely appropriated to the imprisonment of London and Middlesex Debtors, instead of confining those unfortunate persons, as before, in the criminal prisons of the metropolis. Mr. Alderman Wood, as chairman of the Committee appointed to superintend the building, laid the first stone, attended by the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, and several other persons of distinction.

The expression of the public mind on the subject of the recent victories, was not confined to addresses. The metropolis was illuminated, more or less, on the nights of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July. The fronts of Carlton-House and Somerset-House, exhibited each a blaze of light, with the name of Wellington formed with lamps, and allusions to the hero's exploits. The India-House, the Mansion-House, Apsley-House. (viz. Marquis Wellesley's, Piccadilly,) with the houses of the Spanish Ambassador and the Spanish Consul, were illuminated with much spirit and elegance: and many individuals made displays not less honourable to their patriotism, than to their taste and judgment.

Still the public joy was not to rest here: those who have witnessed the gaudy exhibitions of eastern profusion, or whose vivid imaginations may have outrun the fabulous description of Arabian story, may form some imperfect idea of the dazzling, the

the intolerable splendour, and of the lavish and unbounded magnificence of the scene: but persons, whose ideas never before extended beyond the vulgar standard of metropolitan illuminations, or a common civic festival, can have no adequate conception of the effect produced by an assemblage of all the nobility, wealth, splendour, and beauty, of the three kingdoms, collected within the boundary of Vauxhall Gardens, where nature appeared to have been ransacked, and art exhausted, to administer to the pomp and lustre of the scene. For such we should search in vain for words suited to the grandeur of the subject: suffice it to say, the advertisements stated that dinner would be on table at four o'clock; those persons provided with tickets were not admitted till four; but, for a considerable time previous to this, the company had begun to collect; and, towards five, the road from Westminster-bridge was choaked with carriages of all descriptions. The pathways were crowded with an immense number of spectators—"leads were filled and ridges horsed." Soon after five, 1200 people were assembled in the gardens waiting the arrival of the Duke of York. The preparations made for accommodating the company were as follow:—The rotunda was filled by a semi-circular table, which was raised upon a platform appropriated to the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Ministers, &c.; at the head of which was placed a seat for the illustrious chairman; and behind was ranged, on raised shelves, covered with crimson cloth, a vast quantity of the richest gold and silver plate, surmounted by a bust of the Marquis of Wellington. At the back of the chair was stationed two trumpeters, and a grenadier holding the standard of the 100th regiment of French horse, taken at the battle of Vittoria. The baton of Marshal Jourdan was disposed of among the plate so as to be obvious to all. On the same platform, was a small square table appropriated to the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen of the City, and their immediate friends. Three other tables filled up the remaining space, occupied principally by such of the stewards as were not engaged in making arrangements. In the Saloon were three long tables; and

and beyond that, in a temporary building erected among the trees, the trunks of which served to support the roof, tastefully composed of the ensigns of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, were accommodations in a most convenient form for nearly 900 persons. These different apartments were lighted by wax candles on the tables, by magnificent glass lustres, by alabaster globes of patent lamps, and by other lamps variously disposed in festoons, crowns, wreaths, pyramids, &c. About half past five, the Duke of York, attended by his royal brothers, the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, and the Duke of Gloucester, arrived. The company then took their seats at the tables covered with a cold dinner, except turtle soup. The wines provided were Port, Madeira, and Claret. As soon as the cloth was removed, one of the trumpeters, stationed at the back of the Duke of York's chair, sounded a parley, which was answered by another trumpeter at a distant part of the garden, producing a very novel and striking effect. The public singers, about thirty in number were then requested to sing *Non nobis Domine*. After this, the first toast was, " The King," with three times three, and the anthem of " God Save the King," followed it. The company next drank " The Prince Regent," with three times three; and Mr. Taylor gave the song of " The Prince and Old England for ever." A number of others followed; and the last toast given was that of the Ladies, who soon afterwards arrived to partake of the unrivalled festivities. By this time the day was closing, and the lamps throughout the Gardens were lighted. The night was cloudless; but none of the heavenly bodies were visible. The Orchestra appeared a building of solid light; and in the front of it, above the boxes, was a boarding, and at its summit, a blazing Sun, having the letters G. P. R. in the centre. Between the two medallions was the name of Wellington; and round the colonades, in vivid light, were to be read the names of all the principal cities and towns in the Peninsula, the scenes of British glory; and, on the same line, the names of the British generals who had achieved the victories.

These

These were surmounted by wreaths of laurel and emblematical shields. In an anterior colonade was inscribed, in the same burning characters of variegated light, the titles of the Spanish generals who had nobly fought or fallen in the cause of their country. Behind the orchestra was a large brilliant transparency, representing the serjeant of the 87th regiment, presenting to the Marquis of Wellington, who was seated on horseback, the bâton of Marshal Jourdan, found upon the field of battle. The fire-works were under the direction of Colonel Congreve, and were singularly magnificent and striking. They were discharged at three intervals, viz. at eleven, twelve, and one o'clock. The *tout ensemble* was so completely magical, that the ladies, who arrived in great numbers after dark, were so much occupied in silent wonder on the first view, that it was long before they could find words to express their feelings. The dresses of both sexes were peculiarly splendid. Uniforms were extremely prevalent; and all the Royal Family wore regimentals. The Duke of Sussex wore a Highland dress, as well as several officers of his regiment. The dancing did not commence till a very late hour: and the croud collected on the outside of the walls was so great, that they literally prevented the ingress and egress of the visitors even as late as two or three in the morning. Some ladies of the first fashion and consequence actually walked several miles to gain admittance, because they found it impossible to proceed in their carriages. About two o'clock the road from Vauxhall as far as Marsh-gate was one solid immoveable mass of coaches, horses, and servants; and many parties were, in all probability, prevented from witnessing this gorgeous and unrivalled exhibition. Still it was thought by some that the lustre of this festivity was considerably dimmed by an occurrence rather derogatory to the high and generous feelings of Englishmen, viz. the Princess of Wales, the wife of the heir apparent, who made her appearance, but not being formally invited, could not be indulged with a seat! Even under these circumstances that she should have been so slighted and neglected, and at last suffered to depart without

without the slightest refreshment, or the offer of a seat, certainly did excite very strange sensations in the bosoms of many present. She did not go into the dinner-room; but, after an hour's promenade, her Royal Highness retired!

In order to pay respect to that part of the community that might not think the celebration of public fetes equal to acts of piety in return for national prosperity, a form of prayer* and thanksgiving, especially for the signal victory of the 21st of June, was read in all churches and chapels.

At a Common-Hall on the 29th of September, Mr. Alderman Domville and Mr. Alderman Wood being returned by the Livery of London as proper persons to fill the important office of Lord Mayor of London, the Court of Aldermen having proceeded to a scrutiny, Mr. Domville was declared duly and unanimously elected.

In the beginning of October Dr. Howley's election to the bishoprick of London, was confirmed at Bow Church, Cheapside, being the oldest church in the diocese, by Sir William Scott, the vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, with the usual ceremonies.

* "O Lord God of Hosts, who chiefly declarest thy almighty power by protecting the oppressed, and smiting to the ground the proud oppressor, and who, in the defence of injured nations, teachest thy servants to war, and girdest them with strength for battle, we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving for the continued successes in Spain, with which Thou hast been pleased to crown the conduct of our General, and the valour of our soldiers; but more especially for the signal and decisive victory, which, under the same commander, Thou hast recently vouchsafed to the allied armies in the battle of Vittoria. Continue, we pray Thee, thy blessing upon the counsels of our general; maintain and support the courage and strength of the allied armies; sanctify the cause in which they are united; and as it hath pleased Thee to put back, with confusion of face, the proud invader of Spain and Portugal, let the allied armies and allied kingdoms prostrate themselves with one consent before Thee, and acknowledge, with humility of heart, the victory to be thine. These prayers and thanksgivings we humbly offer to thy Divine Majesty in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

monies. On the morning of the 3d, Dr. Howley was consecrated Bishop of London at Lambeth Chapel. At half past ten the Queen, (who had expressed her wish to be present,) with two of the Princesses, were received at Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop, who conducted them into the drawing-room, where Dr. Howley, the bishop elect, the bishops of Oxford, Gloucester, and Salisbury, the vicar-general, in their full robes, and other distinguished characters, paid their respects to them, after which they proceeded to his Grace's chapel. The Queen and Princesses were conducted into Mrs. Sutton's family gallery. No person was admitted into the body of the chapel except those engaged in the ceremony. Dr. Howley took his seat the last on the right of the altar. The morning service was read by one of the Archbishop's chaplain's: the Bishop of Gloucester read the epistle; the Bishop of Oxford the gospel: the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Goddard, who took a general view of the established church from the period of the reformation; and dwelt upon the divine institution and expediency of the episcopal order.

Early in November this year, an accident happened which afforded a fresh instance of the pernicious copperas quality of the London Dock water: a Mr. Ferrier, nephew to Mr. Sandeman, a respectable merchant, having some business to transact in these Docks, unfortunately fell between two vessels whilst in the act of stepping from one to another; he rose several times, and in the space of eight minutes was got into a boat; but it was too late to save his life. A surgeon present declared, that even had no bruises taken place, the pernicious quality of the water never fails proving fatal to persons long immersed in it.

On Saturday November 21, the whole city of London was thrown, as it were, into a state of temporary delirium; the heart cheering news of a counter-revolution in Holland, in which the French were every where ejected, while the allies were marching in to the assistance of the natives, reached town this afternoon. This gave birth to an extraordinary Gazette, and the

firing of the Park and Tower guns on Sunday evening. From the Gazette, and by the arrival of Baron Perponcher and M. Fazel, it appeared that a counter-revolution had broke out in part of the United Provinces on the preceding Monday, the 15th of November, 1813, when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, with the old cry of *Orange Boven*, and universally putting up the Orange Colours. This example was immediately followed by other towns of the provinces of Holland, as Haerlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c. where the French government was dismissed, and a temporary government proclaimed in the name of the Prince of Orange, until his serene Highness's arrival. In fact, the proclamation issued by the new governor of the Hague, excited as much joy here as it was possible even for the Dutch to feel, as in a commercial view, it seemed equally as applicable to us as themselves.*

That no time might be lost, on Thursday the 25th of November, his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange left London, and embarked with the Earl of Clancarty, and was joyfully received by his ancient and faithful subjects, whose joint efforts have since been crowned with the happiest success.

On the 7th of December a proclamation for a General Thanksgiving was issued from Carlton House, to be observed in England, Ireland, and Scotland, on the 13th of January following, for the series of signal and glorious victories over the enemy, and the inestimable benefits which this kingdom had received at the hands of

* The following placard was exhibited in various parts of the city of Amsterdam :

" ORANGE BOVEN! Holland is free! The allies advance upon Utrecht. The English are invited. The French fly on all sides. The sea is open. Trade revives. Party spirit has ceased. What has been suffered is forgiven and forgotten. Men of consequence and consideration are called to the government. The government invites the Prince to the Sovereignty. We join the allies, and force the enemy to sue for peace. The people are to have a day of rejoicing at the public expense, without being allowed to plunder, or to commit any excess. Every one renders thanks to God. Old times are returned. ORANGE BOVEN."

of Almighty God, &c. This drew forth an ardent and loyal address from the City of London to the Prince Regent on the late glorious events; highly congratulating him on his recent declaration on the opening of Parliament, "that no disposition to require from France sacrifices inconsistent with her honour, or just pretensions as a nation, would ever on the part of his Royal Highness or his allies, be an obstacle to peace." In the answer returned to this Address, the Prince, after expressing his satisfaction with the dutifulness and loyalty of the sentiments, added that great and unremitted exertions were still necessary; but that he was persuaded that any further sacrifices required would be made by the citizens of London, and by all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, with the same fortitude and perseverance which had distinguished the country throughout the whole of the present contest; the expected reward of which would be an honourable and lasting peace.

This year 1814, had scarcely commenced, when it became generally known that the Prince Regent and his ministers, acting up to the spirit of those pacific professions so recently made, had dispatched Lord Castlereagh to the head quarters of the allies at Chatillon sur Seine, in France, which country he never quitted till he had happily completed the object of his mission. If any thing ominous had, as usual in the darker ages, been attached to the appearances of the weather when his Lordship set out from London, the happy issue of his embassy would have sufficiently exposed the futility of such auguries: perhaps his Lordship's departure from London on Monday, December 27, 1813, about seven in the evening, was attended by a fog, which, for its density and duration might have been equalled, but could not possibly have been exceeded at any time. Fortunately, his Lordship proceeded on the Essex road towards Harwich without interruption; it was not so with the Prince Regent, who intending to pay a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, Herts, was obliged to return to Carlton House, after one of his out riders had fallen into a ditch on this side Kentish Town.

It

It was remarked that the winter of 1795, in several particulars resembled the present: but there was nothing in the memory of man to equal the continued fall of snow for nearly eight days, in the beginning of the winter of 1813-14. Almost twelve weeks the wind blew continually from the north and north-east, and was intensely cold. A short thaw also, which scarcely lasted one day, only rendered the state of the streets ten times worse. Hence the masses of snow and water became so thick that it was with difficulty that hackney coaches with an additional horse, could plough their way through. In some streets in the city men were employed on the Sundays to remove the snow. Almost all trades and callings carried on in the streets were stopped, which considerably increased the distresses of the lower orders. Few carriages, even stages, could travel on the roads, which even about town seemed deserted. From many buildings, icicles full a yard and half long, were seen suspended. The house water pipes were mostly frozen, whence it became necessary to have plugs in the streets for the supply of all ranks of people. One fall of snow continued forty-eight hours incessantly, after the ground had been covered with a condensation, the result nearly of four weeks continued frost.

In the mean while, the River Thames, in consequence of the continuance of the severe weather, began to assume a singular appearance: vast quantities of snow were seen almost every where on the surface, and being carried up and down by the tide and the stream, or collected where the banks or the bridges supported the accumulation, a sort of glaciers were formed, united one moment, and crashing, cracking, and dashing away the next. At times too, when the flood became elevated by the spring tides, and the current ran strongly, the small ice islands floated away, passing through the arches with a rapidity scarcely to be conceived, according as the wind or tide prevailed. In fact, the conglomeration upon the whole, presented more of the appearance of the rudeness of the desert, than that of a broad

surface, to which the eye of the observer had been mostly accustomed.

Paths were formed by strewing ashes, &c. direct and diagonal from shore to shore, and frequent cautions were given to those heroines whose curiosity induced them to venture on the glassy plain, to be careful not to slip off the *kirb*. Booths of all kinds for constituting what might be called Frost Fair, were erected in great numbers. Many of these were distinguished by appropriate signs, as the Waterman's Arms, The Crown, The Mag-Pye, The Eel-pot, &c.; and one wag had a notice appended to his tent, signifying "that several feet adjoining his premises were to be let on a building lease."

In addition to dancing and drinking, the well-known cry of "Up and win 'em," resounded from the voices of numerous venders of savory pies, sausages, gingerbread nuts, &c.; and the number of persons daily collected on the frozen surface, communicated impressions to the spectators, particularly the juvenile part of them, which will not easily be erased.

Among the most rational of the oddities collected on the Thames on this occasion were a number of printers, who, with their presses, pulled off various impressions of names, verses, &c. which they sold for a trifle.

On Saturday, February 5, notwithstanding there were evident signs of the breaking of the ice, and even very early on the Sunday morning some fool hardy persons passed over from Queenhithe to Bankside. About two in the morning also some persons carousing in a booth opposite Brooke's Wharf, were very near losing their lives; the tide beginning to flow at London Bridge, and being assisted by the thaw, the booth was hurried along with the quickness of lightning. The men in their alarm neglected the fire and candle, which communicating with the covering, set it in a flame. In this singular situation they succeeded in getting into a lighter, which had broken from its moorings; but this was dashed to pieces against one of the piers of Black Friars

Friars Bridge; upon this some of the men got out, and were taken off safely; the rest had thrown themselves into a barge while passing Puddle Dock. Long before noon, on Sunday, the whole mass of the ice had given way, and forcing itself through the bridges, carried every thing before it. Numbers of boats were now busily employed saving rafts of timber, and towing drifted barges, &c. on shore. The passage of the river at length became quite free, though the coldness of the weather, and the snow was not clear off the surface of the ground in the environs of the city before Sunday, March the 20th, when the wind, finally changed from the north-east *.

Among the passing animadversions on the state of the weather a very curious communication was made by a gentleman, which he extracted from a memorandum made by his great grandfather, containing particulars of the frost in 1688, † an event which had before been mentioned by chronologists only in general terms.

The account given in the note below we have seen confirmed by a French writer, a visitor to England, in 1688. He took particu-

* Frostiana; or, a History of the River Thames in a Frozen State, &c. &c. Printed and published on the Ice on the River Thames.

† "On the 20th of December, 1688, a very violent frost began, which lasted to the 6th of February, in so great extremity, that the pools were frozen eighteen inches thick at least; and the Thames was so frozen that a great street from the Temple to Southwark, was built with shops, and all manner of things sold. Hackney coaches plied there as in the streets. There were also bull-baiting, and a great many shews and tricks to be seen. This day the frost broke. In the morning I saw a coach and six horses driven from Whitehall almost to the bridge (London bridge) yet by three o'clock that day, February 6, next to Southwark the ice was gone, so as boats did row too and fro, and the next day all the frost was gone. On Candlemas day I went to Croydon market, and led my horse over the ice at the Horse Ferry from Westminster to Lambeth. As I came back I led him from Lambeth upon the middle of the Thames to Whitefriars stairs, and so led him up by them. And this day an ox was roasted whole, over against Whitehall. King Charles and the Queen ate part of it."

lar notice of the pastimes of those days, in a small volume, which he published on his return to Paris. He says, that besides hackney coaches, a large sledge, or sledges, were then exhibited on the frozen Thames, and that the merry monarch passed a whole night upon the ice with one of his concubines.

Upon the whole, it did not appear that the late winter, notwithstanding its length, was remarkable for intensity of cold. Fahrenheit's Thermometer has been frequently observed at 20, several times at 15, more than once at 10, once at 6, and once so low as 2 below 0, that is to say 34 degrees below the freezing point. This happened on the morning of Christmas day, 1796, supposed to have been the most intense degree of cold ever known in England.

On Saturday morning, February 12, about a quarter past six o'clock a fire began to issue from the Custom House, and to burn with such violence as to threaten the most destructive consequences. Numerous engines soon arrived, but about seven o'clock the flames had made so rapid a spread that little hope was entertained of saving any of the building. The exertions of the firemen and others were then directed to the warehouses and other buildings on both sides Thames Street, when a report that a great quantity of gunpowder was deposited in the vaults, caused all the spectators, as well as the firemen, to withdraw to a distance. At half past nine this rumour was proved not to have been an idle one. The explosion which then took place was heard and felt several miles; burnt paper, leaves of books, &c. were scattered as far as Hackney, Low Leighton, &c. Numbers of persons soon after the breaking out of this fire were seen running about Thames Street, almost naked, and some were severely scorched. At one o'clock the whole of the Custom House and the adjoining warehouses were reduced to ashes; but about three all fear of the further extension of the flames had subsided. Ten houses opposite were burnt down by two o'clock; and among them Holland's Coffee House; the Rose and Crown, and Yorkshire Grey public houses; the King's Arms was much damaged.

damaged. A man standing close to one of the persons employed in holding a branch pipe, was killed by the explosion of the gunpowder before mentioned; but the branch-holder did not sustain the least injury. The fire is thought to have originated in a fire-flue in one of the offices of business adjoining a closet in the house-keeper's room, all upon the two pair of stairs. Miss Kelly, the house-keeper, and her sister, had a narrow escape, bursting in a manner through the flames with her brother, Captain Hinton Kelly, who had returned from Brighton only the day before. It was but too soon ascertained that two poor orphan girls in her service had perished in the flames, it being impossible for Miss Kelly to awaken them, or to get to the chamber where they slept. The rest of the servants had the good fortune to get to the top of the building, from whence, by the help of ladders they were soon removed. The books and papers of the searcher's office on the quay were saved, being conveyed out of a window, and put into a lighter lying along side; but in the Secretary's Office, documents nearly 100 years old, with the bonds in the Coast-Bond Office, were lost. This Custom House was erected in 1718, upon the ruins of the first of this kind in London, built in 1559.

An imposition of a most extraordinary kind was played off in the Metropolis on Monday the 21st of February, when between eleven and twelve in the forenoon, a person wearing a white cockade passed rapidly by the Royal Exchange in a post chaise, drawn by four horses, and decorated with sprigs of laurel. Much about the same time a chaise similarly decorated, and a person of the same description within, was seen in the vicinity of Downing Street; not proceeding directly thither, but wandering about, apparently in want of a guide. All the city, and all the west end of the town were in a tumult of joy. The approaches to the public offices were crowded with persons anxiously intent upon learning the cause of this extraordinary arrival. Thousands of persons supposing the guns would fire, collected about the west end of the town chiding the delay, it being supposed an absolute

fact, that the Tower guns had fired already; although it was at the same time made matter of surprise and blame in the city, that the Tower guns did not open their mouths, where hundreds were quite certain that those in the park had been blazing away long before. Down till five o'clock, the crowd was still waiting in the park for the firing of the guns; but in the city, the business was long before that time suspected. Omnium fell back from its previous high and sudden elevation, in proportion as the delusion vanished, leaving multitudes of cheated speculators cursing the deception practised on them. In the course of the evening, an attempt was made to revive the trick. It was asserted by the authors of this story that the mission of the man with the white cockade was not to the British government, but to the French Princes here; and that he had certainly arrived at the residence of the Prince of Conde and the Duke of Bourbon. Inquiry in this quarter, also proved the whole a trick, and nothing remained but to sit down and ruminate upon the consequences.

As soon as the story of the arrival began to spread, all the ministers, all the principals of the government officers, all the ministerial members of Parliament, all the chief politicians of the clubs, hastened to, or towards the Treasury and Downing Street. The Duke of Montrose seen riding with a groom in the royal livery, attending him as master of the horse, was supposed at first sight, to be either the Prince Regent, or somebody deputed by him, and even this enhanced the tremulous feelings of the agitated multitude. The Earl of Liverpool, whose inability to go out of doors had been made an hour or two before the ground of putting off a trial between Lady Perceval and Mr. Phipps, was now seen as it were hazarding his life, and hastening to Downing Street, where he, like the rest, found the story all a fiction. It appeared certain that a chaise and four decorated as before related, came first towards Whitehall from Westminster Bridge; afterwards got back over that bridge again, as it is sometimes done on the return after landing the fare; then went round by the Borough over London Bridge, as if to gratify the city with the

the sight in passing to the westward. At length being set down at the Marsh Gate, Lambeth, the pretended messenger, whose name was De Berenger, stepped into a hackney coach, and was traced to a house then recently taken by Lord Cochrane in Green Street, Grosvenor Square.

At Dover it seems this business had been speciously planned; it appeared that about one o'clock on the morning of the 21st, a person accosted a watchman on the Custom House Quay, and requested to be immediately shewn to the nearest inn where he could be accommodated with a speedy conveyance to London, as he had just landed from France, and was the bearer of most important dispatches; and also stated that he had brought over the gratifying intelligence that Bonaparte had in a very late action been killed. The Ship Inn being within a hundred yards of the place where this person first discovered himself, he was shewn thither, where he also gave the same account of himself; and from his appearance, being dressed in a rough travelling coat, fur cap, and seemingly with two or three days' growth of beard; also being wet about the legs as if occasioned by his leaping from the boat to the shore; and well supplied with Napoleons, which bespoke he was what he represented himself to be; he had every facility afforded him usual with such persons on their arrival. Whilst the necessary preparations for his departure were going on, a messenger was dispatched to prepare relays of horses at two different post towns. He also addressed a letter to Admiral Foley at Deal, to whom he said he was well known, announcing his arrival, in order that a telegraphic communication might, as early as possible, be made to government of his mission, which was also sent off by a courier. He called himself Col. de Bourke, or Bourg, and when he quitted Dover, gave each of the post boys a Napoleon, to induce them to use all expedition. But after his departure, and when inquiry began to take place, no one could give an account at which spot, or from what boat he landed, and though all the picquets that were on sentry, the revenue officers and boatmen who are in the practice of watching ships up chan-

nel, were questioned, not one of them knew of a boat, or person being landed in the night! On Wednesday, June the 8th, as Lord Cochrane and others had been implicated in this popular deception, in consequence of the investigations of the Committee appointed by the Stock Exchange, their trial came on for conspiring to defraud that body, by circulating false news of Bonaparte's defeat, his being killed by the Cossacks, &c. to raise the funds to a higher price than they would otherwise have borne, to the injury of the public, and to the benefit of the conspirators. Mr. Gurney called witnesses to prove that Colonel de Bourg, who pretended to have been conveyed in an open boat from France, and landed at Dover, was Random de Berenger, that he wrote to Admiral Foley, who but for the haziness of the weather would have telegraphed the intelligence to the Admiralty. The effects of this news in town was proved to have raised the premium on Omnium from 27½ to 30 per cent. But no confirmation having been received at the Admiralty, Ominium began again to get down, when an important auxiliary to this fraudulent contrivance appeared. This was the arrival of three apparently military officers in a post chaise and four from Northfleet, having the drivers and horses decorated with laurel. These persons were named Sandon, M'Rae, and Knight. To spread the news they drove over Black Friars Bridge, through the city; but when they were ultimately set down near the Marsh Gate they tied up their cocked hats, put on round ones, and walked away. This last contrivance raised Omnium to 32 per cent. Much evidence was adduced by the counsel to connect the parties, and to shew that the two arrivals were branches of the same conspiracy. The amount of the stock in the possession of Lord Cochrane and Messrs. Cochrane Johnstone and Butt was nearly one million. Mr. Serjeant Best for the defendant, called Lord Yarmouth, Col. Torrens, and Admiral Beresford, to prove that Lord Cochrane was acquainted with De Berenger on honourable grounds, not arising from stock jobbing transactions, having exerted himself to get him into the navy; likewise that Lord Cochrane had authorized

rized his broker to sell his stock whenever he could get a profit of one per cent. An *alibi* was set up on the part of De Berenger, and his servant, Smith, and his wife, were called to prove that he slept at home on the night of Sunday, February 20; and M'Guire, a servant at a livery stable, deposed that he saw him at Chelsea that evening; but they varied as to the dress he wore. The court sat till three next morning, and then adjourned; but meeting again at ten, Mr. Gurney having replied, Lord Ellenborough took two hours to sum up. The jury then retired two hours and a half: on their return, they found *All* the persons indicted *Guilty!* Monday, June 13th, Lord Cochrane appeared in person in court, and earnestly solicited a new trial, declaring that he had affidavits in his hand on which he founded his application. When refused to be heard, his Lordship observed it was indeed hard that he should be denied the opportunity of doing justice to his character, because the guilty dared not appear in the place in which he then stood. On Monday, June 19, Lord Cochrane and the others being brought up for judgment, he was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand pounds to the King; to be set upon the pillory in the front of the Royal Exchange, and to be imprisoned 12 calendar months! Richard Ganthorne Butt received the same judgment, and John Peter Holloway, Charles Random De Berenger, Henry Lyte, and Ralph Sandom were also sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Marshalsea.

The war which had been carried on in France by the allies, after the breaking up of the negociations opened at Chatillon, with unexampled success, having excited a general expectation of its conclusion in the overthrow of Bonaparte; on Tuesday, April 5, the news that the allies had entered Paris, burst upon the citizens of London from all quarters; and on Friday, April 8, the intelligence of Bonaparte's resignation was received, when a notice being given by Lord Bathurst that the public offices would be illuminated during three successive nights, this became general on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, following. The principal streets were crowded to excess by persons

of

of all ranks, in whose hats and bosoms the white cockade and sprigs of laurel were conspicuous. Many carriages of the nobility and gentry also paraded up and down, their servants and horses wearing white ribbons and laurel branches. The colours of France and England, united, were displayed from many houses. The illuminations at Carlton House were among the most splendid. The columns in the front were encircled with spiral lines of lamps; and the cornices and other parts studded with them. Along the front were the words—Russia. Austria. *Vivent Les Bourbons*. Prussia. England. Transparencies of all descriptions were very numerous, and some of them extremely fanciful. At Carlton House, on the night of the 13th, the great gates on the east and west were thrown open, and six hogsheads of strong ale were trundled into Pall-Mall for the populace. In a moment the heads of each cask were stowed; and, for want of proper, vessels, the mob used their hats to drink out of. The screaming of the women, the huzzaing of the men, and the firing of guns and pistols, seemed to rend the skies. Drums, trumpets, handbells, marrow-bones and cleavers, added to a confusion of sounds of which scarcely any conception can be found.

During the interval occupied by these rejoicings, as Louis the Eighteenth, who had long resided at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, had been invited to London by the Prince Regent, it was observed, that upwards of four hundred years had elapsed since the metropolis of the British empire had beheld an acknowledged king of France within its walls. The French king having been indisposed, on Monday, April 18, found himself so much recovered, that he sent an express to the Prince Regent and his own relatives that he would undertake the journey on Wednesday the 20th. Every court arrangement was made to suit his convenience in coming to London. The Duchess of Oldenburgh, who had been some time in town, postponed her intended journey to Windsor; and the Queen and Princesses, on receiving notice of the King of France's intention to be in town, also signified their royal pleasure to have the honour of meeting him in London.

According to a previous arrangement, the royal carriages and horses intended to form the procession, left London to meet the King of France at Stanmore. Long before twelve o'clock, an immense concourse of people were seen forcing their way towards Hyde Park Corner. The road, in some places, was occupied by a double row of carriages, extending almost as far as the eye could reach; and almost every individual wore a white cockade, to which a sprig of laurel was generally added. Every window that commanded a view of the scene was occupied: every wall and every gate was taken possession of: every tree was inhabited. The windows in Piccadilly exhibited a blaze of beauty and fashion. Many of the balconies were ornamented with festoons and rosettes of white ribbon, intermingled with laurel leaves. At half past twelve o'clock the Prince Regent left Carlton House, in his travelling carriage, drawn by four beautiful bays, attended by the Duke of Montrose, the master of the horse, and Viscount Melbourne, the lord in waiting; his postilions wearing white jackets, white hats, and white cockades in them, with three outriders in the royal liveries, distinguished by white cockades only. About two o'clock the Prince Regent arrived at the Abercorn Arms Inn, at Stanmore, whence the procession was to proceed. Some of the people at Stanmore actually displayed white sheets and pillow-cases. In a word, every person who could muster a horse, went out of town a mile at least to meet the King of France, who, on his arrival at the Inn at Stanmore, was so infirm, that he was lifted out of the carriage by his servants. The Prince Regent was at the door, where he received him, according to the custom of the French nation, by embracing him. They conversed in the French language; and, after a short time, proceeded towards London in the following order:—one hundred gentlemen on horseback, horse-trumpeters in their splendid gold lace dress; a party of the royal horse-guards; lastly, the royal state carriage, in which were the King of France, the Duchess D'Angouleme, the Prince of Conde, and the Prince Regent, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. An officer of the royal horse-

guards

guards rode at each window; and a numerous party of horse closed the procession. When they arrived at Grillon's Hotel in Albemarle-street, a temporary platform was made even with the passage, to prevent the inconvenience that would have attended the king's ascending the steps. The Prince Regent conducted his Majesty to the apartment appropriated to his reception, where about one hundred of the French nobility were in readiness to receive him. Here his Majesty, after some conversation in French with the Prince Regent, invested him with the order of the *Saint Esprit*. His Royal Highness departed soon after to Carlton House, leaving the King of France to enjoy his own particular friends, with whom he dined. On Thursday all the visitors he received came in their full court-dresses; and, among these, were almost all the Royal Dukes, the Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c.; and, in the evening, his Majesty went in state to dine with the Queen and Prince Regent at Carlton House, where he was formally invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

On the Saturday following, the departure of the King being fixed, his last levee held in London was at half past seven in the morning, when the Duchess D'Angouleme came in her own carriage to take leave of her royal uncle. During her progress every head was uncovered, and the air resounded with enthusiastic huzzas. She kissed her hand several times to the populace, and cried Adieu in the most feeling manner. The King being ready about eight o'clock, he got into his private travelling carriage, drawn by the post-horses of the Prince Regent, and with an escort of horse from the 23d regiment, proceeded over Westminster-bridge on his way to Dover, where the Prince Regent was in readiness to attend him till he should embark for France. Upon the King's arrival in Kent he was met by the Marquis of Camden, as lord-lieutenant of the county, attended by a guard of the Kentish yeomanry, who proceeded with him to Dover. In reality, the road might be literally said to have been lined with spectators from Westminster-bridge to Dover. On Sunday his

Majesty had a very speedy passage across the Channel to Calais; and the Prince Regent, after seeing him on board, returned to Carlton House about one on Monday morning.

As if nothing less than the affairs of royalty were to occupy the attention of the metropolis this season, the case of the Princess of Wales, as brought before parliament, was the next to excite particular attention. Rumours had been for some time afloat of a correspondence between the Queen and the Princess of Wales, and the matter being mentioned in the House of Commons, the Speaker informed the house, that since he had taken the chair, he had received a Letter from her Royal Highness, desiring him to inform the house, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been advised to take such steps as would prevent her future appearance at court; and also declared his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet her either in public or private in future on any occasion whatever; and that his Royal Highness might have ultimate objects in view which might not only tend to endanger the succession to the throne, but also the peace and tranquillity of these realms; and that she felt it due to her daughter and to the country, to make this communication. Her Royal Highness's letter was dated Connaught House, June 3, 1814.

Enclosed with this letter was the correspondence which had taken place. The reading of the letter occasioned Mr. Methuen to advert at some length to what he styled the injurious treatment of the Princess of Wales, and the recent indignity cast upon her by excluding her on the eve of the arrival of those august personages then expected to honour this country with their presence, and also of the nuptials of her daughter with the Prince of Orange. Mr. Methuen moved an Address to the Prince Regent, but parliament refused to interfere. The subject of the correspondence was, the expressed expectation of the Princess of Wales that occasions might arise "when she must appear in public." In answer to the Prince's determination not to meet the Princess any where, the Queen complained of the painful necessity of intimating

intimating to the Princess of Wales the impossibility of her Majesty's receiving her at her drawing-rooms. In the Princess's answer to the Queen, she dwelt upon the affectionate regard with which the King was so kind as to honour her, and requested her Majesty to do her the justice of acquainting the illustrious strangers with the motives of her personal consideration to the Queen, which alone could induce her to abstain from exercising her right to appear at the drawing-rooms. To this the Queen replied, the step required was rendered unnecessary, by the Princess's making the public acquainted with the cause of her absence, and which her Royal Highness had done by suffering a Letter to the Queen to appear in a public paper. The correspondence between these high personages closed on the 27th of May. On the 11th of June a circumstance occurred which shews that even Kings may sometimes decree, and Princes determine, to very little purpose. The Royal visitors, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, &c. who had arrived in the metropolis on the 6th, having announced their intention to visit the Opera, the doors were no sooner thrown open, than every place, both in pit and gallery, were filled. The illustrious visitors did not arrive till half past ten, when the Prince Regent entered his box amidst loud shouting, and was followed by the Emperor of Russia, his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the King of Prussia, his two sons, and others. At this juncture several hundreds of persons forced themselves into the house without paying: however, the national air of "God Save the King," being twice sung, the Regent and the King of Prussia had only sat down a few minutes, when the Princess of Wales, who had been some time in her private box, being discovered, her name passed from mouth to mouth; the spectators turned for the time from the Emperor and King of Prussia, and hailed the Princess with loud acclamations. The Regent, who had long been famed for the most graceful bow in Europe, rose from his seat, and never exhibited more ease and dignity than in the bow he made at that moment: the august personages sitting near him.

him rose and made the same reverence; and some persons very fondly anticipated a happy reconciliation from this circumstance: but the event proved that in this they had been deceived, as well as in the expected marriage of the young Princess Charlotte with the Prince of Orange, the son of the Stadtholder.

As nothing had been more ardently expected than the coming of the illustrious visitors just mentioned, their arrival at Dover, on Monday, June the 6th, was, of course, communicated by express. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were accompanied by the two eldest sons of the latter, Prince William, his brother, Prince Frederic, his nephew, Prince Augustus, his cousin, Marshal Blucher, and Baron Humboldt, with a number of attendants. Counts Platoff, Barclay de Tolli, and Tostoi, accompanied the Emperor: and it being generally imagined their Majesties would have proceeded publicly from Dover to the capital, the road from London to that sea-port, an extent of seventy-two miles, presented a spectacle unequalled in its kind. At three in the afternoon the expectant multitude became quite impatient, when intelligence arrived at Shooter's Hill, that at Welling, where the cavalcade had changed horses, it was known their Majesties were gone up to town in a private manner two hours before. The Emperor had entered London about half past two, in the carriage and four of Count Lieven, without a single attendant; Lords Yarmouth and Bentinck preceding him in a post-chaise: the King of Prussia, his sons, and their numerous suite, also arrived at Clarence House, which had been fitted up for them in a very private manner; and, when the Emperor came to the Pulteney Hotel, in Piccadilly, he ascended the first flight of stairs before Prince Gazarin announced his arrival:—but though the populace felt rather mortified at being cheated of a sight, when his Imperial Majesty appeared at the balcony, and bowed, he was always received with a hearty welcome. About six in the evening, when Marshal Blucher arrived at Carlton House, all attempts to keep the populace out of the court-yard were in vain: the two sentinels at the gate, with their muskets,

were

were laid on the ground; and the porter was overpowered. To indulge the public, the doors of the great hall were thrown open on the occasion: and here the first interview of the General with the Prince took place.

It was soon apparent that the pursuits of the Emperor Alexander were similar to those of his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, having a perfect indifference to shew and parade: and that, to observe him well, it would be necessary to be as early a riser as himself. On Tuesday morning, the 7th, he breakfasted by eight, and walked in Kensington Gardens with his sister. He returned to the Pulteney Hotel at ten, and then proceeded in one of the Prince Regent's carriages to view Westminster Hall and the Abbey. His sister and himself next visited the British Museum. At one he held a levee at Cumberland House, and was visited by the Prince Regent. Between five and six he attended her Majesty's Court; and at seven her Majesty, the Princesses, the Allied Sovereigns their families, &c. dined with the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

On Wednesday, June 8, the Emperor Alexander rode in Hyde Park between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, accompanied by Lord Yarmouth and Colonel Blomfield. From thence they rode to Westminster, crossed the bridge, passing through the Borough into the City. They passed the Mansion House and the Exchange before nine in the morning, and turning round by the Bank and the Excise Office, proceeded through Finsbury Square, along the City Road, and the New Road, towards Paddington, and returned down the Edgeware Road and Hyde Park to the Pulteney Hotel. After breakfasting, the Emperor, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and a party of distinction, left the hotel in their carriages, without military escort, and proceeded along the Strand and Fleet Street to St. Paul's Cathedral. After viewing this, they proceeded to the London Docks, and returned through the Strand.

On Thursday, the 9th, the Allied Sovereigns breakfasted together at seven at the Pulteney Hotel with the Grand Duchess of

of Oldenburgh, and afterwards set out, accompanied by Marshal Blucher, General Platoff, and a numerous suite, for Ascot Heath races; and arriving at Richmond Hill at nine, the whole party walked on the terrace, and expressed themselves quite delighted with the beauty of the scene. They afterwards viewed Hampton Court with as much attention as the shortness of the time would admit, assuming no character of pomp, but conversing familiarly with all.

On Saturday, the 11th, about eleven, the Emperor and his sister again rode through the Strand into the City, to visit the Bank. They entered by the Lothbury Gate, and attended by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Court of Directors, were conducted through the various departments of that extensive building, and afterwards partook of a cold collation. The Emperor returning to his state apartments in the Duke of Cumberland's House at St. James's, was waited on about six by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the whole of the Aldermen and Common Council, in their civic robes. On the same evening the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia visited the King's Theatre as before mentioned; and on Sunday attended Hyde Park. Here the Sovereigns, the Princes, with the venerable Blucher, making their appearance in the ride, it seemed as if every horse in the metropolis had been furnished with a rider to meet them. The pressure was intolerable; the horses were so jammed together, that many noblemen and gentlemen had their knees crushed, and their boots torn. Blucher was so cruelly persecuted with kindness, that he alighted and took refuge in Kensington Gardens, declaring this to be more formidable to him than all the enemies he ever encountered. In the confusion and pressure which occasioned it, all sense of courtesy was abandoned, and each individual was in a manner compelled to fight his own battle. Many were of course seriously injured. In one place was seen a lady in hysterics; in another a beautiful female torn from her protector, entreating mercy from the overwhelming throng: in a third place, were parents who had lost their chil-

dren, and again, children who had lost their parents. It was in this state of things the approach of the Emperor of Russia and his suite was announced. That crowd which had before almost reached the acme of alarm and apprehension, had now new evils to endure. The horse-guards being constrained to obtain a passage for the approaching cavalcade, many were the severe contusions which the shins and toes of the populace received from their horses' hoofs; when, in order to avoid this, many were obliged to take refuge under the carriages, and there, in trembling anxiety, await the moment of their liberation.

An aquatic excursion being planned for Monday, the 13th of June, by seven in the morning, the Admiralty, Navy, and Ordnance barges were collected at Whitehall Stairs, gaily dressed with banners, and a band of music in one of them. The Admiralty barge hoisted the Royal Standard: others the Russian and Prussian flags. A gun being fired at nine, the Regent was escorted by a party of the horse-guards to Whitehall Stairs; and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Grand Duchess, by detachments of the Blues. As soon as the illustrious visitors got on board, the band struck up "God Save the King," and the fleet moved off, gliding gently down, greeted with the acclamations of the thousands assembled on the wharfs and shores. Off London Bridge the City barges, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. joined the procession. On the arrival of the royal visitors off Woolwich, the Thisbe frigate, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Legge, and other vessels, fired a salute and manned their yards. The party then proceeded to the arsenal and laboratory; and, in addition to a discharge of great guns, a quantity of Congreve's rockets were discharged. In the evening, about eight, the whole party dined at the Marquis of Stafford's, Cleveland Row, St. James's.

On Tuesday, the 14th, the royal party left London for Oxford, where they were received with all possible distinction. Here, with his characteristic activity, Alexander, after looking at his apartments at Merton College, and the gardens behind it, was

was walking in the public streets before three o'clock, accompanied by several noblemen, with whom he made a tour to the most distinguished colleges and public edifices.

Early next morning the Royal party returned to London: the Emperor, before he went to bed, attended a ball at Lady Jersey's. At eleven he repaired to St. Paul's cathedral, where he witnessed the annual assemblage of the charity children belonging to the different parishes of the metropolis. His Prussian Majesty and his two sons were also present; and the august party were every where greeted both in going and returning, with cheers and acclamations.

In the evening, after dining with Lord Castlereagh, the two Sovereigns visited Drury Lane Theatre; and, when the play was over, went to the Marchioness of Hertford's. At eleven, on Friday, the 17th, they set out to visit the Military Asylum, commonly called the Duke of York's School. The Emperor afterwards accompanied his sister to see Greenwich Hospital and the Royal Observatory.

On the evening of the same day the Allied Sovereigns did the Merchant Taylors the honour of dining at their Hall in Threadneedle Street. Almost the whole of the afternoon every avenue to the place was thronged, so that a regiment of the London Militia under Sir John Eamer, could scarcely keep the ground. Before three o'clock nearly one hundred ladies of rank and distinction had assembled at the house of Mr. Teasdale, the Clerk, who had fitted up a kind of platform in the Court-yard, to enable them to see the great visitors as they passed. The appointed dinner-hour was six; but, from the multiplicity of previous engagements, it was after eight o'clock before a part of the royal carriages drove to the door. As usual, they were received with loud acclamations; and the military presented arms, while the band played "God Save the King." In about a quarter of an hour a buz was heard, and then a shout, which seemed to rend heaven's concave: this was a sufficient announce-

ment of the approach of the remainder of the guests, as, in less than a minute after, four more carriages, filled with them and their suite, dashed up the street with the utmost rapidity. Other Halls having contributed to the shew of plate exhibited on this occasion, it must have given the Royal strangers high ideas of the opulence of the citizens of London. The dinner consisted of the most exquisite viands: being ended, the Duke of York gave the first toast, "The King:" this was followed by great applause, and the visitors seemed much amused at the hearty manner in which the English receive their toasts. "The Emperor of Russia" was the next toast, at which he rose and bowed; his sister, the Duchess, rose and acknowledged the compliment at the same time. "The King of Prussia" was next given; and the company hailed it with equal congratulations. He bowed in return. "The Prince Regent" and "The Emperor of Austria" then followed. "Lord Castlereagh, and thanks to him for his exertions in concluding a safe and honourable peace," was the next. His Lordship, then, in a short speech, ascribed the chief merit of the peace to the valour of the Allies, and begged leave to propose as a toast, "The Allied Sovereigns, and their brave Generals." "The Duchess of Oldenburgh" followed, and about eleven o'clock the illustrious visitants withdrew, and after leaving Merchant Taylors' Hall, paid a visit to Covent Garden Theatre.

On Saturday, the 18th, the Prince Regent, with his exalted visitors, dined with the Corporation of London at Guildhall, the procession to which was the same as a first visit of a king to the City. In the Hall the Lord Mayor stood behind the Prince Regent, who took the chair, supported on his right and left by the two monarchs.

The time between this and Wednesday, June 22, the day appointed for the departure of the Sovereigns, was occupied by excursions, and some entertainments of less importance; one of these was on Sunday the 19th, to see the Quaker's Meeting in Peter's

Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane; and another to the Duchess of York at Oatlands; and a third to Chiswick to see the Duke of Devonshire.

Monday, June 20, was, however, a day of no small importance: a review of troops in Hyde Park was uncommonly splendid, and better attended than any other had been for a number of years. This day was also chosen for the formal proclamation of peace between Great Britain and France; but a poorer procession was never witnessed. This being an event long anticipated, all its importance was worn off, and therefore it was the less surprising that not a single sound of joy, vocal or instrumental, was heard on this occasion. As no persons of any eminence attended this ceremony, it was not till four in the afternoon that the Heralds and the Military left St. James's; and it was six before they reached the Royal Exchange. Even the Lord Mayor was kept waiting at Temple Bar for several hours. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, the only person of distinction that condescended to look at the procession, viewed it as a private person from the window of Mr. Child, the Banker, near Temple Bar. Under an idea of the magnificence of this spectacle, however, a number of persons paid considerable sums for window room; and many others, who had been standing in the streets several hours, were completely disappointed. The Proclamation on this occasion, in the name of the Prince Regent, was uncommonly brief.*

* "George P. R.

"Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty has been concluded at Paris on the 30th of May last; in conformity thereunto we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hereby to command that the same be published throughout all his Majesty's dominions: and we do declare to all his Majesty's loving subjects our will and pleasure that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever, strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves accordingly.

"Given at the Court at Carlton House, the 17th day of June, 1814, and in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign."

On the evening the peace was proclaimed, both the Sovereigns, with the Prince Regent, attended White's Fete at Burlington House, Piccadilly, where, about two in the morning, nearly 2500 persons sat down to a dinner. On the same evening, the King of Prussia and his two sons had been a short time in the House of Lords; and the Emperor and his sister were likewise in the gallery of the House of Commons.

On Tuesday morning a Deputation from the Quakers waited upon the Emperor of Russia at the Pulteney Hotel, and presented him an Address, with some books. This day the King of Prussia visited the India House and the Company's Warehouses. About eight on Wednesday morning, when the Emperor rose to prepare for his departure from town, people were no longer admitted into the hotel as spectators; and all the visitors were in the Prince Regent's carriage by nine o'clock: as they were entering, a woman presented the Emperor of Russia with a book; another offered him a fine rose, which he presented to his sister. The carriage then drove off to the Tower of London; and, lastly, to Turner's Patent Rope Manufactory at Limehouse. About twelve o'clock they passed over London-Bridge on their way to Portsmouth, where having been entertained with a grand naval review in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and the Prince Regent, they left Portsmouth to visit the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle; from thence to the Prince's Pavilion at Brighton; and afterwards continuing their journey to Dover, they embarked for the continent.

After their final departure from the metropolis, the lovers of tranquillity began to flatter themselves that business would resume its usual course, and a calm succeed the bustle that had prevailed. It was with good reason that the more sedate part of the community began to congratulate each other: for, during the stay of the strangers, it was not St. James's or the Parks; but every street, square, lane, and alley, through which they were expected to pass, presented the appearance of a fair. The only questions were, "Which way is the Emperor gone?—

Where

Where is the King of Prussia? Where is Blucher and Platoff? Have you seen the Cossacks?" and running, hurrying, and huzzaing, seemed the whole business of the day; but while the higher orders were mostly engaged in feasting, the lower class seemed as if they would have been contented with fasting, provided they could only have feasted their eyes, and the few spectators who had no opportunity to walk about by day, lost no time when they might view the illuminations by night.

When it was understood that the allied sovereigns could not possibly stay to witness the Grand Fete which had long been preparing for the celebration of the Peace, and that probably if delayed much longer, numbers of the gentry would leave town, an earlier period was proposed than that at first intended. In the interval, though day after day had been named, and anxiety had been kept on its full stretch, delay did not appear to diminish expectation, or quench desire; and when at length, Monday the first of August was positively fixed, no farther fears were entertained, save from the caprice of the elements. A showery day was an accident against which no human foresight could provide, and notice was given early on Monday morning, that in the event of unfavourable weather, farther postponement would be necessary.

In the mean while the public appetite had been considerably whetted by the publication of what was for the first time called an *Official Programme*, in which they were informed that a beautiful Chinese bridge had been thrown over the canal, upon the centre of which had been constructed an elegant and lofty pagoda, consisting of seven pyramidal stories. "The pagoda to be illuminated with gas lights; and brilliant fire-works both fixed and missile, to be displayed from every division of the lofty Chinese structure. Copious and splendid girandoles of rockets to be occasionally displayed from the summit, and from other parts of this towering edifice, so covered with *Jerbs*, Roman candles, and *pots de brin*, as to become in appearance one column of brilliant fire. Various smaller temples and columns on the bridge to

be vividly illuminated; and fixed fire-works of different devices on the balustrade of the bridge to contribute to heighten the general effect."

"The canal in St. James's Park to be well provided with handsomely decorated boats at the disposal of those who wish to add this amusement, to the numerous pleasures of the entertainment. The whole margin of the lawn to be surrounded with booths for refreshment, open marquees with seats, &c. The malls to be illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Bands of music at various distances; and spaces for dancing; the whole forming a Vauxhall, on the most magnificent scale. A full view of the Royal Booth in the Green Park, and of the grand fire-works there displayed from a fortress or castle, the ramparts being a hundred feet square, surmounted by a round tower in the centre, about sixty feet in diameter, and rising about fifty feet above the ramparts.

"To secure every one a complete view this edifice was made to revolve on its centre, so that each side would be successively presented to the company. The castle thus exhibiting the appearance of a grand military fortification, was intended allegorically to represent War; and the discharges of artillery, small arms, maroons, &c. may be regarded as descriptive of the terrors of a siege. On a sudden this was to cease, and the lofty fortress, the emblem of war be transformed into a beautiful temple, the type of a glorious peace. The lower and quadrangular compartment of the temple is embellished with Doric columns of porphyry, and the circular edifice which surrounds it with the lighter Ionic columns, are of Sienne marble. The whole beautifully illuminated, &c.

"In point of variety and extent the amusements in Hyde Park will exceed all others, including the *Naumachia*, in which will be shewn the celebrated manuœvre practised by the immortal Nelson at Trafalgar, of advancing in two lines to break the enemy's line drawn up in the form of a crescent, and the destruction of the fleet by fire-ships in the evening: independent of

of large flights of girandoles, or rockets, consisting of some thousands in a flight, in Kensington Gardens: while the moon being at the full will add splendour and cheerfulness to the scene, and insure universal decorum and good manners." This official paper also described the allegorical paintings upon the Temple of Concord, and mentioned the balloon which was to ascend from St. James's Park with Mrs. H. Johnston, of dramatic fame, and Mr. Sadler, junior, with several others of a smaller dimension; the latter of which for some physical reasons did not take place; nor the lady's ascent with Mr. Sadler, she being dissuaded from attempting it on account of some defect in the construction. Under these prospects and promises it was not astonishing that Monday, August 1, should have been waited for with a degree of impatience. Monday, so long expected arrived at last, but the early part of the morning was overcast with clouds. Yet about eleven in the forenoon, this new apprehension of disappointment was relieved; the sun re-appeared, beaming in all his glory, and shedding his brightest refulgence on the scene. The inhabitants of the Metropolis and the countless numbers who had come up from all the country round, had nothing now to interfere with their hopes. The appearance of all the streets leading to the Parks was without any parallel. The shops in some streets were shut up, and those that were open deserted. All were walking, or running, or riding, in the same direction, and it was difficult to proceed in an opposite point! As the study of the characters who managed the intended Fete was to provide accommodations for all parties, and administer to the happiness of all orders, Hyde Park was entirely open to the public, with an extensive fair. The Green Park was also open to the people, with the Mall in St. James's Park, to which the people also had access from the Horse Guards and Spring Gardens, as far as Constitution Hill, where a barrier of railing and sentinels separated the spectators in each of the Parks. The lawn next the Canal and the Bird Cage Walk were reserved for such persons

as chose to purchase half guinea tickets, in order to avoid the crowd.

By an excellent and judicious arrangement, no carriages or horsemen were permitted to enter the Parks, or to remain stationary near the avenues. The gates remained shut all the forenoon, and the public were informed by notice that they would not be admitted before two o'clock. All the notices being worded with delicacy and respect for the people, were punctually obeyed. Constables were placed at the New Street entrance, and at Spring Gardens, but they were not wanted. And though good order generally prevailed, about two o'clock there certainly was a rush into the Park, and the torrent continued pouring in till the Green Park appeared for a while to be a complete mass of persons. In Hyde Park, while every spot of grass about the Serpentine was covered by the multitude, several large limbs of trees were broken down, and some persons bruised severely, but no lives lost.

The company entered the inclosure in St. James's Park with tickets by Fludyer Street, Storey's Gate, and Buckingham Gate. Many of the nobility entered through Lord Melbourne's, and other houses in the Park within the fence which extended from the Horse Guards to the railway, near the Canal. There was another fence inclosing Buckingham House and the lawn. On the banks of the Canal, tents were erected to afford coolness and refreshment to the company. Between these appeared the flags of all nations, with superb crescents and stars of variegated lamps. The trees were entwined by lamps and pleasing ornaments of various descriptions. There were also large covered spaces for dancing, for taverns, coffee-houses, &c. One of these displayed the word Imperial in large lamps. Another had a beautiful transparency representing 'Britannia seated on a rock.' A boy finely painted, recorded in a book, the names of Alexander, Frederick, Blucher, Schwartzenberg, Winzingerode. The bust of Wellington was placed above all. Peace between branches of laurel, and other devices were also conspicuous.

Nearly

Nearly all the wherries on the Canal in St. James's Park were occupied by company rowing up and down with bands of music, and all the appendages of a regetta. Persons who paid their half guineas and those who paid nothing, were surprisingly deceived. If those who purchased their entrance found themselves confined in St. James's Park, they certainly had a most admirable view of the Canal, the boats, the Chinese Bridge, the Pagoda, and the balloon, though of the Temple of Concord in the Green Park they saw little more than the summit of it through the trees. The Mall of St. James's Park was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, ornamented with picturesque and grotesque devices, and every tree had variegated lights mingled with its foliage.

The lawn in the front of Buckingham House was inclosed for the purpose of filling and sending up a balloon. At five o'clock a most magnificent ærial globe was sufficiently inflated, and the Queen, with some of the nobility who had taken an early dinner with her Majesty, came to inspect it: among the former were the Duke of Wellington, Lord Castlereagh, the Princesses, and several Peeresses. Though the balloon was ready to ascend about six o'clock, its flight was delayed a few minutes that her Majesty and the Princesses might witness the ascent, which finally took place about twenty minutes past six, through an atmosphere perhaps as calm and serene as ever was witnessed. Mr. Sadler, junior, who was the only ærial traveller on this occasion, descended on Macking Marshes, in Essex, sixteen miles below Gravesend, and arrived early on Tuesday morning, at the Queen's Palace, in a post chaise and four, bringing with him the balloon in the chaise, and his car fastened to the roof.

After the balloon had ascended as the illuminations were proceeding, and the spectators waiting with impatience for the approaching hour when the grand fire-works were to commence, their anxiety was a little relieved by the sound of the cannon in Hyde Park. The effect was pleasing, not only from the rapidity of each echoing roar, but from the recollection produced of our naval

naval heroes, whose deeds became in some measure the topic of conversation.

About ten o'clock, the Chinese Bridge in St. James's Park was completely lighted up; and the pillars, the Pagoda, &c. resembled a structure of flaming gold. The water beneath reflecting the light of the bridge, as well as of the stars and crescents on each side produced a very pleasing effect. Another object which embellished St. James's Park was the naval archway, which formed a bridge from Buckingham House to the Green Park; here, as a tribute to our gallant sea officers the names of Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Broke, Saumarez, &c. were displayed in large letters, with chaplets of laurel, and exhibiting on the whole a striking design. Notwithstanding, the Pagoda, the bridge, the naval archway, &c. the appearance of the Green Park was deemed superior to St. James's.

That the public might be permanently benefited by a part of these preparations, the bridge over the Canal was opened to passengers for the first time on Sunday, September the 18th. The structure in the Green Park, to which all eyes would willingly have turned, was made to appear like a Gothic fortress of considerable extent: here a discharge of cannon soon after ten o'clock, announced the commencement of an attack which was to level this building, to make way for the appearance of the *Temple of Concord*, concealed within its rude walls and buttresses. It is impossible to give even a remote idea of the effect produced by the firing of guns in rapid succession against this fortress, and the ascent of globes of fire, some bursting into the air into a thousand stars, and some rising in the most perfect brilliancy, proceeding at the same time from the Chinese bridge and the environs of the temple. At one moment rockets, and at another, what is called the girandoles were displayed.

When the appearance of the fire-works began to slacken, the cannon again began to roar, till at length, 'precisely at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, the whole building being completely enveloped in smoke, the walls gave way, and fell with a most

most tremendous crash. The artillery ceased to roar, the silence was universal, the clouds of smoke dispersed, and a most astonishing appearance burst on the spectators. From the midst of the ruins of the castle's fallen towers, had risen a splendid and beautiful edifice, presenting a softened image of delightful grandeur. The frowning battlements were now converted into a Temple of Peace and Concord, supported by pillars of the most richly variegated marble, every part of which, with its decorarations, were distinctly and accurately visible, the whole being formed by a tasteful and judicious arrangement of lamps of the most brilliant and beautiful colours.

In the mean time the Pagoda on the bridge in St. James's Park, by some accident took fire. At first it was supposed that the building was not really affected, but the falling of lighted fragments of wood into the water beneath, soon removed all doubt. The engines brought to the spot could only save the bridge; for after the Pagoda had been burning for a considerable time, it suddenly gave way, and the part from the third pyramidal story, to the top fell blazing with a tremendous crash into the water. Two persons were severely hurt on this occasion, and died soon after.

As the effects of this accident were not immediately made known, it was no check upon the general complacency which, particularly in the large parks, seemed much in want of the aid of music, that might have enlivened the long and dull uniformity of the fire-works before the Temple of Concord made its appearance.

The allegorical representations on this Temple were extremely well imagined. On the first side, Strife, as described by the ancient poets, was represented as expelled from heaven to excite dissensions among men. The inhabitants of the earth were flying terrified at her approach. A lower picture exhibited on one side the Cyclops forging implements of war; Mars in his car, accompanied by Bellona, and hurried on by the furies, was driving all before him. In the back ground appeared, towns on fire,

and

and a desolated plain. In the foreground, Charity flying in dismay; Truth and Justice quitting the earth, and Hope lingering behind. Another side represented Europe struggling with Tyranny, tearing off her diadem, and trampling on her balance: at his feet, while Religion, Liberty, and Justice, lay prostrate, Wisdom brandishing the *fulmen*, was descending to the rescue of Europe.

In the picture beneath, the genius of France was seen restoring the sceptre to the dynasty of the Bourbons; this was personified by a female seated on a throne, in a regal mantle, ornamented with *fleur de lis*.

On one side of her were seen Britannia, Spain, and Portugal, and on the other, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden, were witnessing the event with delight. A group of subjects behind expressed their joys and homage, and Genii were descending with Emblems of Peace, Plenty, Justice, Honour, Liberty, Religion, &c. At one end of the composition, strength was driving out anarchy, frand, and rebellion: at the other end, Victory was inscribing on a shield, the names of the great commanders of the allied powers, while Fame sounded her trumpet. On the third side Peace was seen in the clouds with her olive branch, Time looking at her with transport, and the Earth hailing her return. Beneath appeared a representation of the Golden Age; and Peace was surrounded by Plenty, the Rural Deities, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts, Minerva, and the Muses.

The fourth side displayed a colossal statue of the Prince Regent crowned by Victory; Disorder chained by Force to the pedestal: Truth and Justice returning to Earth, and Britannia looking up to Heaven with gratitude for the blessing of his government. Below was the triumph of Britain. Britannia in a car of state: Neptune attending with his trident, and Mars displaying the British standard. Fame and Victory attended, preceded by Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude, and followed by the Arts, Commerce, Industry, and the Domestic Virtues.

The

The design and decorations of this GRAND REVOLVING TEMPLE OF CONCORD, were made by Messrs. Greenwood and Latille, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The allegorical transparencies were designed by Mr. Howard, R. A. and painted by him, Messrs. Smirke, Stothard, Woodforde, Dawe, Hilton, and Genta. The sculptor was Mr. Chenu. The machinery by Messrs. Maudsley and Co. and Mr Drory. The building by Mr. Watts; the painting by Mr. Hutchinson; the ornaments of tin and copper, by Mr. Jones; the illuminations by Messrs. Parker and Perry, and the fire-works by Mr. Mortram.

The Royal Booth for the illustrious spectators, and the adjoining gallery, were illuminated by the names of the officers of the army in vivid letters, formed by lamps running on in a long parallel line in the front of the gallery, and at once produced the double effect of emulation and admiration.

Hyde Park, though in their grateful countrymen, without pagodas or fortresses, was not devoid of powerful attractions. Here the amplitude of the space excluded all fear of pressure, and other inconveniences attending an over crowded scene: here the proprietors of booths, round and square, triangular and polygonal, waving with flags of all nations, in some places descended to adopt old sheets glittering with the insignia of the Regent, and *fac similes* of the illustrious Wellington! These and the humbler stalls, stablets, &c. covered the ground for many an acre. Besides which, a number of much better executed paintings on the exterior of the various mimic theatres of Messrs. Scowton, Richardson, and Gyngell, gave an appearance perfectly correspondent with the general feeling and hilarity of the spectators. Notwithstanding these highly diversified objects had a considerable effect in rivetting the attention of the multitude, they were soon compelled to yield the palm of public attention to another exhibition still more congenial with genuine English feelings; this was the *Naumachia*, or great sea fight on the Serpentine River, performed by a number of small vessels, fitted up and rigged exactly in the man of war fashion; and to give the

greater offect, bearing the colours of French, English, and Americans. Precisely at six in the evening, this engagement was announced and commenced by an action between two British and two American frigates. The first broadside was scarcely fired, when ample testimony was borne to the propriety of choosing such a divertisement. No sooner was the first shot heard, than the general anxiety for the honour of our tridents appeared so great, that the shews and booths poured out their myriads, who all rushed upon the shores of the Serpentine to cheer our brave tars with their presence, and witness the honour of our naval flag. Gin and gingerbread, and even Whitbread's entire at once lost all their unbounded influence. Romeo ranted, and Juliet whined to spectators, who possessed no faculty but motion, and who felt no desire but that of seeing the battle. The American frigates lay at anchor; the English of course were the first to commence the action the moment they got along side the enemy, by a broadside, which was quickly returned. This, after some manuœvring, was followed by a desperate cannonade, kept up for a considerable time by both vessels. The second frigate then followed the example of the first; the fight continued till it was supposed that great damage had been sustained on both sides, when the matter was decided, as such contests frequently are, by boarding; the frigates ran along side, and clearing the decks of the supposed Americans, the Union Jack was in a moment hoisted above the thirteen stripes. Thus ended the first part of the engagement; but at eight o'clock a French squadron of six sail being in sight, it soon appeared that ours were under way, to meet them, and with a steady breeze they came into action; the van ship giving each of the enemy's vessels a broadside as she passed to the sternmost, and receiving the broadside of the whole line in return. The six English ships having ranged themselves close to the enemy in line, the two Admirals engaged, and a heavy cannonade was kept up forty-five minutes and twenty-six seconds. When it ceased, all the enemy's ships appeared dismasted; one of the English fleet lost her main mast, and a

second

second was so much cut up in her hull and rigging, that she was unable to pursue the enemy; two of the French ships consequently got away. The other four being mere hulks, were taken possession of: then in order to destroy them and the two that were supposed to have run-aground, two fire-ships were fitted up, and being towed down to the enemy, soon communicated the fatal element, so that in the course of an hour all the enemy's vessels were burnt down to the water's edge. Another exhibition peculiar to Hyde Park on this occasion, was the water-rockets, discharged by a man in the water provided with one of Daniel's Life Preservers, commencing with a report which drew the attention of the spectators; they were then seen whirling about with great rapidity on the surface of the water, imitating the rotatory motion of a mill-wheel. In a few seconds there was an imitation of a very beautiful fountain, which, after spouting for some time, burst forth with a loud report into a variety of angles, called water-snakes. These, after flying into the air, descended again, and immerging into the water for a second or two, rose at the distance of a few feet, and after bounding some time in all directions, expired in a loud explosion.

Here ended the diversions of the eventful first of August, 1814; but such was the avidity of the shop and booth-keepers, who took no small advantage in enhancing the price of their commodities during the fair, that they seemed to entertain no inclination to conclude it with the other amusements: on the contrary, eight days after its commencement, it was found necessary to issue an order from the Secretary of State's Office for removing the booths, &c.: this not being obeyed, was productive of another from Lord Sidmouth; and, at an early hour, Sir Nathaniel Conant, the Chief Magistrate of Bow Street Police, attended by a few officers, proceeded through the Parks, and requested that all keepers of taverns, booths, &c. would immediately remove them. This behest was received with much displeasure, especially by those who imagined, from some newspaper reports, that the fair was to last till the Prince Regent's

birth-day; under that impression they pleaded that they had laid in a stock of provisions, &c. However, about two o'clock on Tuesday, August 9, it was considered indispensable that the Magistrates should again remind them of the Royal Order: consequently Mr. Bicknell, the deputy Ranger of the Park, Sir Nathaniel Conant, and Mr. Sketchley, with a large detachment of Police Officers, again attending, the offending parties, to avoid worse consequences, thought proper to withdraw.

Some shocking acts of immorality committed in some of the booths or taverns, besides the general stagnation of industry and regular habits, are understood to have hastened the termination of these public exhibitions, which was also effected by a serious representation from the Bishop of London to the proper authorities.

Next to these considerations, Sunday, the 31st of July, the day preceding the Fete, as well as the Sunday following, had drawn multitudes of idle and dissolute spectators of all sorts into the parks, some to view the preparations, and others to see the remains of these unprecedented fetes: in reality, infatuation had worked upon the nascent principles of dissipation to such a degree, that as numbers of the lower orders had persuaded themselves that the Temple of Concord in the Green Park would be illuminated a second time on the night of the 12th of August, an unruly multitude assembled there late on that evening, where, finding no other object to engage their attention, they began to pull down the fence round the Temple of Concord, of which, without hesitation, they made a bonfire! It was impossible for the centinels to oppose the numbers collected on this occasion; so that gaining confidence from this forbearance, they proceeded from burning the rails to burn the sentry boxes, and by throwing branches of trees into the fire, to raise such a volume of flame, that many persons, at a distance, imagined that St. James's Palace, or several houses, were on fire. But for the arrival of a party of horse, it is probable the rabble would have burnt the Temple of Concord. It was not without force that they were three times expelled from the parks, and as often returned; and, though the soldiers were pelted with stones and brick-

brick-bats, it must be owned they behaved with great moderation, contenting themselves merely with taking some of the most refractory into custody.

Such was the conclusion in the metropolis of the celebration of a peace, in extent and magnitude superior to any precedent whatever. In the country, beyond all dispute, this great event was distinguished by observances much more congenial to the hospitality of the national character. The balls, illuminations, and fire-works, were either preceded or followed by liberal subscription dinners or suppers, provided for the poor inhabitants and others, particularly in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. In many other places the people were presented with coals, clothing, &c. And whilst this much is recorded to the credit of the country, only for want of proper examples, it does not appear that a single shilling was disbursed in this hospitable manner in the metropolis, or any where within its verge.

Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Particulars of the Parishes, &c. east of the Royal Exchange.

Limehouse, from its situation, may be considered as the farthest eastern extremity of the port of London, from its being a continuation of the line of the Thames from Wapping and Shadwell. The late increase of building in the vicinity of this hamlet, from the proximity of the East and West-India Docks, has completely changed the appearance of this neighbourhood within the last century.* Large houses and gardens, meadows, garden-grounds, extensive rope-walks, &c. have all successively disappeared to give place to new buildings and streets, many of which are now, and are likely to remain in an unfinished state, particularly as

 the

* Limehouse suffered a very considerable diminution in December, 1716, when, in consequence of a most dreadful fire, nearly 200 houses were destroyed, and infinite distress occasioned. The Prince Regent, agitated with strong sentiments of compassion, ordered the sum of 1000l. to be distributed among the most pitiable objects, which laudable example was promptly followed by others to a considerable amount. But it does not appear that, the dwellings were rebuilt.—*Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London.*

the peace of 1814 appears by no means to have increased the trade of the metropolis in this or any other quarter. One of the peculiarities belonging to the villages near the Thames, however, is still distinguishable about Limehouse, viz. the custom of erecting a flag-staff, a pennant, &c. in the gardens. These indications of things and professions belonging to the sea, sometimes extend to clocks and dials; and, as an instance of this kind, the minute hand of the dial at Limehouse Church, represents an anchor. And, as in time of peace, the vicinity of a port is far from being eligible for the settlement of strangers, it is rather to be apprehended that the decrease of business in such neighbourhoods will have a tendency to cause the removal of numbers of the inhabitants that are settled in them during war time; and this may account for the decline of their population after the return of peace. According to Stow, the original name of this hamlet was *Limehurst*, a Saxon word, signifying a grove of Lime trees, and given to this village on account of the number of those trees anciently in that neighbourhood.

The parish of Limehouse is comparatively but of recent date; it was not till 1730 that an act was passed, by which this hamlet, and part of Ratcliffe, both appendages to Stepney, were made a distinct parish, since known by the name of St. Anne, Limehouse, bounded by Mile End Old Town and Poplar. The boundary in Ratcliffe extends along the Butcher Row and White Horse Street; the part of Ratcliffe newly annexed has no further connexion than that relative to the payment of church-rates and dues: it is still assessed separately, and chuses its own officers.

A very considerable part of the parish of Limehouse, which contains about 150 acres of land, is now covered with new buildings: the late numerous market-gardens and the pasture-grounds have mostly vanished, whilst rope-grounds, and other manufactures, have risen in their stead; and the business of the Limehouse, made in 1769, increased beyond expectation during the long course of the late war. There are several docks in this parish, used principally for repairs.

The parish Church of Limehouse stands in the eastern suburb of the metropolis, near four miles distant from Temple Bar. It was one of the fifty new churches built by act of parliament; the foundation was laid in 1712, and it was completed in 1724; but not consecrated till the 12th of September, 1730.* The building is of Portland stone, after a design of Hawksmoor, who has mixed with the Grecian a species of architecture which it would be difficult to describe; the turrets on the steeple resemble those which the same artist has introduced in the new quadrangle at All Soul's College in Oxford. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, and is very handsome; the pews are of Dutch oak.

This edifice is of a very singular construction; the body is not one plain building, but is continued under separate portions. The door under the tower has a portico, covered with a dome supported by pilasters; and to this door there is an ascent by a flight of steps. The tower, which is square, has a Corinthian window, adorned with columns and pilasters. The corners of the tower are also strengthened with pilasters, which support vases on their tops. The upper stage of the tower is plain and exceedingly heavy; and from this part rises a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle.

The north side of Limehouse Church-yard is bounded by the new Commercial-road from the West-India Docks to Whitechapel. This road is of sufficient width to admit five carts abreast: the centre is paved with Scotch granite, over which is laid a stratum of gravel, eight inches in depth, which being supported by the stone pavement underneath, is always firm and free from mud.

The hamlet of MILE END OLD TOWN occupies the greater part of the north side of the road between Stepney and Whitechapel. In Jack Cade's rebellion, the commons of Essex encamped at Mile End. Fortifications were thrown up at Mile End when the city

* The Environs of London. By the Rev. D. Lysons, A. M.

of London was surrounded by a trench in 1642 ; upon which, says one of the Diurnals, " women and children of good fashion labour hard at the work." Sir Kenelm Digby was taken into custody as a Royalist, whilst he was viewing the fortifications at this place in disguise. This fortification, since known by the name of Whitechapel Mount, has, since Mr. Lysons saw it, been entirely levelled, and the whole covered with handsome houses. Its dimensions, whilst a mount, were not more than 329 feet in length at the base, and 182 in breadth. There was formerly a Lazar-house, or hospital, at Mile End, dedicated to our Saviour and St. Mary Magdalen, of which John Mills was Proctor in 1551, and Henry Smith in 1589.

Among the number of charitable and pious institutions which distinguish this hamlet, the Almshouses of the Corporation of the Trinity House are not the least: they are beautifully built of brick and stone, for poor captains of ships and their widows, each of whom received sixteen shillings per month, besides twenty shillings a year for coals, and a gown every other year. This handsome edifice consists of two wings, which contain twenty-eight apartments. In the centre, between these wings, is a chapel, which rises considerably higher than any other part of the building. On the front these words are inscribed :

> " This Almshouse, wherein 28 decayed Masters and Commanders of Ships, or the Widows of such as are maintained, was built by the Corporation of Trinity House, 1695. The ground was given by Captain Henry Mudd, an elder brother, whose widow was also a contributor."

Adjoining are twelve almshouses for twelve poor widows of the Skinners' Company, who have each an allowance of 18*l.* per annum.

Near these are the Vintner's Almshouses for widows, who have an allowance of 5*s.* 3*d.* weekly.

In

In Eagle Place are twelve almshouses for poor men past labour, belonging generally to all the hamlets of the parish of Stepney, who have each 4*l.* per annum, founded by Judge Fuller.

Bancroft's Almshouses are superior to most in their appearance: this structure occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle. On the north side are the chapel, the school, and the dwelling-houses for the masters: the former embellished with a stone portico of the Ionic order. On the east and west sides the pensioners reside. The whole was erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed 28,000*l.* for purchasing the ground, and erecting and endowing the building. The improvements in this estate have admitted of the salary to each pensioner, consisting of 24 old men, to be raised from 8*l.* to 18*l.* per annum. The school-room now accommodates 100 boys; and there are dwelling-houses for two masters. The boys are admitted between the age of seven and ten, and remain till they are fifteen, when they are allowed four pounds for binding them apprentices, or 2*l.* 10*s.* to fit them for service.

Adjoining these almshouses are three cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese and Dutch Jews. Mr. Lysons has given a very curious account of their burial ceremonies, to which we refer.*

To the distinguished credit of the Portuguese Jews, they had an hospital in Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, ever since the year 1748, which was not limited to any number, but relieved about one hundred and twenty persons yearly, besides medicine and advice to out-patients. The increasing benefit of this hospital having rendered an enlargement necessary, in 1792, a more commodious building was erected at Mile End Old Town, which contains accommodation for fourteen sick men, and for eight lying-in women, besides twenty-one beds for the old and indigent. Here is also a long sitting-room for the patients, with two fire-places. This hospital also dispenses medicines to all persons who hold any employment under their synagogue, and to all the poor of the congregation. Contrary to the example of the Dutch

* Environs of London, Vol. III. 475.

and German Jews in the management of their hospital in the same neighbourhood, the Portuguese print an account of the state of their institution, or its funds.*

This community likewise supports another asylum adjoining the Synagogue in Bevis Marks, consisting of twenty-four rooms for poor women past labour, who receive a monthly allowance, and several sacks of coals in the winter season: this establishment is entirely independent of the *Beth Holim*. Three general charity schools for the education and clothing of poor boys, and another for poor girls, and a house for the maintenance, clothing, and education of twelve poor orphan boys, are also maintained by the same congregation; and these are situated in the yard of the Synagogue. The whole of these institutions are conducted by Committees, of which M. De Castro, of Bevis Marks, is the Secretary.

The Newy Tozadik, or *House of Justice*, in Mile End Road, established by the German Jews and others, in 1806, is an elegant modern edifice, on the south side of the road between Globe Lane and Bancroft's Almshouses. The front of this capacious building, cased with artificial stone, bears a Hebrew inscription: "Keep ye judgment, and do justice." It appears that this institution arose from the philanthropic exertions of the late Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, Esqrs. who, in 1795, commenced a collection among their friends for raising a fund for the benefit of the German Jewish poor, which, by the assistance of several well-disposed Christians, proved so successful, as to enable them, in 1797, to purchase 20,000*l.* Imperial three per cent. In 1806, after very mature deliberation, it was determined to establish an Hospital for the reception and support of their aged poor, as well as the education and industrious improvement of youth of both sexes. The freehold, now called the Hospital, was first completed and furnished for the reception of five aged men, five aged women, ten boys, and eight girls. An annexed freehold was also purchased for 2000*l.* for the purpose of

* Pietas Londinensis.

of enlarging the building as soon as convenient. Annual subscriptions, from one to five guineas, are taken, by which the subscribers are entitled to several privileges usual on such occasions. No person or youth can be admitted who has been resident in London less than ten years. Several trades and manufactures are carried on here. The boys, after being initiated in a course of industrious employment, are bound apprentices out of the house. The adults, as well as the children, receive handsome encouragements in money to stimulate their activity. All the boys, when admitted, must be able to read Hebrew prayers; and those who add thereunto a knowledge of *English reading* are preferred. In the house they are taught English, writing, reading, and arithmetic. The girls are kept till they are fifteen years of age, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, needle-work, knitting, washing, ironing, &c. If, at nineteen, they can produce a proper certificate from any respectable personage, each girl receives five guineas as a reward.

This Institution has an annual dinner at the City of London Tavern, where between three and four hundred Christian and Jewish Subscribers have been present, and liberally contributed to the promotion of this useful charity. It is to be observed that the Christian subscribers to this hospital differ very widely in opinion from those persons who enter into subscriptions for supporting sermons and lectures for the conversion of the Jews. The former are those, who, without wishing to impose any conditions upon the Jew as to his belief, and without the least interference with his religious opinions, wish to relieve him merely as a man and a brother. It is now (1814,) in agitation to add two wings to this building, for more completely separating the youth and the aged. Mile End Old Town Charity School was instituted about the year 1724. It is principally supported by voluntary subscriptions; the present School House, a very neat and commodious structure, was erected in 1787.

WHITECHAPEL Church, so called from the colour of its walls, is situated at the western extremity of Whitechapel Road, and the

the end of Church Lane, was erected in 1673. The parish was taken out of Stepney; and the first church, which was a chapel of ease to the mother church, was called St. Mary Matfellon; some persons of that name having, as Stow thinks, been Lords of the Manor. The old church being in a very ruinous condition, was taken down in 1763; the present edifice was soon after erected. It is nearly square, and separated into three aisles, by four round, and four square pillars. The centre intercolumniation on each side forms a large arch similar to those of transepts, nearly plain; this intersects that of the nave; there are two others on the sides, and diminutive Venetian clerestory windows. The galleries do not interfere with the pillars; that for the organ is remarkably handsome, resting on Composite pillars, and has a rich carving on the front, of David playing on the harp, surrounded by musical instruments and fruit in festoons. Two gilt frames surmount the cornice. The organ is in a fine case, profusely ornamented with six figures of Fames and Urchins, gilt. The Altar-piece consists of two Composite pillars, imitations of *lapis lazuli*, supporting a pediment; the carvings are gilt and elegant. A window in the east wall, which had been closed, has been opened, and painted glass, representing the *Adoration of the Shepherds*, fills the space. The performance does not seem to possess what might have been desirable: the composition of the Angels seems too crowded: and the vacant grin exhibited by the young Shepherd is devoid of all the religious feeling which the Angels and their mission should inspire.

In 1711 the patronage of this church was purchased by the Principal and Scholars of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, from the Minister of Stepney. The monuments here are neither remarkable nor numerous.

Some singular remains of Roman antiquity were dug up in a Tenter-Ground in this parish near Goodman's Fields, in 1787, viz. a stone about fifteen inches by twelve, and three inches thick, besides several fragments of Roman urns and lachrymatories. On the stone was inscribed:

D M

D M
FL AGICoLA. MIL.
LEG. VI. VICT. V. AN.
XLII. VI. D. X. ALBIA.
FAUSTINA. CoNIVGI
INCoNPARABILI
F C*

But though Horseley may be justified in the remark he has made, it is certain that another respectable author mentions the Sixth Legion in two instances at least.†

In digging a family vault in 1770, in a burial-ground in Church Lane, Whitechapel, at the end leading to Rosemary-Lane, six feet under ground was found a stone, inscribed

D M
IUL. VALIUS.
MIL. LEG. XXV.
AN XL HSE
C. A. FLAVIO.
ATTIO PER.

From these discoveries it has been inferred that the sixth legion was stationed at least some time near London: the lachrymatories found with the sepulchral stone, clearly prove the ground to have been used as a Roman burying-ground, always *without* the walls of their stations. On the north side of Whitechapel-road is a freehold belonging to the parish for the education of poor children, gratis. It was founded in the reign of Charles II. by the Rev. Mr. Ralph Davenant, then rector: but wanting endowment, it was enriched by the gift of 1000*l.* by some benevolent person who chose to be unknown, though supposed to have been

* Horseley, Brit. Rom. p. 79. Legco Sexta Victrix. I do not find it is mentioned in any inscription belonging to the southern parts of this island.

† Collinson's History of Somersetshire.

been a lady then going out of town. With this thousand pounds the Trustees purchased fifty-five pounds a year at East Tilbury, in the county of Essex, and thus established the charity upon a permanent basis. Here one hundred boys and one hundred girls, who have been baptized in the church of Whitechapel, and are the children of parishioners, are new clothed and instructed upon Dr. Bell's plan ; the boys are employed in box-making, and the girls in needle-work : and they make all the linen for themselves and the boys. They are examined publicly every Saturday at eleven o'clock by the rector and trustees in their moral duties. Perneck's Almshouses, the Albion Brewery, and Whitechapel Workhouse, are the only public buildings of particular note on this side of Whitechapel-road. To the latter a new wing was lately added, in consequence of the removal of some almshouses, upon the site of which it now stands. The boundaries of the metropolis towards Essex terminate at the turnpike at Mile End.

Nearly adjoining Whitechapel Mount, or rather to Mount Place, is the *London Hospital,* one of the most distinguished charitable foundations in England, founded in 1740, for the relief of all sick and diseased persons, particularly manufacturers, seamen in the merchant's service, and their wives and children. It was first kept in a large house in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, afterwards used for the Magdalen Charity, till, by the contributions of many worthy persons, it was removed into Whitechapel Road. This edifice is neatly constructed of brick, plain, yet elegant, without being expensive, and consisting of one extended front, without either wings or inner courts, the whole is seen at one view. To the middle door is an ascent by a flight of steps, and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial. Above the ground-floor extend two series of sash-windows, each twenty-three in number. The architect has properly considered the use for which the whole is designed, and has suited every thing to convenience. This hospital is properly furnished and fitted up with beds for the reception

reception of the patients. According to its original institution, the corporation consists of a president, two vice-presidents, and a treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable benefactors to this Charity : those who subscribe five guineas, or more, a year, are governors during such subscription.

Three physicians attend alternately; two of the surgeons daily, from eleven o'clock till one, without fee or reward. A surgeon extraordinary attends in consultation in all dangerous cases. The surgeons in waiting have an apprentice or pupil, constantly in the house to receive, and, if necessary, to call the surgeon to such accidents as shall be brought in at any hour of the day or night. An apothecary, with an assistant, constantly resides at the Hospital; and a Clergyman of the Established Church regularly attends the patients. Every governor is entitled to send one in-patient at a time, and out-patients without limitation. Subscribers of smaller sums may likewise send what number of out-patients they please. All subscriptions are during pleasure; but all persons are expected to pay their subscription money when they enter their names for that purpose. The poor objects recommended as in-patients, as well as accidents, are received at any hour, without difficulty or expense, and are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and every comfortable assistance during their cure: nor is any security required against future contingencies, which security, in some other hospitals almost amounts to exclusion. On the contrary, in case of death, the patients of the London Hospital are buried at the expense of the charity, if not removed by their friends.

Strange as it may appear, in a city which may justly boast of its benevolence, this useful institution, during the late war, has been several times upon the point of being shut up! From this hazard we believe it has at length been effectually secured by considerable contributions from several well-disposed individuals, among whom the name of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. appears to a subscription for 1000*l*.

The

The average number of patients in this large hospital at any one time has not been more than 180! but if the finances would permit all the wards, eighteen in number, to be opened, they would contain nearly 400, a total not greater than the petitions for admission require: for its proximity to the river, and to the new London, West India, and East India Docks, together with its situation on one of the most public roads near the capital, render it liable to more applications for the reception of accidental patients than any other hospital in the cities of London and Westminster. As a proof of the propriety of these remarks, most of the patients relieved here, consist of sick and wounded seamen, watermen, coal heavers, shipwrights, rope makers, &c. The numerous poor in the vicinity of Spital Fields, Bethnal Green, &c. also find a ready asylum here in their sickness.

The chapel is in the east wing, where divine service is regularly performed by the Rev. Andrew Hatt, the chaplain; the east end of the chapel is adorned with two whole length portraits; one of the late Duke of Gloucester, many years president of this corporation, the other of his son, the present Duke, who succeeded his father in that office. Such is the outline of an institution which it must be admitted demands peculiar protection and support.

Cannon Road, leading southward from Whitechapel, at present exhibits a double line of good houses: besides these, the fields on each side of the Commercial Road, which intersect it, are nearly covered a considerable way towards Stepney and the Thames. A large tract, formerly known by the name of the *Spice Islands*, on account of a Hartshorn Manufactory, and of soil being deposited there, is also covered with buildings, and forms part of the Commercial Road to the docks at Poplar.

At the bottom of the Cannon Road stands the parish church of St. George in the East. This massy structure is one of the fifty new churches, and erected in a very singular taste by Hawksmoor and Gibbs. The floor is raised a considerable height above

above the level of the ground; and to the principal door in the west front of the tower, is an ascent by a double flight of steps, cut with a sweep, and defended by a low wall of the same form; but that which appears the most singular is the four turrets on the body of the church, and one on the tower, the latter in the manner of a fortification, with a staff on the top for an occasional flag. The interior is of the Doric order, containing two pillars on each side, a massy intercolumination, and a semi-oval arch, crossed by an enriched band. The east and west ends are supported by strong square pillars and entablatures. These, with their pilasters, form four small squares; beyond which are aisles terminating east and west. The organ is very plain; and the altar, a semi-circle, with a good painting of *Jesus in the Garden*, by Clarkson. Here are no monuments of note. This parish is taken out of Stepney, and by Act of Parliament, the hamlet of Wapping, Stepney, was appropriated to that purpose. Towards the maintenance of the Rector and his successors, Parliament gave the sum of 3000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple; and as a further provision, the churchwardens are annually to pay him 100*l.* raised by burial fees. The advowson of this rectory, like that of Stepney, is in the principal and scholars of Brazen Nose-College, Oxford.

Near the east end of Rosemary Lane, at the extremity of this parish, is Wellclose Square, which has also borne the name of *Marine Square*, from the number of sea officers who used to reside in it. It is a pretty little neat square; but its principal ornament is the Danish church in the centre, in the midst of its churchyard, planted with trees, and surrounded by a handsome wall with iron railing. The church is a small but elegant structure, consisting of a tall handsome body, with a tower and turret. The body is divided by the projection of the middle part into a fore front in the centre, and two small fronts. At the west end is the tower, and at the east it swells into the sweep of a circle. The corners of the building are faced with rustic: the windows large and well proportioned, are cased with stone, and

ornamented with a cherub's head at the top of the arch; and the roof is concealed by a blocking course. The tower has a considerable diminution in the upper stage, which has on each side a pediment, and is covered by a dome, from which rises an elegant turret, supported by composite columns. This structure was erected in 1696, at the expense of Christian V. King of Denmark, as appears by the inscription: "Templem Dano Norwegicum intercessione et munificentia serenssimi Danorum Regis Christiani Quinti erectum MDCXCVI." Gaius Gabriel Cibber was the architect, who erected a monument within this church to the memory of his wife Jane, daughter of William Colley, Esq. and mother of Colley Cibber, the famous dramatist. The architect himself is also buried here. In 1768, when Christian VII. King of Denmark, was in London, he paid a visit to this church. In Well Street connected, with this square by a paved court, is the Royalty Theatre, an extensive brick building, without any ornament, built by subscription in 1786, with a view to the representation of plays; but the proprietors not having legal authority, only one performance of that kind was given, viz. Shakspeare's Comedy of "As You Like It," and the Farce of "Miss in her Teens." This was on the 20th of June, 1786, when the profits being appropriated to the London Hospital, the managers of the other theatres did not interfere. After this the theatre was closed for a short time, and re-opened by licence under an Act of Parliament, for the exhibition of interludes, pantomimes, and other species of the irregular drama. Since that time it has been in the hands of various adventurers, and was for some time belonging to the late Mr. Astley, conducted upon a plan similar to his Summer Theatre. It has since been the property of Mr. Elliston, &c. &c.

On a line with Wellclose Square, but farther to the east, is Prince's Square, the principal ornament of which is the Swedes' church. The front of this building is carried up with flat niches and ornaments, and on the summit is a pediment. The body is divided into a central part, projecting forwarder than the rest, and

and two sides. The central part has two tall windows, terminated by a pediment, in the midst of which is an oval window; but in the sides there is only a compartment below, with a circular window above. The corners of the building are wrought in a bold plain rustic. The tower rises square from the roof, and at the corners are placed urns with flames; from thence rises a turret in the lanthorn form, with flaming urns at its corners; the turret is covered with a dome, which rises a ball, supporting the vane, in the form of a rampant lion. There are several portraits of eminent persons in the vestry; one of the most conspicuous is that of Jacob Serenius, D. D. Bishop of Stregnas, first minister of the Swedish church, a man of considerable learning, and compiler of a dictionary of the English and Swedish languages. The celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, who died in London in March 1772, was interred in a vault in the church, after the remains had lain in state.

RAINE'S HOSPITAL, a very handsome edifice, situated in Fowden Fields, in this neighbourhood, was erected by Mr. Henry Raine, a brewer, in the year 1737, who endowed it by a deed of gift, with a perpetual annuity at 240*l.* per annum. The children of this hospital, which contains forty-eight girls, were transferred from a parish school in Farthing Fields, in the vicinity of this hospital, at the expense of about 2000*l.* These girls are provided with all the necessaries of life, and are taught reading, writing, and household work, so as to qualify them for service. Before Mr. Raine died, he directed his executors to establish a fund for the purpose of continuing a most excellent charity, which he had planned and executed for some years before he died: viz. the payment of two annual prizes of 100*l.* each, as a marriage portion to be drawn for in Christmas week, and on the first of May, by six of the most deserving young women, educated in his schools, being of the age of twenty-two or upwards, and a further sum of five pounds for a dinner in the great room at the school house, for the new married couple, the trustees, visitors, &c. The losing girls, if they should continue unmarried, and maintain a good

character, are always to draw for the next prize till each has been successful. By an Act of Parliament in 1780, for incorporating the trustees of Raine's charities, it is provided, that if there should not be six young women properly qualified, a smaller number may draw for the prize; if only one should offer, she, if of a good character, is to receive the marriage portion; if none should offer the money is to go to the general stock. By Mr. Raine's appointment the husbands must be members of the church of England, and inhabitants of St. George's in the East; St. Paul, Shadwell; or St. John, Wapping. The boys educated here, on leaving the school, have only three pounds as an apprentice fee; but this the donor intended to increase to 20*l.* when the leases should fall in. And as the funds might be considerably increased after the founder's death, the governors are empowered to take into the school any other child or children in the same manner as those upon the establishment; provided the number so admitted should never rise beyond a due proportion to those before allowed.

Between Red Lion Street and the western extremity of Whitechapel, but on the southern side is a large market for carcases of butcher's meat, and beyond the bars is a market three times a week for hay and straw. On the north side are several considerable inns for the accommodation of travellers, and the resort of coaches, waggons, &c.

At the extremity of the meat market, and nearly opposite Aldgate church is the street called the Minories, so called from certain nuns of the Order of St. Clare, or *Minoresses*, for whose reception, Blanch, Queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, founded a convent in 1293 *. This street, though formerly as despicable as any in the environs of the city, has long been the residence

* The length of this abbey, or convent was fifteen perches and seven feet near the King's highway, as appears by a deed dated 1303. In the fourteenth of Edward II. it was called "the Abbey of the Minoresses of St. Mary, and of the order of St. Clare." The yearly revenue at the Dissolution

residence of considerable tradesmen: among them are a number of gunsmiths. The west side of it has been rebuil t with large uniform elegant houses, and several new streets have been made leading into Crutched Friars. On this side of the Minories also, are America Square, the Cresent, and the Circus, inhabited principally by eminent merchants. In Stow's time the site of these elegant buildings was occupied by dunghills, outhouses, and gardens, carpenters' yards, &c. bordering upon a filthy and dangerous ditch.

In proportion as this new neighbourhood became populous after the Restoration, it was found necessary to establish a church. The ancient edifice used for this purpose being in a ruinous state, it was rebuilt in 1706. This little church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is of brick, and has a flat roof; its dimensions are sixty three feet in length, twenty-four in breadth, and, excepting a small turret, void of ornament. The incumbent, or curate, for it is neither rectory nor vicarage, holds the same by an instrument of donation under the Great Seal of England. The income is very small, being only twenty-pounds per annum, collected from

 the

tion was 418l. 8s. 5d. Being a spacious structure, it was afterwards inhabited by various nobles and others. The first occupant was Dr. Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Master of the Rolls, who having been sent Ambassador to the Duke of Cleves, is supposed to have been poisoned in consequence of his mission, and was buried in the Minorites Church: but afterwards removed to Aldgate. In 1552, Edward VI. granted the chief messuage or mansion, called the *Minory House*, to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father to Lady Jane Grey, besides divers houses in London belonging to the monastery, of the clear yearly value of 36l. 11s. 5½d. to hold in free soccage, and the mansion *in capite*. On his attainder it reverted to the Crown, in which, being spared by the fire of London, it continued till the Restoration, when Charles II. granted it to Colonel William Legge, who resided there till his death in 1672, and was buried with great funeral pomp in the adjoining church. This house was afterwards converted into a kind of military storehouse, or armoury, and last of all, divided into tenements, which, with other buildings, gardens, &c. were ultimately removed to give place to the eastern side of the Minories Street, down to the church.

the inhabitants, besides surplice fees. This church is, notwithstanding worthy of notice for the following monuments:

"In memory of Colonel William Legge, eldest son of six, to Edward Legge and Mary Walsh, which Edward was only son to William Legge and Ann Bermingham, of the noble and ancient family of the Berminghams of Athenree, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was groom of the bedchamber, and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance to King Charles I. and in the late civil war, was governor of Chester and Oxford, and upon the happy restoration of the Royal Family in 1660, was, in consideration of his untainted fidelity to the King, and his many and great sufferings, restored to his place of Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and groom of his Majesty's bedchamber by King Charles II. and as a further mark of his Royal favour, made superintendant and Treasurer of the Ordnance. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Sir William Washington, and Ann Villers, daughter to Sir George Villers, and sister to the most noble Prince George, Duke of Buckingham, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died October 13, 1672, in the eighty-third year of his age, and lieth in a vault under this place."

A little westward on the north side of the chancel is a handsome white and veined marble monument, adorned with a cornice, cartouch, pediment, and an urn, under which is the following inscription:

"To the memory of the Right Honourable George Lord Dartmouth, distinguished by his early and eminent deserts, and many high marks of Royal trust and favour; he was governor of Portsmouth, Master of the Ordnance, Privy Counsellor and Cabinet, to King Charles and King James II. and Master of the Horse to King James. After many singular proofs of his courage, conduct, and affection to his country,

country, given in several engagements at sea, he commanded in chief, and carried the flag as Admiral in the whole English fleet, in two solemn expeditions. He died October 25, in the forty fourth year of his age, and lies interred near this place. He married Barbara, daughter and coheir of Sir James Archbold, in Staffordshire, by whom he had issue one son and seven daughters, two of whom lie in the same vault, as do also his lordship's father and mother (aforesaid), and Philip, eldest son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Ednal, in Cumberland, who married Mary the eldest daughter, and deceased August 6, 1688.

At the back of this church in Haydon Square, are large warehouses belonging to the East India Company, one range of which is appropriated to the storing of tea and drugs, and the other for the reception of drugs only.

A little to the east of the Minories are Goodman's Fields, consisting of several handsome broad streets, the houses being large and convenient, with garden ground behind. Mansel, Prescot, Leman, and other considerable streets here, are mostly inhabited by rich Jews. This ground within Stow's remembrance was a farm belonging to the *Minoresses* of St. Clare, who gave name to the adjoining street called the *Minories*, " at which farme," says Stowe, " I myself in my youth have fetched many a halfe pennce worth of milke, and never had less than three ale pints for a half pennie in the summer, nor less than one ale quart for a half pennie in the winter, always hote from the kine as the same was milked and strained." One Trolop, and afterwards Goodman were the farmers there; the latter having purchased the farm and the fields, so increased his property that he had thirty or forty cows for milking.

Farmer Goodman's son afterwards letting out the ground for grazing horses, and for gardens, the name of Goodman's farm was entirely lost in that of Goodman's Fields, which it retains, notwithstanding all the changes it has undergone. It was on this spot, at a theatre in Alie Street, where Garrick, on the 19th of

October 1741, first gave proof of those inimitable powers which afterwards astonished and charmed the public. During the few years that Garrick performed here the whole line of streets from Whitechapel to Temple Bar, were filled with the carriages of the nobility and gentry.

Prescot Street contained one of the first buildings dedicated to humanity and reformation; a house in the centre, having been occupied as the Magdalen Hospital before it was removed to its present situation in Great Surry Road.

Little Alie Street contains a Lutheran chapel, where the learned and benevolent Dr. Wachsel was for many years the officiating minister.

At the bottom of the Minories, towards the Tower, is Rosemary Lane, now a handsome street, though commonly called "Rag Fair." The idea which Mr. Pennant formed of this place will be found to have been extremely erroneous; "the poverty of the goods and their cheapness," which he mentions, no longer exist. That a man may be wholly clothed here for *fourteen pence* is a pure fiction. It is true, that during a part of every afternoon the middle of the street is nearly filled with a number of Jews and other persons selling clothes, and second hand various articles of dress at a very low rate; but the houses in Rosemary Lane, or the so called *Rag Fair*, are mostly occupied by wholesale dealers in clothes, who used to export them to our colonies, and to South America. In several Exchanges, or large covered buildings, fitted up with counters, &c. there are good shops, and the annual circulation of money in the purlieus of this place, is really astonishing, considering the articles sold, although their cheapness bears no kind of proportion to Mr. Pennant's conjectures. On the North side of Rosemary Lane, near the east end, stand the Merchant Taylors' Almshouses for fourteen elderly women, who receive 1*s.* 4*d.* per week, agreeably to the will of the founder; and 8*l.* 15*s.* annually from the Company. Richard Hills, master of the Company, and founder of Merchant Taylors' School, gave in 1593, certain small cottages

tages founding the almshouses; and Alderman Ratcliffe, of the same Company, added the benefaction of one hundred loads of timber.

Rosemary Lane was formerly called *Hog Lane,* and reached to Whitechapel. In the year 1574, eight acres of adjoining land in the possession of Benedict Spinola, a rich Italian merchant, were converted by him into tenter grounds and gardens, however so low were commercial improvements estimated at that period that a proclamation of Queen Elizabeth ordered the removal of all *the pales, fences, and buildings;* because they were *an annoyance to the archers, and to all the Queen's liege people!* The inhabitants to avert the Queen's resolution represented to Lord Burleigh, that "The same field before had been a distinct piece of ground, not used by archers, being far unmeet for archers to shoot in, by reason of standing puddles, most noysome laystalls, and filthy ditches in and about the same. Also the way called Hog Lane, was so foul and deep in the winter time, that no man could pass by the same; and in summer time men would not pass thereby for fear of infection, by means of the filthiness that lay there, so that the presenters were utterly deceived, and not well informed in their presentments."

After this Spinola bestowed great cost and charges in levelling and cleansing the premises, and made tenter grounds which were extremely useful to the cloth workers, as several tenter grounds in other parts had been built upon or converted into other uses. Besides, a safe and pleasant passage was now effected through these swamps, &c. which were before impassable; and the tenter grounds about Goodman's Fields are supposed to have been formed on the site of several of the meadows which originally belonged to Goodman's Farm.

A narrow opening in Rosemary Lane towards Tower Hill, leading to the New Mint, lately the site of the Victualling Office, as it was afterwards of the tobacco warehouses, was once that of

a magnificent religious foundation, called the New Abbey, or the Abbey of the Graces, or East Minster *.

At the final dissolution of monasteries the lands and revenues being given to the king for ever, Henry VIII. granted this abbey, &c. to Sir Arthur Darcy, second son of Thomas, Lord Darcy, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry, but who, on the family honours being restored to him, was employed in the wars against Scotland, so much to the king's satisfaction that he was made governor of Jersey. After he had been some time in possession of the dissolved abbey, he entirely demolished it †.

The New Mint and the extensive offices belonging to it, having occasioned the removal of all the old houses on the left hand side of East Smithfield down to Norwich Court and Butcher Row, the street, which was before narrow and dangerous, is now rendered commodious and broad, and the improvement has added considerably to the good appearance of the neighbourhood. The New Mint, which has the peculiar advantage of being situated on an acclivity ascending from the Thames, would, were some visual impediments removed, have a most commanding site. It is designed and executed by Mr. Smirke, jun. and is in the purest stile of *Grecian architecture*; but technically speaking, it exhibits something superior even to a merely correct architectural style: for it appears both in its plan and elevation to be a fabric most admirably adapted to business, and particularly to the purpose intended; still it will probably strike every curious observer, that

* In 1359, Edward having obtained the consent of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, founded an Abbey of Cistertian, or White Monks, which he dedicated to St. Mary of the Graces, "in remembrance and acknowledgment of the goodness of Almighty God, and of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the blessed Virgin Mary; whom he had often called upon, and found helpful to him by sea and land, in wars, and in other perils; and therefore ordered this house to be called The King's Free Chapel of the Blessed Virgin of Graces, in memory of those graces and favours which he had received from her."

† Dugdale's Monasticon.

that the houses on each side of this truly elegant building, intended for the residence of the principal officers engaged in the coinage, would have much more correctly assimulated with the fabric, if they had been fronted with the new *stucca*, and ornamented in the same style, so as to form a perfect whole, simple yet beautiful, plain, yet for its purpose, sufficiently magnificent.

Here are steam engines, and all those convenient and mechanical contrivances, which for a long time were only to be found at the Soho, near Birmingham. The Mint, however, is inaccessible to strangers, excepting on special recommendation, or immediate business with the officers.

From East Smithfield a lane running to the right, leads to the Thames, on the bank of which, hereabout stood the Great Breweries; or as they are called in the ancient maps, the *Bere House*. This part of public sustenance was subject to regulation as early as the reign of Henry VII. who, in 1492, licensed John Merchant, a Fleming, to export fifty tuns of ale, called *Berre*. And so rude and summary were the modes of checking abuses in those times, that in the same reign, we read that one Geoffry Gate, probably a king's officer, *spoiled* the brew-houses at St. Catharines's twice, either for sending too much abroad unlicensed, or for brewing it too weak for home consumption. The demand for this article from foreign parts increased so much in the time of Elizabeth, that five hundred tuns were exported at once for her use, (or probably for the armies in the Low Countries) three hundred and fifty barrels to Embden, three hundred to Amsterdam, and again eight hundred to Embden. It would appear that the exportation of ale, &c. was pretty large in this reign, excepting when checked by proclamation on account of any scarcity of corn, but even then it was permitted at times by royal licence *.

A little

* Pennant, the same author from "Customs, &c. of London," printed by Pynson, about 1521, has furnished us with the receipt for making the boasted

A little to the westward of this spot, and not far east of the Tower, in a small open place, called St. Catherine's Square, stands the church of St. Catherine, almost concealed from the view by the surrounding buildings. It belonged originally to an hospital founded in 1148, by Matilda, consort to King Stephen. The old foundation was dissolved and refounded by Queen Eleanor, relict of Henry III. Queen Philippa, consort to Edward III. was a great benefactress to this hospital; so was likewise Henry VI. who not only confirmed all the former grants, and made several additional ones, but gave it an ample charter. It was exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London till its suppression by Henry VIII. soon after which Edward VI. annexed it to the diocese of London, but left the patronage in the hands of the Queen of England, according to the wishes of Queen Eleanor, who refounded it. The church, a very handsome Gothic building, is collegiate, and has a master whose situation is a valuable sinecure; and three brethren who have forty pounds each; three sisters who have twenty pounds, and ten beads women who have eight pounds per annum each; besides six poor scholars. This church was repaired and enlarged in 1621; and in 1629, the outside of it was rough cast at the expense of Sir Julius Cæsar, about which time the clock tower was added at the charge of the parishioners. In the choir are several very handsome stalls, ornamented with Gothic work, under one of which is a very good carved head of Queen Philippa, and another of her husband. The east window is very elegant. The pulpit is a great curiosity: on its eight sides are represented the ancient building, and the different gates of the hospital. The length of the church is sixty-nine feet, and its breadth sixty; the length of the choir is sixty-three feet, the breadth thirty-two; and the height of the roof is forty-nine feet.

This church, or Free Chapel, is well worthy the attention of the curious; but its obscure situation prevented any particular notice

boasted British liquor, viz. X quarters malte, II quarters wheete; II quarters ootes XI pound weight of hoppys to make LX barrels of sengyll beer."

notice of it till it was repaired and beautified in 1778, when the little private ecclesiastical society, who had the management of its funds, were enabled from the savings of many years to adorn their venerable church at no small expense, after the Gothic manner. But though this venerable pile, more fortunate than many others, suffered very little after the Reformation, and during the Usurpation, it certainly ran no small hazard in the infatuated year of 1780, when one Macdonald, a soldier with one arm, and two women, the one being a white, and the other a negro, headed a numerous mob, crying "No Popery," and destroyed the house and goods of John Lebarty, a publican in St. Catherine's Lane. Inflamed and intoxicated, the rabble were proceeding to demolish the beautiful collegiate church, then newly repaired, on a pretence, as these abandoned women told them, "That it had been built in the times of Popery." The gentlemen of the London Association, however, arrived before they could carry their threats into execution, and Macdonald and the women expiated their crimes on a temporary gallows on Tower Hill soon after.

On entering the church the flood of light thrown on every part of it from the large east window, forms a delightful exhibition not often met with. A handsome Gothic screen separates the body from the choir, in which are the beautiful stalls before mentioned. The altar piece is of exquisite workmanship, and is said to be the only altar in the pure Gothic stile in England; and the lofty pillars in the church are remarkably light, airy, and durable. A most stately and fine-toned organ, was built in 1778, by Mr. Green. It is inclosed in a beautiful mahogany case, with spiral work, and other Gothic carvings. The pipes are of very large dimensions, and the instrument has three sets of keys, full compass, with twenty one stops, and a swell. The construction of the organ is in many respects entirely new; the swell attracted the attention of several musical amateurs; its compass extends from E in Alt, to Gamut, a whole octave more than usual, and is five notes lower than that of St. Paul's Cathedral, so that this is the largest

largest swell in England: till this was effected by Mr. Green the difficulty deterred many artists from making the attempt.

The principal monument worthy of notice is that of the Duke of Exeter, and which, excepting those in the Temple Church is the most ancient in the city. The figure of the Duke, with his lady and sister, both on his left side, are all in praying postures, with coronets on their heads, and their fingers ornamented by many rings. On a tablet hung near the tomb is transmitted to memory by John Gibbon, herald at arms, whose tomb is also here, the following inscription:

"John Holland, Duke of Exon, Earl of Huntington, Earl of Ivory, in Normandy, Lord of Sparr, Lieutenant General of the Dukedom of Aquetaen, Admiral of England and Ireland, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Constable of the Tower of London, lyes buried here in the Chapter House belonging to the Collegiate Church of St. Catherine. He died in the 25th year of Hen. VI. on the 5th of August, 1447.

Here lye buried by him his two wives, Ann, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, by whom he had issue Henry, the last Duke of Exon, of that sir name, dying without issue, and buried in Westminster Abbey. The second wife of Duke John, was Ann, daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and by her he had issue, Ann, mother to Ralph Nevill, third earl of Westmorland.

Reges atque duces mors ducit at atria ditis
Regna pauperibus mors sceptra legionibus equat.
Death hath no more respect to crowns
Than to the pates of meanest clowns."

Here, according to Weaver, lies buried Constance, sister of the said Duke John, who was married to Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Nottingham, and Earl Marshal of England; and remarried to Sir John Grey, Lord Grey of Ruthin.

The

The Queen's consorts of England are by law the perpetual patronesses, this hospital being considered part of their dower and they nominate, appoint, increase, lessen, alter, or remove old statutes, make new ones, and use unlimited power. Should there be no Queen Consort, the King exercises the same authority; for no Queen Dowager can interfere, the dignity and patronage on her part ceasing on the death of the sovereign. On this account it is called " The Royal Peculiar of St. Catherine."

These various privileges and boundaries formerly attaching to St. Catherine's, were acknowledged and confirmed by several English monarchs, when the right being contested by the city, it was granted in favour of the inhabitants of St. Catherine's, or Portsoken; over and above which, they enjoyed many other liberties granted to the citizens of London, " That no arrest, attachment, or execution, should be made by any officers of the King, within the said liberty, either by writ, or without writ, *but only by the officers of the city.* That the inhabitants of Portsoken and the Tower were to be impleaded only in the Courts of the City, for all matters, causes, and contracts, however arising. That the Tower had no proper Court of its own, but *Court of the Baron,* which is no Court of Record, as appears by various records exemplified in the King's Bench. That when any murder or drowning had been within the said hospital of St. Catherine or the Tower, the *City Officers* att ached the malefactors within the Tower, notwithstanding that *the King himself sometimes happened to be present within the said Tower;* and have the men so arrested into some of the King's prisons *within the City.* That when the Justices itinerant have used to come to keep assizes in the Tower, the city officers have had the keeping both of the inner and outer gates, and that nothing was executed within the Tower which pertained to the office of a Serjeant, but by the servants of the city. That the Sheriffs of London have had the charge of all the prisons in the Tower as often

often as the said Justices itinerant, had come, as appears by the many roll-pleas of the crown, and of the said itinerant Justices." These valuable privileges, in consequence of usurpation on one side, and through neglect and compliance on the other, have long since become in a great measure a dead letter.

Still the business of the establishment is transacted in chapter by the master, brothers, and sisters, the latter having an equal vote with the former; and no meetings are lawful except four members, and one sister, are present. The subordinate officers, elected by a majority in chapter, are a commissary, registrar, steward, surveyor, receiver, chapter, clerk, besides a sexton, &c. There are also two Courts belonging to this district; the *Spiritual Court* is a royal jurisdiction for all Ecclesiastical causes within the precinct: here probates of wills, administrations, marriage licenses, &c. are granted as in other Ecclesiastical Courts. All appeals are made to the Lord Chancellor only. To this court, a registrar, ten proctors, and an apparitor, are attached.

The Temporal Court here, in which the high steward of the Jurisdiction presides, takes cognizance of all disputes within the precinct, and forms Court-leets, &c. A high bailiff and prothonatory belong to this court; as also a prison, but this has long been disused.

The whole precinct contains St. Catherine's; Thames Street, from the Iron Gate eastward to the King's Brewhouse; also St. Catherine's Court, Queen's Court, Three Sisters Close, St. Catherine's Lane, Dolphin's Alley, Brown's Alley, Cat's Hole, alias New Court. From the King's Brewhouse it extends northward on the westward side of the Butcher Row, including Unicorn Yard, Whiting Bridge, Helmet Steps and Court, and the Island towards Tower Hill. Abutting on Aldgate parish, it includes Plow Alley, Flemish Church Yard, and other Courts, Alleys, &c. As after the loss of Calais in the reign of Queen Mary, several of the French inhabitants sought refuge in England, St. Catherine's was assigned them as their residence; and a lane,

a lane, then denominated *Hammes and Guisnes*, from the place whence they had fled, was, in process of time, called by corruption, *Hangman's Gains*.

St. Catherine's, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. afforded a temporary residence to the famous Hermetic philosopher, *Raymond Lullé*. This appears by a M. S. copy of his "*Testament* concerning his *Practice of Alkemy*," at the conclusion of which he says, "that he made it in the Chirche of Saynte Katerine nexte London towards the partie of the castell afor the Thamyse, reigning the King Edward of Wodstok, by the grace of God king of England: in the hands of whom we putte in keeping by the will of God the present testament, in the year after the incarnacion 1332, with all hys volumns which have been named in the present testament."

St. Catherine's Liberty also gave birth to *Richard Verstegan*, an eminent antiquary and judicious critic in the Saxon and Gothic languages, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His father, though a cooper, was a descendant from an ancient and honourable family in Guelderland. Verstegan was educated at Oxford, but left the University without a degree on account of his professing the Roman Catholic doctrines, for which reason also he quitted England and settled at Antwerp. He afterwards wrote, in favour of the Jesuits, "*Theatrum Crudelitatem Hereticorum nostri tempores*" He also wrote "The Sundr Successive Regal Governments of England." And a Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities, concerning the most noble and renowned English nation.

Wapping, which has not been unaptly called "the Port of London," is by no means of equal antiquity with the metropolis; for though no part of this hamlet below bridge, or below the Tower, was damaged by the great fire of 1666; previous to 1657 it consisted only of one continued street, extending about a mile from the Tower along the river almost as far as Ratcliffe. Both the hamlet and the neighbourhood of Wapping were formerly one great wash, covered with the waters of the Thames; but after-

wards having been gained from the river and turned into a kind of meadow-ground, it obtained the name of Wapping Wash, and was defended from the inundation of the river by walls or dikes, which were chargeable to the proprietors. Between the years 1560 and 1570, this wall was broken in several places, and the whole was again laid under water. Queen Elizabeth at length authorized the Commissioners of Sewers to hold out encouragement to persons inclined to rebuild the wall and take land; and, among the rest, one William Page took a lease of one hundred and ten feet of the wall, laid the foundation of his building, and spent a considerable sum in strengthening the land against the river, with which he proceeded till a proclamation from the Queen, in 1583, put a stop to all new buildings. Page petitioned; and, some time after, it appears that his building went on again and was completed.

How scantily this part, now closely covered with streets, lanes, and alleys, was supplied with houses in the early part of the reign of Charles I. appears from the circumstance of that monarch having hunted a stag on Friday, July 24, from Wanstead, in Essex, killed him in a garden near Nightingale Lane, in the hamlet of Wapping, in which great damage was afterwards done in consequence of the multitude of people suddenly assembled.

Within the last twenty years a very great part of the parish of St. John's, Wapping, has been excavated for the formation of the London Docks, the express purposes of which were to secure vessels from the various accidents incidental to their being crowded in the Thames, and to prevent depredations committed almost with impunity on their lading. The new Docks now extend along the Thames almost to Ratcliffe Highway, and are inclosed by a brick wall, lined with warehouses.

One immense Dock, called St. George's Dock, covers the space extending from Virginia Street almost to Old Gravel Lane, in one direction; and, in another, from Artichoke Lane to the south side of Pennington Street. This dock alone is capable of holding five hundred ships, with room for shifting. Another, called

called Shadwell Dock, adjoining, will hold about fifty ships. The entrance to the Docks from the Thames is by three basons, capable of containing an immense quantity of small craft; and the inlets from the Thames into the basons is at the Old Hermitage Dock, at Old Wapping Dock, and Old Shadwell Dock. The whole cover more than twenty acres. The capital of the London Dock Company is 1,200,000*l.*; and they were at a very great expense in purchasing the houses and streets which stood on the space appropriated to these docks. On the 26th of June, 1802, the foundation of the entrance bason was laid by Mr. Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first stone of a tobacco warehouse; also the first stone for a range of warehouses for general merchandize, were laid the same day.

The warehouses for the reception of Tobacco only are immense. The largest is seven hundred and sixty-two feet long, and one hundred and sixty feet wide, equally divided by a strong partition wall, with double iron doors. The smallest is two hundred and fifty feet by two hundred. Both consists of ground-floors and vaults: the cellars in the smaller warehouses are for wines, and generally contain 5000 pipes. The whole is under the care and control of the officers of the Customs, the proprietors only receiving the rents. The London Docks were first opened on the 30th of January, 1805, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the principal Officers of State, were present. A vessel from Oporto, called the London Packet, laden with wine, decorated with the colours of different trading nations, early in the forenoon entered the Dock from the bason, amidst the shouts of the multitude, when the Dock-master conducted it safely across the entrance bason into the South Dock, at the north-east corner of which she was moored for the purpose of unloading her cargo. The company then partook of a cold collation which had been prepared in two of the warehouses purposely fitted up for the occasion. A grand dinner was afterwards given at the London Tavern by the Dock Directors, to Earl Camden, Lords Hawkesbury, Ellenborough, and Harrowby, the Lord Mayor and Corpo-

ration of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Directors of the West India Docks, and about one hundred merchants of the city of London.

Wapping gave rise to a singular custom and a singular character. Mr. Daniel Day, an eminent Block-maker of this part of the town, who being the possessor of a small estate in Essex, at no great distance from Fairlop Oak, was the cause of the establishment, of what has, ever since the year 1725, been called Fairlop Fair. To this venerable tree he used on the first Friday in July to repair; thither it was his custom to invite a party of his neighbours to accompany him under the shade of its branches, to dine on beans and bacon. Events of importance frequently originate in trifling causes. The idea of dining under a large tree in the midst of a forest, had something in it romantic; the fame of Mr. Day's harmless celebration soon spread, and other parties were formed to participate in the enjoyment of his anniversary; but from no part of the town were they so numerous as from Wapping. And as on the day of the fair Mr. Day never failed to provide several sacks of beans, with a proportionate quantity of bacon, which he distributed from the trunk of the tree, he soon became popular. Besides the singularity of this largess, for several years before the death of the humourous founder of this public bean-feast, the pump and block-makers of Wapping, to the number of thirty or forty, went annually to the fair in a boat made like that of Robinson Crusoe, or an Indian Canoe, of one entire piece of fir. This amphibious vehicle was covered with an awning, mounted on a coach carriage, and drawn by six horses; the whole adorned with ribbons, flags, and streamers. It was furnished with a band of musicians. Some time after, the Block-makers and Watermen joined together to build a new boat, and both trades went in the same boat, rigged, until 1795, when the watermen lent the boat to Lieutenant Donadieu, to take it to several parts of the country to collect volunteer seamen, instead of impressing them. This transaction giving offence to the Block Makers, they built a new one, which,

which, in 1812, being rather decayed, and not so capacious as they could wish, they built another in Great Hermitage Street, Wapping, eighteen feet long, and five broad, with three masts, and rigged like a ship, surpassing any one built before for durability and neatness. Her two anchors were gilt with various ornaments, and a figure head, resembling Mr. Daniel Day, other name she alsob ears.

A few years before the decease of Mr. Day, his favourite oak lost a large limb, out of which he procured a coffin to be made for his own interment: his death happened on the 18th of October, 1767, he being then 84 years of age: his remains were, according to his own request, arising from his having been thrown from a horse and overturned in a wheel carriage, conveyed to Barking, by water, accompanied by six journeymen block and pump-makers, to each of which he bequeathed a new leathern apron and a guinea. There is a tomb-stone in the Church-yard of Barking to his memory, and another to his sister, Sarah Thilluck, who died in 1782, in the 93d year of her age.

The parish of SHADWELL is one of the Tower Hamlets, and formerly being called Chadwelle, is supposed to have derived its name from a spring dedicated to St. Chad. It belonged to Stepney till 1669, when the Chapel, now the Church, erected by Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee in the Hamlet 1656, was converted into a church, and the patronage given to the Dean of St. Paul's. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower Shadwell; the latter so called from its having been anciently a part of Wapping Marsh. This hamlet is a continuation of the buildings along the river. Between the houses and the water in all this long line of streets, are various docks and small building yards. The passenger is often surprised with the sight of a prow of a ship rising over the street; and the hulks of others appearing at numbers of openings. The only land not occupied by buildings, consists of a few acres called Sun Tavern Fields, in which are several rope-walks, 400 yards in length, where cables are made from six to 23 inches in girth. The chief part of the parish

in Lower Shadwell, is mostly inhabited by tradesmen and manufacturers connected with the shipping; such as ship-chandlers, biscuit-bakers, wholesale butchers, mast-makers, sail-makers, anchor-smiths, coopers, &c.

The Church is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, two aisles, and a square low tower. It is eighty-seven feet long, and sixty-three broad. The body has but few windows, with rustic arches, and some very mean ones in the roof resembling those of garrets. At the corners of the building there are balls placed on small pedestals. The tower, which contains six bells, is carried up without ornament, and is crowned with balls at the corners and a plain low turret. The interior is ornamented with galleries, which has been gaudily ornamented with gold. This edifice is at present, November, 1814, shut up for repairs.

The water-works in this parish were first established by Thomas Neale, Esq. whose estates comprised two-thirds of the parish in 1669; and, in 1691, the proprietors were made a body corporate. In 1750, the water, raised before by horses, was raised by a steam-engine; and, in 1774, one of these was erected on the plan of Boulton and Watt, serving a district of nearly 8000 houses. These works were purchased by the London Dock Company in 1800 for 50,000*l.*

In 1615 a Roman Cemetery was discovered in Sun Tavern Fields, in which were found two coffins, one of stone, containing the bones of a man; and the other of lead, beautifully embellished with scollop-shells, containing the bones of a woman, at whose head and feet were placed two urns, of the height of three feet each, and, at the sides, divers beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories of hexagonal and octagonal forms. On each side of these inhumed bones were placed two ivory sceptres of the length of eighteen inches each; and upon the breast the figure of a small Cupid, beautifully wrought; as were likewise two pieces of Jet, resembling nails of the length of two inches. Sir Richard Cotton, who made this discovery, supposed the female, here interred, was the consort of some prince, or Roman Prætor;

as some Roman Coins, discovered at the same time, had on one side this inscription: *Imp Pupienus Maximus P. F.*; and, on the reverse, with hands conjoined, *Petrus Senatus.*

Matthew Mead, an eminent divine, was appointed Minister of Shadwell, Jan. 22, 1658. He was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662.

Upwards of sixty years since, a mineral water, of a very powerful nature, now called Shadwell Spa, was discovered by Walter Berry, Esq. in sinking a well in Sun Tavern Fields. At first this water was recommended for almost every disorder incident to the human frame. It was really found serviceable as an antiscorbutic: but afterwards the water was principally used for the purpose of extracting salts, and for preparing a liquor with which the calico-printers fix their colours.

Considerable alteration was made in front of the High Street, Shadwell, by a fire which broke out at a haberdasher's, within a few yards of the market-place, between two and three o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 16, 1814, which consumed six houses in front, and between twenty and thirty backwards, happily without any lives being lost. The flames were so rapid, and the heat so intense as to break the windows, consuming the window-frames of the houses opposite, and, among them, those of the Shadwell Police Office. Fortunately the flames were prevented from spreading on both sides of the way, as had frequently been the case in this part of the town: however, the gap occasioned by the devouring element exhibited a striking miniature of the ruins of Old London after the great conflagration in 1666, having disclosed a number of half destroyed houses huddled together in all directions, and which, from their ruinated and antique appearance, naturally excited ideas of equal danger from an apprehension of their fall.*

Having described the whole circuit south of Whitechapel from Limehouse to the Tower of London, we shall now return northward to

* Vide ante, Vol. I. p. 557.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.—This church is situated at the corner of Houndsditch, and nearly opposite the Minories. The Saint to whom it was originally dedicated, according to the *Britannia Sancta*, was of noble English extraction. Few British saints have been more revered by the ancient inhabitants of this island, Botolph's Town, (now Boston,) in Lincolnshire, and Botolph's Bridge (now Bottle Bridge) in Huntingdonshire, took their names from him; and, besides the famous priory at Colchester, no less than four churches in London are dedicated to St. Botolph. The first church at Aldgate is supposed to have been built about the time of William I.: and, in 1418, Mr. Robert Beresford, an eminent bell-founder in the parish, caused an aisle, dedicated to St. Catherine, a chapel to the Virgin Mary, and a new steeple to be made, agreeably to his will.—Perhaps at some other period the principal part of the church was rebuilt by the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity; it, however, became so ruinous, being spared by the fire of London, that an act passed for erecting the present structure, which was finished in 1744; and, contrary to custom, stands north and south. It is built with brick, and is a plain massy structure, with a regular body and a lofty steeple, formed of a tower, with rather a heavy spire. Its greatest ornament is a bold rustic, with which it is strengthened at the corners; within the tower are eight bells. The interior of the church is well embellished, and has a good organ. The altar is very handsome, and ornamented to imitate porphyry; above are pictures of the Holy Family and the Annunciation. The ancient monuments are but few: the principal is thus inscribed:

> "Here lyeth Thomas Lord Darcy of the North, and sometime of the Order of the Garter; Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight of the Garter; Lady Elizabeth Carew, daughter to Francis Brian; and Sir Arthur Darcy, younger son to the said Lord Darcy; and Lady Mary, his dear wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, who had ten sons and five daughters, &c.

A pillar

A pillar on the south side of the nave of the church records a number of charities left by Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant Tailor, of London, there interred with Lettice, his wife, and Thomas, his son. Among the few monuments of modern date, are those of the Rev. Michael Hollings, late Secretary to the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1786. Maria Halifax, wife of Dr. Benjamin Halifax, Gresham Professor of Divinity, 1802. The living is a Curacy: the impropriator being held in fee from the Crown. Among the Curates, the most eminent were Dr. White Kennett, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

A little to the east of Aldgate Church is Petticoat Lane, which with its numerous courts and alleys have long been stigmatized as the resort and residence of Jews and others, of the lowest description. This neighbourhood has undergone several changes since Stow's time, who describes the High Street, Whitechapel, as a road with a few houses and inns for the entertainment of travellers; and remarks, that the city liberties ended at a place then called *Hog*, but now *Petticoat Lane*. In this lane, it seems, and the fields adjoining, the bakers of London were allowed to feed hogs. In Stow's time this custom began to decline, and he lived to see "fair hedge rows of elm trees on each side, with bridges and easy stiles to pass over into the pleasant fields, very commodious for citizens therein to walk, shoot, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dulled spirits in the sweet and wholesome air," which is now, says he, "within few years made a continual building throughout of garden-houses, and small cottages, and the fields on either side are turned into garden plots, timber-yards, bowling-allies, and the like, from Houndsditch in the west as far as Whitechapel."

Curious and singular as it may appear, this spot soon after became the habitation of great men, and even the town residence of the stately Count Gondamar, Ambassador from Spain, and the cause of Sir Walter Raleigh's death, in the reign of James I. Upon the authority of Mr. Moser, within the last forty years,

the remains of a very large quadrangular mansion, which had court-yards, gates, and all other appendages of state, were to be seen in Petticoat Lane. Tradition says, that as well as by Count Gondamar, it had been occupied by the Earl of Essex. In the interregnum it was possessed by Cromwell's soldiers, probably to communicate with the garrisons in Houndsditch and the Tower. Latterly the great house was let out in tenements; its gardens covered with mean cottages and sheds, and its once magnificent apartments inhabited by a colony of the children of Israel. Soon after the commencement of the late war, the East India Company purchased this spot, which had long been a public nuisance, and erected upon it those magnificent warehouses, which extend from New Street, Bishopsgate, to Cutler's Street, Houndsditch.

On the east side of Petticoat Lane, and within sight of Count Gondamar's, stood another large house, formerly occupied by Hans Jacobson, Jeweller to King James the First. This afterwards became the residence of the famous Strype, and had been called Strype's Court, till, by the phraseology of the place it obtained the name of "Tripes' Yard." It had formerly gardens behind it, and was said to have been very pleasantly situated. This Strype's, or Tripe's Yard, which took its name from the house in which the Annalist and his father had resided, is now like Petticoat Lane, the resort of the lowest order of Jews.

A little to the westward of this lane, and running north and south from Aldgate church, is a handsome street, long since called Houndsditch, which washing the city wall, took its name from its being the casual receptacle for dead dogs and other filth. It was rendered remarkable from its being the burial-place of the traitorous nobleman, Edric, the murderer of his sovereign, Edmund Ironside, in favour of Canute. "I like the treason," observed the latter, "but I detest the traitor." In consequence of this opinion, when Edric came to demand the wages of his iniquity, he having been promised the highest situation in London, "behead the traitor;" says Canute, "and agreeably to his desire

sire, place his head on the highest part of the Tower!" He was then drawn by his heels from Baynard's Castle; and tormented to death with burning torches, his head exposed as directed, and his body thrown into Houndsditch *.

Stow mentions an exhibition of poverty in this part of the suburbs rather disgusting, viz. a number of small houses built by a prior of the Holy Trinity for bedridden people, whose lower windows towards the street being left open "so that every man might see them," there was a clean linen cloth, and a pair of beads in the window, to shew that the persons within were unable "but to pray only;" and he mentions that many devout people, as well men as women, used to walk that way often, especially on Fridays, to bestow their charitable alms. The dissolutions of the religious houses under Henry VIII. having a natural tendency to involve the lesser concerns of charity in their ruin, it seems that in the last year of Edward VI. these dwellings were levelled with the ground, when many pleasant houses for respectable citizens, with appropriate gardens, began to be erected.

Duke's Place, a little to the westward of Houndsditch, was the site of a priory often mentioned in the ancient annals as that of The Holy Trinity; it was founded by the Empress Maud, in 1108, for Canons Regular, who also appointed one Norman, the first Prior of this religious house, and gave him and the Canons, the east gate of the city called Aldgate, and the soke i. e. jurisdiction district or ward, thereto belonging, with all the customs as she held the same, &c. As this was esteemed the richest priory in England it was probably chosen as one of the first to be dissolved in 1531. Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Thomas Audley †, afterwards Lord Chancellor, who, demolishing the priory,

* Richard of Cirencester.

† It is recorded of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, that in 1562, he rode through the city attended by his Duchess and the Heralds, as being Earl Marshal, and

priory, made the other part his residence, and died here in 1554. The only daughter of Sir Thomas being married to the Duke of Norfolk, the whole estate descended to the Duke,* and afterwards to Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, eldest son to the said Duke by Sir Thomas Audley's daughter, from which circumstance it has been ever since known by the name of Duke's Place. It was finally sold by the Earl of Suffolk to the city of London, who let the ground for the building of several streets, lanes, and courts, many of which at present are nearly in a state of ruin.

Several remains of arches, &c. that once covered this spot are still to be traced, enveloped among the buildings, from which it appears that the architecture was of the round arch, or the Saxon style. One of the noble entrances towards Aldgate, now called Mitre Street, was brought to view in 1800, by an accidental fire, but is again hidden by new houses. A chapel in the churchyard of this priory was for some time used as a place of worship for the inhabitants about Duke's Place, till 1622, in the reign of James I. when they obtained leave, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, to build a church of their own.

This fabric is plain and unadorned, being constructed with brick. The tower is of the same materials, embattled, and crowned with a small turret. The body is enlightened by four arch windows; and Tuscan pillars support the roof. On the north window the arms of Sir Edward Barkham and the city are

and an hundred horse, in his own livery, besides his gentlemen in coats guarded with velvet. So respectable was the appearance of our ancient nobility. Pennant.

* The celebrated *Holbein* who resided here under the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, died at this house of the plague, in 1554. His recommendation to Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas More, added considerably to the celebrity of this artist, whom this monarch would not suffer one of his nobles to insult, observing, he could make twenty nobles in a day; but it was totally out of his power to make one painter.

are painted. An inscription was affixed on the north side of the chancel in honour of this magistrate; consisting of verses consecrated to the eternising the memory of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London; the religious Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Nicholas Raynton, sheriffs and Aldermen of the Honourable Senate and city, for their pious re-edifying the long decayed ruins of Trinity church, in Duke's Place, &c. The church, which escaped the great fire, is dedicated to the memory of James I.; its length is 65 feet; breadth forty-two, altitude twenty-seven, and the tower seventy feet. The living is a curacy of no great value, in the presentation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation; and as the neighbourhood consists principally of persons of the Jewish religion, the surplice fees have considerably diminished. This parish also claims a right of exemption from the Bishop of London's jurisdiction in Ecclesiastical affairs. The body of the church was partly rebuilt in 1727, and a new dwarf wall with iron railing was erected about the churchyard, in 1794.

The Jews began to settle in Duke's Place, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, who would willingly have naturalized them: but though they have several synagogues in the Metropolis, the largest of them is upon this spot, one belonging to the Portuguese, in Bevis Marks, and the other to the German Jews, in Duke's Place. The first is a neat structure, eighty feet long, handsomely wainscotted, and standing due east and west. In the centre of the building the reading desk appears upon an ascent of several steps, where the priests appointed, read and sing the service. The west wall is railed, and contains the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where are deposited the Sacred Volumes, which are taken out, and replaced with great ceremony. Over this, on the wall, are painted, in Hebrew characters without points, the law of the *Ten Commandments*. Seven large branches are suspended from the ceiling, besides other lights within the building. The seats for the men are benches with backs, under which are lockers with keys, containing their several articles of devotion, and above

are latticed galleries for the women. A prayer * for the King repeated here in Hebrew and English, as under, is worthy of notice.

This synagogue of the German Jews, in consequence of a legacy left for that purpose by a lady of immense property, was rebuilt in 1790, in a very superb and handsome manner. This edifice is of brick, with a roof supported by massy stone pillars, and is decorated with the utmost magnificence. Seven modern highly finished brass branches of peculiarly excellent workmanship, are suspended from the ceiling. The whole building is well worthy of inspection, and the Christian visitor is always treated with civility and respect. So that on a Friday evening, at the commencement of the Jewish Sabbath, the chanting, is very solemn and impressive, and the whole of the religious economy of this congregation is under the superintendence of the Rev. Solomon Hirschel, the presiding Rabbi.

In the front of this building, over the porch, is a large hall, purposely appointed for the celebration of the weddings of poor Jews. A considerable degree of feasting is always attached to these connubial contracts, and that the poorer classes may not be prejudiced by the expense the whole society assist them by a subscription.

On the south side of Houndsditch, towards Bishopsgate Street, a short

* "May God, who gives victory unto kings, and dominion unto Princes, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom; may he who delivereth his servant David from the hurtful sword, who maketh a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty water, bless, preserve, protect, assist, magnify, and advance on high our Sovereign Lord, King, George III. her Majesty, &c.

"May He who is King of Kings mercifully guard them, and protect their invaluable lives, delivering them out of all straits and dangers. May Almighty God, the King of Kings, in his mercy exalt and render him glorious and eminent, and prolong his days in his kingdom. May the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in his great mercy put into the heart of the King, and into the hearts of his Lords and Counsellers, tender compassion towards us, and that they may deal kindly with us, and with all Israel, our brethren. Amen."

a short turning leads to *Bevis Marks*. Here formerly stood the town residence, and the gardens of the Abbot of St. Edmund's Bury. This house being demolished after the dissolution of religious foundations in general, the ground was laid out in buildings, and now forms Bury Street. The synagogue of the Portuguese Jews before mentioned, is also here, and a Dissenting meeting-house rendered famous by one of its pastors*. Farther on towards Camomile Street stood the PAPEY, a religious house, founded in 1430, by William Oliver, William Barnaby, and John Stafford, chantry priests in London, for a master, two wardens, chaplains, chantry priests, and other brothers and sisters, that should be admitted into the church of St. Augustine Papey in the Wall. Here the sick and lame were relieved, and had a chamber, with a certain allowance of bread, drink, and coals; and one old man and his wife to see them served, and keep the house clean. This brotherhood, among many others, was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI. Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, afterwards resided in this house.

A small passage out of Houndsditch, on the opposite side to Bevis Marks, leads to Devonshire Square, in which is a celebrated meeting-house called Devonshire House, belonging to the Friends, or people called Quakers. Here also stands a Baptist meeting-house, now under the pastoral care of the Rev Timothy Thomas. This large space occupies what was originally the site of only a single house, with pleasure gardens, bowling-greens, &c. erected by *Jasper Fisher*, one of the six clerks in Chancery, a justice of peace, and freeman of the Goldsmith's Company; but being afterwards unable to sustain the expenses attendant upon this large mansion, it was known by the name of *Fisher's Folly*. After the ruin of its original projector, it had a quick

* The meeting-house near Duke's Place was erected in the year 1708, for the congregation under the care of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts. The original contract was with Charles Great, who leased a part of his gardens, viz. forty feet front, and fifty feet in depth, for a term of fifty years, at a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum.

quick succession of owners; among them, Edward, Earl of Oxford, Lord High Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth *. It then came to the Cavendish family, and William, the second Earl of Devonshire, died here in 1622. During the civil wars a conventicle seems to have been formed here, which Butler alludes to in this couplet:

"That represents no part o' th' nation,
But Fisher's Folly's Congregation." †

From the title of the Devonshire family this obscure place obtained its present name. It is now of small dimensions; but has several good houses. One in the north-west corner, was the residence of Sir Samuel Fleetwood, Lord Mayor of London, in 1703.

At a small distance north-east from Devonshire House was a place called the Teazel or Tassel, Close, let to Cross Bow-makers, who used there to practice shooting at the *Popingay*, &c. On the decline of archery, and the invention of gunpowder, this close was surrounded by a wall, and served as the original Artillery Ground, where the gunners of the Tower used to practice once a week. The last prior of St. Mary Spital granted this ground for thrice 99 years; and the Artillery Company receiving a charter from King Henry VIII. afterwards confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1622, an armoury was erected in it, containing five hundred stand of arms. After the Company removed to their present ground, near Bunhill Row, this spot was distinguished by the name of the Old Artillery Ground. It is now covered with streets, &c. viz. Sun Street, Fort Street, Artillery Street, Artillery Lane, &c.

The old church of St. Botolph, BISHOPSGATE, was one that escaped the fire of London; but became so ruinous that it was necessary

* This nobleman is said to have presented to Queen Elizabeth the first perfumed gloves ever brought into the city. Pennant,

† Hudibras, Canto II, line 893. Vide also Dr. Nash's Notes on Hudibras, II. 417.

cessary to pull it down. The present fabric, begun in 1725, and finished in two years, is both massy and spacious; the body is built with brick, and well enlightened, the roof being also hid by a handsome balustrade. The steeple, though heavy, partakes of grandeur. In the centre of the front is a large plain arched window, decorated with pilasters of the Doric order; over this window is a festoon, and above, an angular pediment: on each side is a door crowned with windows, and over these are others of the port-hole kind. Above these, a square tower rises, crowned by a dome, with a circular base, surrounded by a balustrade in the same form: on each side of this at the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled Corinthian pillars, supporting similar urns to the former, and over them the dome ascends, crowned with a very large vase, with flames. The structure altogether is upon a simple, beautiful, and harmonious plan, and the steeple more in taste than most about the Metropolis, notwithstanding a grand entrance door is wanting in the centre. But this was owing to the necessity of placing the altar in the eastern extremity, where the grand door would otherwise have been, under a noble arch beneath the steeple. The inside is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of Corinthian columns support these and the arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fret-work. The pulpit is in a grand stile richly ornamented, and inlaid.

On the wall of the stairs leading to the north gallery is a fine old picture of King Charles I. emblematically describing his sufferings.

The monument of Sir Paul Pinder is one of the most conspicuous in this church, and exhibits a true character of that eminent merchant. Sir Paul very early in life distinguished himself by that frequent cause of promotion, the knowledge of languages. He was apprenticed to an Italian master, travelled much, and was appointed ambassador to the grand Seignior by James I. in which office he gained great credit by extending

English

English commerce in the Turkish dominions. He brought over a diamond with him valued at 30,000*l.*; the King wished to buy it on credit; but this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his Majesty with a loan of it, on gala days; Charles the First, however, became the purchaser. Sir Paul was appointed farmer of the customs by James; and frequently supplied that monarch's wants, as well as those of his successor. He was supposed at one time to have been worth 236,000*l.* exclusive of bad debts. His charities were very great: he expended nineteen thousand pounds in the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral: but he was ultimately ruined by his connections with the unfortunate monarch. Charles owed him and the rest of the old commissioners of the customs, 300,000*l.* for the security of which, in 1619, they offered the Parliament 100,000*l.*; but the proposal was rejected. Sir Paul died involved, and it is said, left his estate in such disorder, that his executor, unable to bear the disappointment, destroyed himself.

There is a monument with an inscription in Persian characters in the lower church-yard out of the bounds of consecrated ground, of which the following is a translation:

> "This grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware, the chief servant to the King of Persia for the space of twenty years, who came from the King of Persia, and died in his service. If any Persian cometh out of that country, let him read this, and a prayer for him; the Lord receive his soul, for here lieth Maghmore Shaughsware, who was born in the town of Navoy, in Persia."

This gentleman was a Persian merchant, and principal secretary to the Persian ambassador, with whom he and his son came to England. He was forty-four years of age, and was buried August 10, 1626; the ambassador himself, the junior Shaughsware, and the principal Persians attending the funeral. The rites and ceremonies were principally performed by the son, who, sitting

sitting cross-legged, alternately read and sang with weeping and sighing. This was practised morning and evening for a month, and had not the rudeness of the rabble interfered, it would have been continued during the whole time the Persians remained in England.

A small distance from the north side of this church is Alderman's Walk, and nearly adjoining this a street and several courts known by the general name of Old Bethlehem. On this spot formerly stood a priory, founded in 1246, by Simon Fitzmary, Sheriff of London, for a community of brothers and sisters, and dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. This priory, at the suppression of religious houses, being purchased by the city of London, was converted into an hospital for the cure of lunatics, and became the original Bethlem. The limits of the ancient priory enclosed all the estate and ground east, to the great ditch on the west; and dividing the said estate from Moorfields northward, it extended to Dunning's Alley, the land of Ralph Dunning, or Downing, and southward as before indicated, to St. Botolph's church. At the Dissolution, all these lands were let, and in process of time covered with lanes, streets, and alleys, which have since become ruins, and given place to several new streets on the site of Angel Alley, Cherubim Court, &c. which probably derived their names from the sanctity of the adjacent institution.

The ground between Old Bethlem, now occupied by the elegant and commodious houses which form Broad Street Buildings and its vicinity, was formerly a laystall, but afterwards called *Petty France* *, the natives of France generally residing here before

* A very singular event marked this spot in the year 1662. A large Baptist Meeting stood here, and in a pamphlet published at the time †, we meet with the following passage: "On the 15th of June, 1662, the soldiers came with great fury and rage with their swords drawn, to the meeting in *Petty France*, where they vehemently wounded a boy almost to death; it was doubtful

† Behold a Cry: or a True Relation of the inhuman and violent outrages of divers soldiers, constables, and others, &c.

fore the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The buildings pulled down here about the year 1740, were extremely decayed, and probably resembled many of those still remaining about Long Alley.

The LONDON WORKHOUSE, between St. Botolph's church and Halfmoon Alley, was originally partly an hospital and partly a house of correction, and derived its establishment from the period of the commonwealth, A. D. 1649. This institution received its legislative sanction from the general statute for the relief of the poor in 1662, at which time the governors, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and fifty-two citizens, chosen by the Common Council, were constituted a body corporate, with a common seal. The Lord Mayor for the time being, was also appointed president of the Corporation, which was allowed to purchase lands or tenements, to the annual value of three thousand pounds, and the Common Council were empowered to rate the several wards, precincts, and parishes of the city, for its support. The several parishes, besides their assessments, formerly paid one shilling a week for each child they had maintained here; but in 1751, the governors came to a resolution that no more children paid for by parishes should be taken in this house, and that such only should be admitted as were committed by the governors or magistrates, for begging in the streets, pilfering, or lying about in uninhabited-places. These children were dressed in russet cloth, with a round badge upon their breasts, representing a poor boy, and a sheep; with this motto, "God's Providence is my inheritance." The boys are taught to read, write, and cast accounts; the girls are taught sewing, spinning, and other labour, and when

doubtful whether he would recover. They took away him that preached, and carried him to Newgate, and never had him before any magistrate, where he remained till the sessions, and from thence was returned to Newgate again, where he yet remains. On the 29th of June soldiers came to Petty France full of rage and violence, with their swords drawn. They wounded some and stuck others, broke down the gallery, and made much spoil."

when at proper age sent out to service. The boys are apprenticed to trades, or to the sea, by being transferred to the Marine Society, and during their stay in the house are religiously instructed according to the rites of the Church of England, being conducted every Sunday to Bishopsgate church.

This house was formerly divided into parts: one part was called the Keeper's side, and was appropriated to vagrants, pilferers, &c.; but this has been entirely discontinued ever since the prisoners confined in Ludgate and removed here, were transferred to the New Prison in Giltspur Street. At present there are about thirty girls and boys in this workhouse, many of whom are not more than three or four years of age.

Nearly adjoining the church of Ethelburga is a very handsome building, occupied by the MARINE SOCIETY, who formerly transacted their business in an apartment over the Royal Exchange. This national society was begun in 1756, by a voluntary association of Jonas Hanway, Esq. the Justices Fielding, and Welsh, and several merchants and others, for clothing and fitting out such orphan and friendless boys as were willing to engage in the naval service. The society was incorporated on the 24th of June, 1772, and whether considered as a prominent feature of well regulated police, or as a nursery for seamen, its advantages entitle it to the warmest support of the benevolent. In addition to their first plan, the society have long had a vessel fitted for the reception of a hundred boys, lying between Deptford and Greenwich, in which are schoolmasters and assistants for the instruction of the boys, who have bedding and cloathing, consisting of a felt hat, a worsted cap, a kersey pea jacket, a kersey pair of breeches, a striped flannel, or kersey waistcoat, a pair of trowsers, two pair of hose, two pair of shoes, two handkerchiefs, three shirts, besides being supplied with a knife, thread, worsted, needles, a bag for their cloaths, &c. Every boy, is with his clothing, supplied with the Rev. Mr. Sellon's Abridgment of the Sacred Writings, to which are prefixed instructions, written by Mr. Hanway. No boy is sent to sea without his free consent,

nor without a strict enquiry into his circumstances, viz If he can get his bread on shore? If he goes to sea voluntarily? If he has had the small-pox? If he will be inoculated? What state of health he is in? If he can read? If he can write? Whether he is already an apprentice by any indenture out against him? If he is in any person's service? Where he lives? and with whom? What connections he has? The pay of the boys on board ships of war is 7*l.* per year to those from thirteen to fifteen years of age; and 8*l.* from fifteen to seventeen: this is supposed to be sufficient to provide them with clothes till they learn the duty of a seaman, or are big enough to be treated as adults. Their provision is all the time the same as the men's; and, in war, they are also entitled to prize-money. As the relief of the orphans of seamen was a principle with the Society, a number of girls are also provided for, chiefly from the age of eleven to thirteen: they are placed out by the presentation of the governors, and have printed instructions given them similar to those for the boys. The Society have likewise for several years past clothed a number of landmen who have volunteered for the navy. And from a statement recently made, it appears, that since its commencement, they have fitted out thirty-six thousand six hundred and seven men, and twenty-eight thousand and seventy-four boys.

Contributions to this Society are not confined to the metropolis, or to the united kingdom, but are continually received from the presidencies in the East and West-Indies, and other places where Great Britain has formed establishments.

At a short distance north of Crosby Square, on the same side of the way, is a handsome open place, called GREAT ST. HELEN'S: here stands the parish church, so called from its dedication to the mother of Constantine the Great. This edifice, which is one that escaped the fire of London, is a Gothic structure of the lighter kind, consisting of a plain body, with large windows. The length is one hundred and eleven feet, its breadth fifty, and its altitude thirty-eight: that of the tower,

which

which was not built till 1669, is sixty eight feet. It is adorned with rustic work at the corners, and crowned with a turret and dome, containing two bells.

In this church are several very curious monuments, particularly that of Francis Bancroft, one of the Lord Mayor's Officers in the reign of George the First, who having in a course of years amassed a very considerable sum of money by mercenary and illegal practices, left the principal part of it in trust to the Drapers' Company, to found and maintain an alms-house for twenty-four almoners, a chapel, and a school; and to keep this monument, which he erected in his life-time, in good and perfect repair, within which he is embowelled, embalmed, and in a chest, or box, made with a lid to fall down, with a pair of hinges without any fastening, and a piece of square glass in the lid, just over his face. It is a very plain monument, almost square, and has a door for the sexton to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs, for which he has forty shillings a year; but the keys of the iron rails about the monument and of the vault-door, are kept by the Clerk of the Draper's Company. The Minister has twenty shillings for preaching a sermon once a year, in commemoration of Mr. Bancroft's charities; on which occasion the almsmen and scholars attend at church; and, according to the will of the founder, are entertained with a good dinner at some neighbouring public-house.

A very curious tomb in the Church of St. Helen is that of Sir Julius Dalmare Cæsar, with an inscription in Latin cut in court-hand: the translation is to the following purport:

"To all faithful Christians to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that I Julius Dalmare, alias Cæsar, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Master of Requests to Queen Elizabeth; Privy Councillor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls to King James, do by these presents declare, that I will cheerfully pay the debt I owe to Nature whenever it

shall please God to appoint it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, dated 27 February, 1635." Underneath is the name, Julius Cæsar.

On the south side of the altar-piece is a very ancient tomb, with the figures of a man and woman lying at length, having each the palms of their hands conjoined over their breasts. The brass inscription round the verge is so defaced that there only appears

Tempore mort, majoris stapula Mille Telesie & Agnetis Uxoris suæ, ac Johannis Thome R. Dates 1440 and 1475.*

Among the number of tombs in this church, which escaped the ravages of the fire of London, that of the great benefactor of the city, Sir Thomas Gresham, ought to claim the first notice. It is altar-fashioned, with a black slab on the top, the sides fluted, and of coloured marble. So great a name not requiring even an epitaph, it has no kind of inscription whatever.

The tomb of Sir William Pickering represents him lying recumbent in rich gilt and painted armour, small ruff, short hair, and trunk breeches. He had served four sovereigns; Henry VIII. in the field; Edward VI. as Ambassador to France; Queen Mary in Germany; and, lastly, Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have aspired at the possession of her person.† Strype, in his Annals, observes he was the first gentleman of the age for his worth in learning, arts, and warfare.

Upon a tomb of William Bond, a merchant, who died in 1576, his lady is distinguished for her vast sleeves. Their son, Martin Bond, took a military turn: he was Captain in the Camp at Tilbury in 1588. He is represented in armour in his tent: soldiers

* In the vicinity of this church formerly stood a meeting-house, used for that purpose in the time of the Long Parliament, by the famous Hansard Knollys.

† Kennet's Hist. II. 383.

diers are seen on the outside, and his servants waiting with his horse.

Another tomb, in the altar form, perpetuates the memory of Sir John Crosby and his spouse: on it are recumbent two alabaster figures; one of the Knight, beardless, with his hair cut short and round; over his shoulders is a robe, a fine collar round his neck, his body armed, and a griffin at his foot. By him lies his lady; he had been a great benefactor to the church; and his arms are to be seen here on timber, stone, and glass. He gave a hundred pounds towards the repair of London Wall; and the same sum towards a stone tower on London Bridge. He also gave two large silver chased half gilt pots, weighing thirteen pounds five ounces, to the Wardens of Grocers Hall.

At the entrance into St. Helen's Square are the almshouses founded by Sir Andrew Judd, for six poor men or women, and endowed with 10*l. per annum*, out of which each person was to receive a weekly allowance of 7*d.* and the surplus to be laid out in coals for their use. As an addition to this foundation, Mrs. Alice Smith, widow, left lands to the amount of 15*l.* a year; and, in consequence of the augmentation of these revenues, the Skinners' Company, who are the Trustees, rebuilt the house and augmented the pensions.

Immediately adjoining Great St. Helens, is Little St. Helens, on the site of the ancient Nunnery, a great portion of the remains of which were to be seen in LEATHERSELLERS' HALL, pulled down but a few years since to make room for the handsome street now called St. Helen's Place. This Company purchased the nunnery of Queen Elizabeth, and with part of the materials they built the largest and most elegant Hall at that time in London. Their Hall business was afterwards transacted at a house at the East end of the place, built also by them, and which may be considered as a perfect specimen of the architecture of her reign. The upper panes in the windows on the first floor are formed of painted glass. The rest of the remains of the

nunnery now extant, is in the cellars in some of the houses in St. Helen's Place.*

Near this spot, on the same side of the way, is CROSBY SQUARE, so called from its builder, Sir John Crosby, Grocer and Woolman, and Sheriff of London in 1470, on ground leased to him by Alice Ashfield, Prioress of St. Helen's. In this house Richard Duke of Gloucester lodged after he had conveyed his innocent nephews to the Tower, and meditated on their murder, which is thus depicted by Shakespeare:

"*Buckingham.* Good Catesby go, effect this business soundly.
Catesby. My good Lords both, with all the head I can.
Gloster. Shall we hear from you Catesby 'ere we sleep?
Catesby. You shall my Lord.
Gloster. At Crosby Place there you shall find us both."

The hall, miscalled Richard the Third's Chapel, was for some centuries kept entire, till, for the convenience of the occupiers, it was divided into floors. Its length is eighty-seven feet, the width twenty-eight, and the height thirty-six feet. It is lofty and majestic, and the west side affords a range of beautiful Gothic windows; here is also a fine circular window. The whole room is formed with a great degree of ancient elegance; the roof, of timber much decayed, is divided by three rows of pendants, ranging along, and connected by pointed arches: the whole of this large apartment is highly ornamented. Crosby Square occupies the rest of the site of this mansion.

It

* Here was a Meeting House erected about the time of King Charles's indulgence in 1672. It was a moderate sized building, with three good galleries, and being conveniently situated, was often made use of for lectures, and other public services, among the Dissenters. The first public ordination held by the Nonconformists after the Bartholomew Act, was performed at this place. June 22, 1694, and lasted from ten in the morning till six in the evening. In 1726, this meeting was demolished, and the congregation removed to Camomile Street.—Wilson's History and Antiquities.

It appears by the will of Henry Lord Scrope, of Masham, beheaded for high treason at Southampton, in which he bequeathed to Sir John Crosby a woollen gown without furs, and an hundred shillings, that this Knight was living in the reign of Henry V. Having been knighted by Edward IV. in 1471, he was appointed a Commissioner for settling the differences between that Prince and the Duke of Burgundy. He was at that time a member of the Grocers' Company, and a considerable dealer in wool, by which he realised a handsome fortune, and purchased the manor of Hanworth, and lands in the adjoining parish of Feltham, in Middlesex. Crosby House, when erected, was supposed to have been the highest in London.

By his last will, after bequeathing several considerable sums to various monasteries and hospitals, he gave 500 marks for the repair of St. Helen's Court. Thirty pounds among poor housekeepers in Bishopsgate parish; forty pounds for the repair of Hanworth Church; one hundred pounds for Bishopsgate and London-Wall, and an equal sum towards erecting a new tower of stone at the south-east of London Bridge, if the same should be begun by the corporation, with various other legacies.

The mansion of Crosby House* was granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Bonvica, an Italian merchant. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was appropriated for the reception of Ambassadors. Henry Romelius, Chancellor of Denmark, resided here in 1586, as did the French Ambassador. Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, who purchased this house, kept his mayoralty here in 1594. In the reign of Charles II. it was first appropriated to the Nonconformists, who retained it as a place of worship upwards of a century. The first religious Society assembling in Crosby Square

* The scene of Crosby Council Chamber in Shakespeare's Richard III. as at present (1814) exhibited in Drury Lane Theatre, is a most excellent representation of the room, as, in all probability, it appeared in that monarch's reign. Indeed, the new scenery of that celebrated Tragedy affords altogether capital specimens of the architecture of the fifteenth century.

Square was collected soon after the Act of Uniformity, by the Rev. Thomas Watson, ejected Minister of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Dr. Grosvenor, another pastor here, had a congregation so numerous and opulent, that the annual collection used to exceed that of any Presbyterian Church in London. This church dissolving itself in 1769, a lease of the building was taken by the once celebrated Antinomian, Mr. James Reilly, who preached here some time to a Society of his own formation.*

Crosby Hall is at present occupied by Messrs. Holmes and Hall, Wharfingers and Packers; and the writer of this cannot pass it over without paying that tribute of respect, esteem, and gratitude, which he owes to Mr. HALL, a gentleman whose benevolence of character require not my feeble testimony to give it publicity, though by himself at all times carefully concealed.

On the other side of Crosby Square, eastward, are the Baggage Warehouses of the East-India Company, which occupy a large space of ground. This building is also a receptacle for contraband goods before sale.

A little to the eastward of Bishopsgate Street are SPITAL FIELDS, originally a hamlet belonging to St. Dunstan, Stepney. No longer since than the reign of William and Mary, the whole of what is now called *Brick Lane*, a principal entrance to this quarter from Whitechapel, was so called from its being a passage for *Brick carts*, "deep, dirty, and almost desolate." The Old Artillery Ground, or Teazel Close, long unoccupied after the Company had left it, took up nearly all the space from the east side of Bishopsgate Street to Wheeler Street and Spital Square. However, during the reign of William and Mary, nearly the whole of what is now called Spital Fields, was erected, including Artillery Street, Fort Street, Red and White Lion Streets, Church Street, &c. all the way up to the back of Shoreditch Church, and from thence eastward towards Bethnal Green and White-

* Wilson's History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches.

Whitechapel-road, containing about three hundred and twenty acres, pretty closely built, and numerously inhabited. If any proof were wanting that the principal part of this large parish was rebuilt for the accommodation of persons engaged in the weaving branch, it would be only necessary to look at the long casement lights in the upper stories of the houses, particularly in the garrets, a difference in the construction of windows not to be found in any other part of the metropolis. Spital Fields was made a distinct parish, being first separated from Stepney in 1723.—Christ Church, Spital Fields, is situated at the west end of Church Street, its western door fronting Paternoster Row and Union Street, being one of the fifty churches voted by parliament. It was begun in 1723, and finished in 1729. This is a very stately edifice, being built of stone. The body is solid, and well proportioned. The fabric is one hundred and eleven feet in length, and eighty-seven in breadth; the height of the roof forty-one feet, and of the steeple two hundred and thirty four. It is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is a handsome ascent by a flight of steps; upon these pillars the Doric order rises, supported on pedestals. The tower has arched windows and niches; and, on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttress; from this part rises the base of the spire with an arcade; its corners are in the same manner supported with a kind of pyramidal buttress, ending in a point, and the spire is terminated with a vase and a fane. The steeple contains a good ring of twelve bells, and excellent chimes, which gratify the inhabitants four times a day.

The interior, though grand, is heavy; the altar has a majestic appearance; and the church is ornamented with a fine toned organ.

The church contains a monument, worthy of particular notice, to the memory of Sir Robert Ladbrooke, Knight, Alderman, Lord Mayor, and Father of the City of London. It is a beautiful specimen of Mr. Flaxman's abilities; the Alderman is represented standing, adorned with all the paraphernalia of office. The

Church is a rectory, under the patronage of the principal and scholars of Brazen-Nose College.* Spital Fields Market is particularly well supplied with fruit and vegetables. The manor has descended from the Wentworth family to that of Dacre, the steward of which holds a court-leet for determining all causes respecting the tenantry. Near this spot in Paternoster Row, Richard Tarleton, the famous player at the Curtain Theatre, it is said "kept an ordinary in Spital Fields, pleasant fields for the citizens to walk in;" and the row, as the name implies, was formerly a few houses where they sold rosaries, relicts, &c. on the edge of a very large burying-ground, near to which the present market was built. Behind these houses there was a large vacant field extending to Whitechapel one way, and to the priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, on the other.

The once celebrated Herbalist and Astrologer, Nicholas Culpepper, was another inhabitant of this spot. He died in 1654, in a house he had sometime occupied, very pleasantly situated in the fields; but now a public-house at the corner of Red Lion Court, Red Lion Street, east of Spital Fields Market. The house, though it has undergone several repairs, still exhibits the appearance of one of those that formed a part of Old London.

A little to the eastward of Paternoster Row, stood the ancient priory and hospital of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197, by Walter Brune, Sheriff of London, and Rosia, his wife, for Canons of the order of St. Augustin. This place was noted for its pulpit cross, like St. Paul's, situated in the Church-yard, from whence sermons were delivered long since the Reformation, on Good Friday, and the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Easter week, at which the Mayor and Aldermen attended with great formality, as a handsome house, two stories high, was accom-

* A Sunday Evening Lecture is preached here eight months in the year, the expense being defrayed by a legacy left in trust with the Weavers' Company by an eminent Master in that line; to which an annual dinner is annexed for the accommodation of the Trustees. The Beadles of the Weavers' Company also attend these Lectures in the place of the parish Beadles.

accommodated for him and his company. After the change in church government during the civil war, had broken the custom, these sermons, always on the subject of the resurrection, were transferred to St. Bride's Church, in Fleet Street, and preached on Easter Monday and Tuesday; that on the Monday by a Bishop, and that on the Tuesday by a Dean. In 1617, numbers of lords, and others of the King's most honourable privy council, (his Majesty being then in Scotland,) heard a sermon at St. Mary's, Spital, by the Rev. Dr. Page, of Deptford, and afterwards rode with the Lord Mayor, Sir John Leman, Fishmonger, to his house near Billingsgate, where they were entertained with a most splendid dinner. In honour of Sir John, and his brother Fishmongers, Antony Munday wrote his *Chrysonaleia*, or *Golden Fishing*.

Queen Elizabeth also is once known to have visited St. Mary Spital in great state, possibly to hear a sermon at the cross. She was attended by a thousand men in harness, with shirts of mail and corslets, and morrice pikes, with ten great pieces of cannon, drums, trumpets, &c. Two white bears in a cart, and some morrice dancers, likewise distinguished this famous procession.

The addition of a new and populous neighbourhood to what was called the Spital Field, and large tracts of ground eastward of it, almost as far as Whitechapel, was owing to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the persecution of the protestants, which brought so many thousands of industrious Frenchmen to find a refuge in England, and other countries. The high price of silk during the late war added to the unusual preference given to cottons, had tended to impoverish this quarter of the town to such a degree, that if the hand of Charity had not interfered in the distribution of considerable relief, the consequences must have been lamentable. That the number of French Protestant Refugees in this part of the metropolis must have been very considerable, is evident from that of the French Protestant Chapels, which have been for many years past converted into meetings and places of worship for Dissenters. Some of these are very large,

though plain buildings, particularly that in Brick Lane,* at the corner of Church Street, Spital Fields, and another in Great Eagle Street, now occupied by persons in Mr. Wesley's connection. The Unitarian Chapel in Parliament Court also retains a French inscription upon the poor's box outside the door, so that the only Chapel in which the service is now performed in the French language in this large district is in John's Street, Brick Lane, a building of very small dimensions.

The want and misery which prevailed in Spital Fields among the labouring classes had risen to such a height in the winter of 1812, that a small number of well-disposed persons, instigated by some worthy individuals, deeply affected with the sufferings of the poor, resolved upon a meeting of their friends at a private house, where, though not more than twenty persons were present, they agreed to form themselves into a society for the purpose of supplying the poor with meat soup, at a penny per quart. A subscription was immediately commenced, the society rapidly increased, and, in the course of a few days, a committee and sub-committees were appointed to draw up rules and regulations, and, by a division of labour in this way, the society was quickly organized. Eligible premises were soon taken at No. 40, Brick Lane, and no time was lost in adapting them to the purposes of the Institution. On the first day of delivery the visitors attended under no small degree of anxiety as to the result of their experiment. It succeeded, however, to their utmost wish, the applicants paid the penny per quart with cheerfulness, and carried home a supply of food which they could not have prepared of equal quality themselves for four or five times that sum. The committee purchased at first hand, and at wholesale prices, meat, barley, &c. of prime quality;

* This is at present called the JEWS CHAPEL, having been purchased by the London Society for converting the Jews; here lectures and sermons adapted to this purpose are delivered by the Rev. J. C. Frey, a Jewish Convert, and other Ministers, to large congregations. The Society have a house attached to the Chapel, in which a number of Jewish Children are boarded, clothed, and educated in the principles of Christianity.

lity; and as every thing was done by Sub-Committees, and no salaries to clerks,—no commissioners to agents required, the saving was considerable. But it being necessary that some person or persons should be engaged to prepare the soup, the Committee was fortunate in finding a married woman possessing every requisite qualification for the office, and which she performed to their satisfaction. On this benevolent occasion it was observed, "that the manner in which this charity was conducted might not only serve to promote similar attempts in large manufacturing towns, but also furnish a most important lesson to the community. The members of the Committee are of different religious denominations: they meet once in two weeks, at six in the evening, at the Soup House. Here Dissenters and Churchmen, forgetting their little differences of opinion in other respects, cordially unite in the work of Christian benevolence. The sight of so many respectable persons of various religious sentiments acting harmoniously for the relief of suffering humanity, is indeed an impressive and edyfying spectacle, and is one of the triumphs of the present day over an intolerant narrow and bigotted spirit."

This Committee, thus formed on liberal and humane principles, soon amounted to more than forty gentlemen: a large committee of ladies was also chosen, whose business was to attend to cases of their own sex. The whole of Spital Fields and its vicinity was divided into seventeen districts, and the Committee soon added *clothing* to the food before distributed, as they justly considered either of these articles generally speaking, of more utility to the poor than money. The Committee afterwards fitted up a shop in the centre of Spital Fields for the sale of salt fish, rice, and other articles of provision, at reduced prices, to those who brought tickets from the Sub-Committee; and the ladies committee was found extremely useful, particularly in cases of lying-in women. At the same critical period of 1812, the East India Company, upon the recommendation of the Committee, admitted from among the several hundred persons out of employ in Spital Fields, 160, as temporary labourers in their warehouses.

An

An instance of the ingenuity exercised in the weaving branch, transpired to the public in 1810, from what was called the *The Flag Association.* This society was formed about three years before, in order to produce such a specimen of double-brocade weaving in a flag, as had never before been attempted. This flag is two yards wide, the ground a rich crimson satin on both sides, and brocaded on each side alike with appropriate colours, tastefully and elegantly shaded by the artist. Upon its surface, woven within a circle, appears a female figure, emblematic of the art of weaving, reclining with a pensive aspect on the remnants of the brocade, as if lamenting the neglected state of their manufacture. A figure of Enterprize is represented in the generous act of raising her up, and reviving her drooping spirits by shewing her a cornucopia pouring forth its treasure, emblematical of the resources of the Island, and not unaptly indicating that the wealth and liberality of the British nation was ever ready to support laudable undertakings, and particularly those intended for the relief of indigent merit. Close to that of Enterprise, and under a representation of the all-seeing eye of Divine Providence, the figure of Genius appears erect, pointing to a Flag, displaying the Weavers' Arms, placed upon the Temple of Fame, seeming, by her expressive countenance, to say, "Execute your arduous task, Britannia will reward your labours; and Fame inscribing them on her sacred edifice, shall record the merits of this grand exertion to posterity." The corners of the Flag are adorned with emblems of Peace, Industry, and Commerce; and an edging with a curious Egyptian border, exhibits a combination of figures and devices emblematic of the design for which it was formed, the whole being calculated to shew to the world, in an impressive manner, the interesting fact, that under the auspices of Divine Providence, and cherished by the blessings of peace and commerce, the British artists are inferior to none throughout the globe. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, who assisted the weavers in the completion of their undertaking,

taking, presented to the Flag Association their silver medal, set in a broad gold border. This undertaking was also calculated to revive what is called the *Draught work*, the most difficult and ingenious branch in the weaving business.

The Mathematical Society has long distinguished the vicinity of Crispin Street, Spital Fields. It was begun nearly a century since, having its origin with some journeymen mechanics at a public-house; and before it was finally fixed in Crispin Street, was successively held at the Old Sun, in Bishopsgate Street, at the Black Swan, in Brown's Lane, &c. It was then highly gratifying to have seen men in humble life manifesting a love for the Sciences, and engaged, after the labours of the day, as the custom was, in solving questions in algebra and geometry. This association, in its early days, was joined by an historical society, who added books to the air-pumps, globes, microscopes, &c. which the society was able to purchase after some time. On their feast day, which was annual, they used to mingle some science with their amusement, and employed themselves in surveying a field, &c. About the beginning of the late revolutionary war, the members of the Mathematical Society wished to make an electrical experiment through some medium that was to be attached to the steeple of Spital Fields Church; but, on account of strong murmurs exhibited by the populace about that time relative to the dearness of provisions, the design of the society was laid aside.

SHOREDITCH, Sordig, Soresditch; for by these names this parish is called in ancient records, the adjacent parish to that of Spital Fields, is of very imperfect origin; but with respect to the idle story of Jane Shore dying there for want, in the reign of Richard the Third, and this parish being named from that circumstance, the testimony of Sir Thomas More, in the reign of Henry VIII. expresses that there were persons then living who knew Jane Shore in her youth, and were in the habit of seeing her after she was old, who could not be persuaded that she had

ever been beautiful; because, though fair, she was rather low of stature *. The manor of Shoreditch gave name to a very eminent family, of whom Sir John de Sordig was ambassador from Edward III. to the Pope, to remonstrate to his Holiness on account of his claim to present foreigners to English livings, and were non residents. He was buried in Hackney church. At length the turbulent John de Northampton, Lord Mayor of London, in 1381 and 1382, got possession of this manor; but he did not enjoy it above a year, for in 1383, this manor was granted to Edmund, Duke of York, and Earl of Cambridge; Isabel, his wife, and Edward, Earl of Rutland, their son. The family of Shoreditch, afterwards removed to Ickenham, in Middlesex, where Elizabeth Shoreditch, of Ickenham Hall, was born in 1784.

But if Shoreditch did not, as we have seen, derive its name from its being the residence of the husband of the ill-fated Jane Shore, who was by trade a silversmith, it certainly acquired much celebrity from another person of the name of Barlo, an inhabitant of this place, and a citizen, who acquired so much honour as an archer, by his success in a shooting match at Windsor, before Henry VIII. that the King named him on the spot, Duke of Shoreditch. For many years after this, the Captain of the Archers of London retained the title. On the 17th of September, 1583,

* Mr. Pennant relates, that the late Rev. Michael Tyson made him a present of an etching of this unfortunate fair, done from the supposed original in the provosts lodgings in King's College, Cambridge. "Her hair is curled in short high curls, high above her neck; and mixed with chains of jewels set in a lozenge form; her neck and body, far beneath her arms, are naked: the first has two strings of pearls hanging loose round it; over her shoulders is a rich chain of jewels, set in circles: and pendent from the middle, which hangs down her breast, is a rich lozenge of jewels, and to each link is affixed one or more pearls. In her countenance is no appearance of charms; she must have attracted the hearts of her lovers by her intellectual beauties." She lived to a great age, but in great distress and miserable poverty, and dragged on a wretched life to the time of Sir Thomas More.

1583, the Duke, at the expense of the city, had a magnificent trial of skill; he sent a summons to all his officers and titular nobility, in and about London, to be ready with all their train of archery to accompany him to Smithfield. Consequently, we read that the Marquis of Barlo, the Marquis of Clerkenwell, with hunters who sounded their horns; the Marquisses of Islington, Hodgson, Pankridge, and Shacklewell, marched thither with their train fantastically habited. Nearly a thousand had gold chains, and all were gorgeously attired.

The number of archers in the whole was three thousand; and their guards armed with bills, four thousand. According to Strype, the Duke went out to meet them from Merchant Taylors' Hall, when a sight was exhibited, of which there has since been no parallel, though the practice of shooting at butts in the fields about Shoreditch, and in the other environs of the city, was occasionally continued long after this period.

Of the ancient history of Shoreditch we further learn, that in 1352, the prior of St. John of Jerusalem granted a capital mansion or place in Hackney parish, called *Beaulieu*, late the property of John de Banbury, to John Blaunch and Nicholas Shordych, to be held by an annual quit rent of six shillings and eightpence. The site of this mansion Mr. Lysons supposes to have been the same which Stow calls Shoreditch Place, but says that he knows not how it acquired the name. Since Stow's time, it has been called *Shore Place*, and a tradition has prevailed, that it was the residence of Jane Shore, and a portrait said to be her's, was formerly shewn there. The old mansion has been pulled down within the last fifty years; and the name of *Shore Place* has been given to a row of houses on or near its site. Among these, is a small neat chapel for some years belonging to a congregation of Baptists; but at present in possession of Mr. John Wesley's connection of Methodists.

Facing the end of Old Street Road, is situated the parish church of St. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, so called from its dedication to St. Leonard, Bishop of Limoges, in France. On

Sunday, December 23, 1716, we read that the walls of the old church rent asunder with a frightful sound, during divine service, and a considerable quantity of mortar falling, the congregation fled on all sides to the doors, where they severely injured each other, by their efforts to escape. The church was built of flint and rubble, and being surveyed by Messrs. Flitcroft and Cordwell, the walls were found to be utterly decayed, the pavement eight feet lower than the street, and the ceiling very low. The present church was erected about the year 1735, and to it there is an ascent by a double flight of steps which lead to a portico of the angular kind, supported by four Doric columns, and bearing an angular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain, but well enlightened, and the steeple light, elegant, and lofty. The tower at a proper height has a series of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are scrolls, which form the base of as many Corinthian columns on pedestals, and supporting a dome, from whose crown rises a series of columns of the Composite order, on whose entablature rests the spire, standing upon four balls, which gives it an additional air of lightness; and on the top is a ball and a fane.

The view of the dial in the lower stage of the tower is so much intercepted by the apex of the pediment, that persons, standing in the front of the church, unless at a considerable distance, can only see the upper part of it.

The interior of the church is decorated with galleries, and a fine organ. The east is embellished with a window of painted glass. One compartment of which represents the Saviour sitting at his last Supper with his disciples upon forms. Judas appears with a purse in his hand, and beneath him is his resemblance in miniature, represented as hanging upon a tree. The table is furnished with a standing cup, a candle, a salt celler, and two small loaves, a knife, square trenchers, and the Paschal Lamb, in a dish. In the back ground are small representations of our Saviour washing his disciples' feet, Judas betraying him; his agony in the garden, &c. It was bought and set up at the

charge

charge of certain parishioners. Respecting this picture Doctor Walker relates that articles were in 1642, exhibited against the Vicar, Mr. Squire, for allowing the picture of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour and his Twelve Apostles at his Last Supper in glass. In return to which Dr. Walker * observed, that it must be known that there was no picture of the Virgin Mary in his church. Of the Saviour and his Apostles there were representations, and in the room of these the parishioners wished to have a crucifix, which Mr. Squire opposed. The figure taken for that of the Virgin Mary was that of St. John, who has a very effeminate face; however, to get rid of the difficulty, this picture with others, was cased in wood, pitched and buried under ground, till the rage of fanaticism had subsided.

On one side of this painting is another, which was in the east window of the third aisle of the old church: the subject of one compartment is the reconciliation of Jacob and Esau. Under the three compartments, is written in one line:

Ex dono Thomæ Austin, Civis et Clothworker, Londini.
Anno Domini, 1634.

This part of the window, in the late Earl of Orford's Anecdotes of Painting, is said to have been painted by Baptista Sutton. The second light of this compartment is the Vision of Jacob; the third represents Jacob on his knees, with this scroll from his mouth:

Minor sum cunctis miserationibus tuis, et
Veritate tuâ quam expluristi servo tuo Genesis xxxii. 10.

Over these, in smaller lights, are the Evangelists, with their proper symbols. On one side are the arms of the Clothworkers' Company, and on the other those of Mr. Austin.† The pictures of Moses and Aaron on each side of the altar, were given by Mr.

* Dr. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.
† Ellis's Hist. of Shoreditch.

Thomas Page, in 1740. The length of this church is one hundred and thirty feet; breadth seventy; height from the portico, one hundred and ninety-two feet; from the pavement of the communion table to the upper part of the ceiling of the attic story fifty-five feet. The present church was repaired in 1766, and again thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1792.

The Priory of Holywell stood in Holywell Street, one end of which runs into the Curtain Road, and the other into that part of Shoreditch, called Norton Falgate. It was founded by Robert Fitz Gelran, about 1189, and after many reparations was re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovell, in the reign of Henry VII. who being interred there, after being a great benefactor, the following lines were painted on most of the windows:

> "All the nunnes in Holy-well,
> Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovell."

A gateway with a Gothic arch, in Holywell Street, much resembling that in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, belonging to the Priory of Holywell, which occupied the vacancy next to the sign of the Prince of Wales, was pulled down about thirty years since. The interior of the ground extending considerably to the north, had long been occupied as a dust-yard.

Opposite Holywell Street across the Curtain Road, used to be a large spot of ground, called Holywell Mount, from its elevation after the great Plague and the Fire of London, and from having been the site of the ancient spring or well. This eminence, resembling Whitechapel Mount and some others, being levelled about the year 1787, several streets of houses were built upon the site, as was also Holywell Mount Chapel.

According to tradition, and some lines written by one *Gutteridge*, a native of Shoreditch, the brewery of porter was first commenced in this parish by a person named HARWOOD.

The CURTAIN ROAD derived its name from the theatre, one of the most ancient in the Metropolis. It is mentioned as early

as 1578, in a sermon at Paul's Cross, and, the following year, in Northbrooke's Treatise against Idleness, vain plays, and interludes. In 1600 the Privy Council printed "an order for restraining the number of play-houses, and the *Curtain* was ordered either to be ruined or plucked down, or to be put to some other good use." To shew the inefficacy of this order, it appears that it was open in 1610, and that the *Hector of Germany* was performed at it by a company of young men, in 1615. The original sign which gave name to this playhouse was the painting of a *striped Curtain.* The performers were called the "Prince's servants," till the accession of Charles the First, when the Curtain Playhouse became a stage for prize-fighters. It was at this playhouse that Richard Tarleton, one of Queen Elizabeth's twelve players, with wages and livery, exhibited before the public. He was buried at Shoreditch, as was also Richard Burbage, called by Camden *Alter Roscius.*

At the corner of Worship Street and the Curtain Road, is one of the stations of the gas-light and coke company, incorporated by Royal Charter, on the 30th day of April, 1812, by authority of an Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent on the 9th of June, 1810. The duration of this Company is for twenty-one years, from the date of the Charter, and it is conducted by a governor, a deputy-governor, and ten directors, who continue in office four years.

The capital of the Company is limited to 200,000*l.* and divided into 4,000 fifty pound shares.

Two general courts of proprietors meet every year, viz. June 24 and December 26, or within fourteen days after.

The Company have a common seal, and the directors are empowered to administer oaths in certain cases.

The Charter runs thus:

"Whereas inflammable air, oil, tar, pitch, asphaltum, ammoniacal liquor, and essential oil, may be procured from coal; and whereas the said inflammable air, being conveyed by means of pipes, may be safely and beneficially used, for lighting public

streets, squares, market-places, and large manufactories, and for lighting private houses. And the coke may be beneficially employed as fuel in private houses and manufactories, and the said oil, tar, pitch, asphaltum, ammoniacal liquor, and essential oil, may be used and applied in various ways to great advantage.—And whereas the introduction of the said articles into general use would be greatly beneficial to the public, and being protected by law, will be more completely and speedily effected," &c. &c. The charter also, allows the Company " To sell and dispose of such coke, oil, tar, pitch, asphaltum, ammoniacal liquor, and essential oil, under certain conditions and limitations."

The office of this Company, is in Great Peter Street, Westminster; here they have also a station for carbonizing of coal, as at the east and west end of the town. From these stations the hydrogen gas can be conveyed to all parts of London, by means of pipes placed under the pavement, and distributed in lighting streets, squares, churches *, places of public exhibition, manufactories, and shops.

The Company's works at these stations are very extensive, and are furnished with a number of furnaces, cosometers, retorts, &c.

The Company from the nature of their works, having been much retarded by many obstacles and difficulties, applied to Parliament for an extension of their powers, which amended act received the Royal assent on the 17th of June, 1814.

Here, a little above Holywell Street, on the eastern side of the way are eight small handsome almshouses for widows, endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Hillier, of Pancras Lane, London; built in 1812, with an enclosed iron gate, a dwarf wall and railing.

A little to the westward of the Curtain Road is MOORFIELDS, which in very early times was used as a kind of playground for the youth of the city, for shooting with the long bow

* St. John's Church, Westminster, was first illuminated with gas in the winter of 1813. Christ Church, Spital Fields, has since been lighted, as is likewise the new bridge in St. James's Park.

bow and other athletic exercises. Part of the eastern side was formerly bounded by the ancient hospital and priory of Bethlehem, separated by a deep ditch, now covered by a part of "Broker Row," probably one of those cut to drain off the water. After the Reformation, Bethlehem Priory being partly built upon, and partly converted into fields and gardens, these ditches, some of which within memory, ran as far as Tabernacle Walk, were filled up. Previous to this, the lower quarters of Moorfields had been planted with elm-trees, and divided by gravel-walks, and being much frequented as a public promenade, about the beginning of the last century, obtained the name of "The City Mall." * The upper part, which had been partly enclosed with a dwarf wall, continued waste long after the improvement in the lower quarters, and was a rendezvous for the boxers and wrestlers that composed *Old Vinegar's* ring; and for mountebanks, old iron stalls, &c.

Moorfields was in the time of Edward II. of so little value, that the whole of it was let at the rate of four marks a year. It could only be passed on causeways raised for the benefit of travellers. "In 1414, Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, opened the postern in the wall called Moorgate, to give the citizens a passage into the country." He also began to drain this watery tract. In 1512, Roger Atchley, Mayor, made further progress, and successive attempts rendered this large space tolerably dry.

In the year 1568, Sir Thomas Row, Merchant Taylor, and Lord Mayor of London caused a part of this ground, on the north side of Spinning Wheel Alley, to be enclosed with a brick wall as a burying-place, and called it the New Church-yard, near Bethlehem, and established an annual sermon on Whitsunday, which for many years was honoured with the presence of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. This practice was probably discontinued during the civil wars, and the burial-ground has for many years been shut up, though not built upon. Among others, it contained the remains of the famous Colonel John Lilburn, whose opposition to Cromwell rendered him conspicuous.

Bethlem

* On this spot a square is now forming, (1814.)

Bethlem Hospital, on the east side of Moorfields, and bordering upon the remains of the ancient city wall, was originally founded by Simon Fitzmary, Sheriff of London, in 1247, for a prior, canons, brethren, and sisters, of a peculiar order. They were dressed in a black habit, and had stars on their breasts. In 1403, most of the houses belonging to this hospital were alienated, and only the master left, who did not wear the habit of the order. Another house, dependent on it in St. Martin's in the Fields, gave such offence, that a certain king not liking that persons under those unhappy circumstances should be so near the royal palace, ordered them to be removed to Bethlem without Bishopsgate, first constituting this hospital a kind of mad-house. In 1523, Stephen Jennings, a Merchant Taylor, left forty pounds towards purchasing this hospital, expressly for the reception of lunatics. In 1545, the king gave this old hospital to the city of London, when, in pursuance of the original design, the governors afterwards received a great number of lunatics, whose expenses were borne by their friends or their parishes for every charge but that of medicine; but this edifice being found too small, and growing ruinous in 1675, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen began the late noble hospital at the expense of 17,000 pounds, though the wings on each side were not erected till some years after the building was completed. This noble structure, more than half of which is now taken down, was five hundred and forty feet in length, and forty feet in breadth. The middle-ends, which projected a little, were adorned with Corinthian pilasters, entablature, foliage, &c. and rising above the rest of the building, had each a flat roof with a handsome balustrade of stone. The turret in the centre of the building, still remaining, is adorned with a clock and three dials, on the top of which is a gilt ball and vane. The whole structure was enclosed by a brick wall, six hundred and eighty feet long. In the centre of this wall, which went in with a grand semicircular sweep is a large pair of fine iron gates supported by stone piers, on the top of which are two statues in a reclining posture; one repre-

representing *Raving*, and the other, *Melancholy Madness*. These were sculptured by Gaius Cibber, father of Colley Cibber, the comedian. The wall enclosed a range of gardens in the east division, in which the lunatics in a convalescent state were allowed to take the benefit of the air.

Notwithstanding the magnificence of this structure, it shewed more of good intention than of good taste in the governors under whose direction it was built; the style of architecture being very improper for an hospital for lunatics, in which, as in the more modern erections of this kind, simplicity and regularity were alone to be attended to; or if pilasters were thought absolutely necessary, those of the Tuscan order might have suited the design much better than the Corinthian. The inside of this building consisted chiefly of two galleries, one over the other, one hundred and ninety-three yards long; thirteen feet high, and sixteen feet broad, exclusive of the cells, two hundred in number. These galleries were divided in the middle by two iron gates, in order to separate the men from the women; the latter being confined to the western, and the former to the eastern part of the hospital. At the entrance between these two gates on the right hand, was a handsome apartment for the Steward; and on the left a spacious Committee-room. Below stairs was a good kitchen, and all necessary offices for keeping and dressing provisions; and at the south-east corner, a bath for the use of the patients.*

At the eastern extremity of Moorfields, and at the north-west corner of what is now called *Providence Row*, stood the hospital of St. Luke's, erroneously supposed to have been erected for incurables, a long plain building, but totally independent of the other, as from its first opening for admission of patients, in 1751, till the 30th of July, 1791-2; out of four thousand four hundred and twenty-one admitted, nineteen hundred and thirty-six were discharged cured, and fourteen hundred and sixty-five uncured.

The site of the New Artillery Ground, as it may be called by the

* The New Bedlam stands in the County of Surrey.

the antiquary, on the north side of Moorfields, was a few centuries ago, described as a parcel of grounds, consisting of gardens, orchards, &c. situated on the north side of Chiswell Street, and called by the name of Bunhillfields, and which, in the year 1498, was converted into a spacious field for the use of the London archers.

On the north side of this spacious area stands the ARMOURY-HOUSE, a very neat brick building, the corners strengthened with rustic quoins of stone. A flight of steps in front leads to the principal entrance, adorned with a porch, formed by two columns of the Tuscan Order, on two pilasters supporting a balcony. In the front of the building is a pediment supported at the corners by quoins: on the top are placed several large balls; and on the apex of the pediment is a lofty flagstaff. The hall of the armoury is hung round with breast-plates, helmets, and drums, and fronting the entrance is a handsome pair of iron gates leading to a spacious staircase painted with military ornaments. In a large room above stairs are two chimney-pieces; the one ornamented with the King's Arms, and the other with those of the Artillery Company. The walls of this room are decorated with guns, swords, and bayonets, presented by the officers of the Company, handsomely arranged. There are three entrances to this ground by handsome iron gates, viz. one in Chiswell Street, one in Bunhill Row, and another in the City Road. The entrance to Bunhill Row has been much improved within the last three years, by the removal of a large public house at the corner, and several ruinated houses.

This New Artillery Ground, as it was at first denominated, to distinguish it from the old one on the eastern side of Bishopsgate Street, in 1614, was anciently, with the land on the north side as far as Old Street, called Bonhill, or Bunhill Fields, and included that part now called Tindals, or Bunhill Fields Burial Ground. This was first let by the city of London in 1665, by lease, to a Dr. Tindal, who converted it into a cemetery for the Dissenters.* Over the

* Among the numerous dissenting divines that lie interred here are the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts, and John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

the west gate of it was the following inscription: This churchyard was enclosed with a brick wall at the sole charge of the city of London, in the Mayoralty of Sir John Laurence, Knight, Anno Dom. 1665, and afterwards the gates thereof were built, and finished in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Bloudworth, Knt. Anno Dom. 1666. In 1768, the city having obtained a renewed lease of this ground from Dr. Wilson, then Prebendary of Finsbury, it was their intention to extend some of the improvements then in contemplation over the site of the Artillery Ground; but the Company would not consent to any agreement for quitting their ground, which they held of the city by an under lease, dated March 1727, containing a proviso that if the lease to the city should be renewed for a further term of years they should grant a new lease to the Company for the whole term, except the four last years, under the same covenants, and at the same rent, namely six shillings and eightpence per annum. The refusal of the Company obliged the Corporation to change their plan, though it was some years after this plan was made known, before it was generally accepted. The city began in 1777, to erect some large and handsome houses on the west side of Finsbury Square; but a very considerable time elapsed before the remaining part intended to complete a magnificent square could be carried into execution. At length in 1789, the north side was let upon building leases at five shillings and threepence per foot; the east side was let in 1790, but so unwilling were builders to speculate in this concern that the whole groundrent of the square amounted to but one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum. However, before the square was completed, liberal offers were made for pieces of ground in its vicinity, till the whole became covered with handsome streets, producing a groundrent of more than eight thousand per annum. The original design was to have had a piece of water in the centre of the square, but from an apprehension that it might become a receptacle for filth, it was changed into a garden. There is no statue in this square at present; though an offer was made by Mr. Lackington,

the

the eccentric and vain-glorious bookseller, to erect one of himself solely at his own expense; but as the inhabitants did not approve of his proposal, it dropped to the ground.

Opposite the Eastern gate of the Artillery Ground in the City Road is a handsome chapel, built by the late Rev. John Wesley, for the Methodists of the Arminian persuasion. It is a plain structure of brick, the interior very neat; there is also a spacious court before the building planted with some trees, and uniform houses on each side; the first of which on the right hand, entering from the City Road, was occupied by Mr. John Wesley when in town, and that also in which he died on the 2d of March, 1791, in the 88th year of his age. The body was exhibited several days in this chapel, previous to its final interment.

This building was erected in the room of another which was called the *Old Foundery*, from the circumstance of its having been a place for casting cannon, &c. during the civil wars, and down to 1716. It was in this foundery that St. Paul's great bell was cast.

Proceeding northward from Windmill Street a little further on the street changes its name into Tabernacle Walk, so called from the meeting-house called the Tabernacle, built by the late Rev. George Whitfield. It is a large square building without elegance, and appeared very low till an addition was lately made to its parapets.

Between this building and the Foundery some years since, stood another small place of worship, resembling a chapel, and being occupied by some of the Antinomian profession, bore the singular denomination of "The Little Zoar."

At the end of this walk is OLD STREET ROAD, and a famous spring, that in the time of the Catholics, was dedicated to St. Agnes. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was named *Fons voc, Dame Agnes a Clere;* and in a survey taken of the Prebendal Estate in Finsbury, in 1557, it is noticed as the well called

Dame

Dame Agnes the Cleere. In 1622, it was valued at forty shillings per annum, and seems to have belonged to the Crown: for among the Parliamentary surveys taken in 1650, it is stated to have lain upon waste land, and have belonged to *Charles Stuart, late King of England.* This spring is eighteen feet deep, and is said to be efficacious in rheumatic and nervous cases, head-aches, &c. A good house for the accommodation of visitors and patients fronts the street, and the spring is divided into two baths; the larger for the use of gentlemen, and the smaller for females. The bath itself is of the depth of four feet. In clearing out the foundation for some repairs here some few years since, many ancient copper coins, lacrymatories, and other antiquities were discovered.

At the opposite side of the road, at the northern extremity of Pitfield Street is situated Aske's Hospital, vulgarly called the HABERDASHERS' ALMSHOUSES. This edifice was erected in 1692, by the Haberdasher's Company, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq. one of their members, who left thirty thousand pounds for the building, and for the relief of twenty poor members, and twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen, of the same Company. The men, who are all to be single, have each an apartment of three rooms, with proper diet and coals, a gown once in two years, and three pounds per annum in money. The boys have also a ward to themselves, with all necessaries: their master, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has, besides a house, forty pounds per annum; and the salaries of the clerk, butler, porter, and other domestics, amount to nearly 800*l.* a year.

This hospital is very spacious, and is built of brick and stone. It is four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front, of three hundred and forty feet under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order. In the centre is the chapel, adorned with columns, entablature and pediment of the Ionic order, and under the pediment a niche with a statue of the founder in his gown,

gown, and holding in his hand a roll of parchment, apparently his last will. Under him is the following inscription:

Roberto Aske, Armigero, hujus Hospitii Fundatori, Socie. Haberda. B. M. P. C.

And on one side of him is this inscription:

Anno Christi MDCLXXXII. Societas Haberdasherorum de London hoc hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Testamento Roberti Aske Armigeri, ejusdam Societatis: ad viginti Senum Alimenta, & totidum Puerorum Educationem.

On the other side is the following:

The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers built this Hospital pursuant to the gift and trust of R. Aske, Esq. a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor members, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of that Company.

The handsome iron gates at the south end of the Haberdashers' ground, and the two stone statues of Old Copplestone, and another pensioner on brick pedestals, the two first men who were admitted into the hospital have been altogether removed, in order to convert the former foot-path into a spacious road. The remains of these effigies are still to be seen in the green area, enclosed with a dwarf wall and iron railing in front of the principal building.

This edifice narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Thursday night, August 6, 1807, which breaking out at a feather manufactory adjoining, destroyed those premises, and damaged the north wing of the hospital.

The City of London Lying-In Hospital is at the corner of the City Road, where it is crossed by Old Street. The building consists

consists of a centre and two wings, the latter of which project a little from the main building. In the front of the centre is a very neat, but plain pediment; and beneath it, in a circle, is painted the representation of Charity. In this part of the building is a very neat chapel with a handsome organ, and the top of it is crowned with a light open turret, terminated by a vane. The wards for the patients are in the wings, and are eight in number, each of which are capable of containing ten beds. In the back part of the building are the various offices. In the front of the left wing is this inscription: ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION; beneath which is painted at full length the figure of *Faith*. In the front of the other wing are these words: SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS; beneath which is the figure of *Hope*. On a slip of stone in the centre, and on the south side, are these words: CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL. Though this is a plain building, it is very neatly constructed, and stands in an airy and pleasant situation, and this useful hospital, ever since its opening, on the 4th of April, 1773, has continued to diffuse its comforts without any limitation of place, or of any denomination of persons, to the widows and wives of seamen and soldiers, and of those of industrious or reduced mechanics, with equal credit to the governors and the governed. There are frequently from three to four hundred females within the walls. The late Mrs. Newby, who was Matron to this Hospital more than thirty years, was supposed to have recovered more than five hundred infants, some of whom for five, others for ten, and some for twenty minutes, did not exhibit any signs of life; but by her judicious management were restored to their mothers. On this account a silver medallion presented to Mrs. Newby, by the Humane Society, represents on one side, a boy blowing the expiring flame of a torch: the legend on the exerque is, "*Lateat scintillula forsan*," and underneath this inscription: *Soc. Lond.* in rescusitat Inter mortuorum instit. MDCCLXXIV; on the reverse the legend is *Hoc pretium cive servato tulit*: and

within a civic wreath, the appropriate gift is thus expressed: "*Regia Humano Societas Anna Newby, pro vitis infantum Conservatis, Dono dat.*

In Old Street, a little to the westward of the Lying-In Hospital, is the new HOSPITAL OF ST. LUKE, for the reception of Lunatics. The north and south fronts of this building, which are of brick, ornamented with stone, are exactly the same. The centre and ends project a little, and are higher than the intermediate parts. The former is crowned by a triangular pediment, under which is inscribed in large letters, "St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics." The two latter are surmounted by an Attic balustrade, which conceals the roof. The whole building is divided into three stories; and the spaces between the centre and ends are formed into long galleries: the female patients occupying the western, and the male, the eastern. Between the hospital and the street is a broad space separated from the latter by a wall, in the centre of which is the entrance leading to the door by a flight of steps, under a roof supported by Tuscan columns. The simple grandeur of the exterior of this building, the length of which is four hundred and ninety-three feet, produces an effect upon the mind which can only be superseded by a knowledge of the propriety, decency, and regularity which reigns within, and to which some very creditable testimonies have lately been given, though some other receptacles for these unhappy people, in consequence of enormous abuses lately exposed, have not escaped very strong censure. Behind the house are two large gardens, where persons that can be admitted with safety may take the air. Those in a more dangerous state, though having on strait waistcoats, have, with very few exceptions, the range of the galleries, in which there are fires, so protected by iron bars reaching from the floor to the breast of the chimney, that no accident can possibly occur; and in those cells where the most dangerous and hopeless patients are confined, every thing which can possibly alleviate their miserable state is attended to.

At

At the east end of this Hospital, is Pest-house, or Ratcliffe Row, so named from a building which stood here till 1737, and was called the " City Pest-house." It consisted of several tenements, and was erected as a *Lazaretto*, or Hospital, for the reception of distressed objects infected with the dreadful plague in 1665. In this row is the French Hospital, a large brick building, erected in the year 1716, the governors of which were in the year following constituted a corporate body by letters patent of King George I. under the denomination of " The Governor and Directors of the Hospital for the poor French Protestants and their Descendants residing in Great Britain." This hospital was calculated to receive two hundred and twenty poor men and women; one hundred and forty-six of whom were to be on the foundation, and the other seventy-four to be paid for by their friends, at the rate of nine pounds per annum each. This charity also extended to Lunatics, for whose accommodation a large Infirmary was erected. A chaplain, a physician, a surgeon, and other officers, belonged to this liberal foundation. Within the last few years, two wings of this building have been taken down, and the large garden, consisting of several acres, let upon building leases. Upon a square stone, over a small entrance here, an inscription expresses—" This Hospital for Poor French Protestants was built 1716." On the site of these, several streets have been erected; but as this is a part of the town unfavourable for letting, it seems as if these new streets and the new Square, upon the site of Old Street Square, were likely to fall into ruins before the houses already raised will be occupied. Opposite the French Hospital, and behind St. Luke's and the City Lying-in Hospitals, there is an elegant pleasure bath, called Peerless Pool, formerly a dangerous pond, which, from the number of persons occasionally drowned in it, obtained the name of " Perilous Pool." To prevent these accidents, in 1748 the principal part of it was filled up; but, in 1748, Mr. Kemp, an ingenious projector, converted the spot into a garden, and altered the name of the water from Perilous to *Peerless Pool.*

This bath, esteemed the completest of a public nature of any in the kingdom, is one hundred and seventy feet long, and above one hundred feet broad, having a smooth gravel bottom, five feet in the middle, four feet at the sides, and but three feet at one end. The descent to it is by several flights of steps, conveniently disposed round it; adjoining to which are boxes and arbours for dressing and undressing; some of them are open, and others enclosed. Here is also a cold bath, forty feet long, and twenty feet broad, with flights of steps, and dressing-rooms at each end.

The whole of the garden, however, is now built upon, being the site of Baldwin Street, Pool Terrace, &c. A part of these streets stand upon the ground occupied by the fine fish ponds, which had a very handsome terrace walk on each side, planted with lime trees.

Near this spot, in Pest House Row, is a set of Almshouses, founded in 1615, by Edward Alleyn, the comedian, founder of Dulwich College, for ten poor men and women, who receive sixpence a week each, and a coat and gown every year. Nearly opposite to these, on the west side of the street, are Pælyn's, or the Girdlers' Almshouses, for six poor members of that company, endowed with an estate of 40*l.* per annum, left in their trust.

A little to the eastward, between Helmet and Ironmonger Rows, stands the PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, one of the fifty new ones, which was finished in 1732, and consecrated on St. Luke's day the year following, when the name of the Saint was given as its patron. Though this edifice is convenient, and well enlightened with two rows of windows, it is a very singular structure. In the centre of the west front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilasters; and to this door is an ascent by a small straight flight of steps. Over the entrance is a round window; and on each side a small tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front, one of the usual form, and another over it answering to that over the door. The tower is carried up square; and behind it the roof of the church forms,

to

to the west, a kind of pediment, broken by the rise of the tower, to which it joins on each side. The upper stage of the tower diminishes very considerably; and this, which forms the base of an obelisk, supports on each side a dial. From hence rises, as a steeple, a fluted obelisk, reaching to a considerable height, and diminishing slowly; the whole is terminated by a ball and a fane. In the interior, the great arch is semi-oval, with plain pannels: the side aisles are also arched, and supported by eight Ionic pillars, four pilasters and entablatures. The altar-piece is Doric, under a Venetian window. The pulpit and its sounding-board are supported by two Corinthian pillars: the organ given by Mr. Buckley, an eminent brewer in Old Street, is a spacious plain instrument. Here are no monuments worthy of particular notice; but a front and back church-yard, the latter of considerable extent.

The celebrated literary impostor, George Psalmanazar, was long an inhabitant of the neighbourhood of Ironmonger Row, in Old Street, and died there in the year 1762.

On the north side of Old Street, in George Yard, are eight almshouses, built in 1657, by Susan Amyas, widow, for the habitation of eight widows of decayed tradesmen, who are allowed, as a body, twenty shillings a year for water, and six pounds a year for coals; and each of them has besides a separate allowance of four pounds a year. One of the eight also receives twenty shillings a year for reading prayers daily for the other seven. These almshouses were repaired in 1790.

WHITECROSS STREET, which enters Old Street on the south, and terminates near Cripplegate Church, is of very ancient date, as a part of the suburbs of London. In this street Henry V. founded a Guild of *St. Giles*, which house had been an hospital belonging to a French brotherhood by the name of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*: on the suppression of the former Guild, the lands belonging to that foundation were transferred to the brotherhood of the new hospital, for the relief of the poor.

Here also formerly stood a *stone cross;* and near it an arch of the same material, under which run a water-course to the *Moor*, i. e. Moorfields : from this circumstance alone, it may be inferred how much the ground here has been elevated since that period. This being at length found an annoyance to the inhabitants on account of its narrow current, was presented at an inquisition held in the third year of Edward I. The Jury presented the Abbot of Ramsey, who resided in Redcross Street, and the Prior of the Holy Trinity, whose predecessors, six preceding years, had built, as the words run, " a certain stone arch at *Whyte Crosse*, in the ward of Cripplegate, beyond the course of a certain water coming down from *Smithfield del Barbican* in that ward, towards the *Moor*, which said arch, the aforesaid Abbot and Prior, and their successors ought to maintain and repair; and which was so streight, that the water there could not have its full course, to the annoyance of the inhabitants." Hereupon the Sheriffs were commanded to distrain the said Abbot and Convent to mend the said arch.

Near the south, or Cripplegate end of the street, stood a conduit, by which water was conveyed in pipes from Highbury, by John Middleton, one of the executors of Sir William Estfield. In 1483, the inhabitants castellated it at their joint expence.

The *New Debtor's Prison* is also situated at the southern end of Whitecross Street, and was recently erected upon the site of the Peacock Brewhouse, for the humane purpose of distinguishing the confinement of debtors from that of criminals, in the criminal prisons of Newgate and the Compter; this owes its origin to observations published by Sir Richard Philips* on the wretched state of the Debtors in those crowded prisons, which were ably and honestly supported by a Committee of the Corporation appointed in 1810, to report on his book. The first stone was laid by Alderman Wood, in July, 1813. It is, however, to be regretted, that the high price of ground has too much limited the areas for exercise.

* Letter to the Livery of London.

wise. The city side is to be kept distinct from the county side. The accommodations here, notwithstanding, far exceed those hitherto possessed by this unfortunate class of persons, while the site being little more than a quarter of a mile from St. Paul's, does not remove the incarcerated out of the vortex of humanity, and the attention of their friends. It is adapted to hold 400 prisoners; but the late act of parliament respecting insolvent debtors, renders it unlikely that this prison will ever be filled. It is to be regretted, that as the place has no royal or privileged precinct, there are no rules: and that even no day-rules are here attainable; thence it becomes necessary that a debtor, who desires to arrange his affairs by personal interviews with his credidors, should pay the fees attending the removal to the Fleet or King's Bench; because those prisons possess exclusively the privilege of day-rules in term-time. Still there are several good effects attached to the building of this new prison: it relieves Newgate from about 300 debtors and commitments, or half its prisoners. It relieves unfortunate debtors from the stigma of being in an infamous criminal prison. It leaves a sufficient prison in Giltspur Street for the reception of commitments, so that it is not necessary to mix persons under accusation with convicted culprits; and no pretence exists to commit to any place but the Sheriff's prison: and it enables the Keeper of Newgate to make all the separations of his prisoners which their sex, age, habits, and offences may require.*.

This southern end of Whitecross Street also contains the Green Yard, where stray cattle are pounded, and the Lord Mayor's State Coach is kept. Adjoining, in a very neat court, are Sir Thomas Gresham's Almshouses, built here in the place of those which formerly stood in Broad Street, and were pulled down, with Gresham College, to make room for the Excise Office. The northern line of Whitecross Street, which crosses the west end of Chiswell Street, is perhaps only remarkable for

* The picture of London for 1815.

containing a greater number of *liquor shops* in a smaller given space than any other neighbourhood. It is also a kind of meat market.* In the spring of 1796, during the height of the French Revolution, this crowded neighbourhood was the scene of what might bear the name of THE ENGLISH TEMPLE OF REASON. In a narrow paved passage leading out of Whitecross Street towards Bunhill Row, known by the name of White-horse Court, a large room, which had been a Sale Room, was converted into a place of assemblage for the delivery of Lectures upon the principles of *Deism*, by several persons styling themselves the *Friends of Morality*, at that time admirers of *Paine's Age of Reason*. It must be acknowledged, that some lectures were delivered here with uncommon animation and accuracy, though chiefly compiled from Voltaire and others; but, in the sequel, these reasoning philosophers were much deceived in their fond hopes, that people in general were to be wrought upon without stronger motives than *the reason and fitness of things; the immutable rules of right and wrong*, &c. These, and even the principle of honour, upon trial, were all found too short to reach the object of moral reformation proposed. The lecturers were convinced, by sad experience, that neither argument nor eloquence, grounded upon *simple reason*, were of the least weight upon vulgar minds and vicious characters, when brought into competition with the powerful doctrines of *future rewards and punishments*, as drawn from *revelation*. And these Lectures, as much from a want of a reverent behaviour in those who delivered them, as in others that heard them, soon fell to the ground.

GRUB STREET, partly parallel with Whitecross Street below the post and chain, used to be called *Grape Street*, and has long been proverbial for the supposed residence "of authors of the less fortunate tribe, and the trite and illiberal jest of the more favoured." But it was here that John Fox compiled most of his Martyrology; and it is even thought that John Speed formed his Chronicle on this

* London: being a complete Guide to the British Capital.

this spot. However, this being one of the ancient outlets to Finsbury and Bunhill Fields, the fletchers, bowyers, bow-string makers, and of every thing relating to archery, for a considerable time inhabited this street.

A gentleman, named Welby, a very singular character, was also an inhabitant of this street. He was a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of more than 1000*l.* per annum. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been at the University and the Inns of Court, he completed his education by making the tour of Europe. When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt on his life with a pistol, which not going off, he wrested it from the villains hands, and found it charged with two bullets. Hence he formed a resolution of retiring from the world; and taking a house in this street, he reserved three rooms for himself: the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. In these he kept himself so retired, that for 44 years he was never seen by any human being excepting an old female servant that attended him, and who had only been permitted to see him in some cases of great necessity. His diet was constantly bread, water-gruel, milk, and vegetables; and, when he indulged himself most, the yolk of an egg. He bought all the new books that were published, most of which he rejected. His time was spent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthusian Monk was ever more constant and rigid in his abstinence. His plain garb, his long and silver beard, his mortified and venerable aspect, bespoke him an ancient inhabitant of the desert, rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity; and was very inquisitive after proper objects. He died October 29, 1636, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate. The old servant died six days preceding her master. He had a very amiable daughter, who married Sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire; but

neither she nor any of her family ever saw her father after his retirement.

Stow remarked, that Grub Street, taking in the whole, was but indifferent as to its houses and inhabitants, and sufficiently pestered with courts and alleys. These, generally speaking, remain to the present day: but, as in several other instances, Stow may have passed over some considerable houses in various parts of the town, so here in a passage out of Grub Street, and by the Court called Hanover Yard, was a spacious house of ancient date, of which he takes not the least notice. This, in 1809, was new fronted; and, in consequence of other alterations, converted into three modern dwellings; and this obscure house the ignorance of the late proprietor has induced him to designate as that of the famous Sir Richard Whittington, and to perpetuate this silly impropriety upon a stone inscribed to that effect, and fixed up in the centre of the new front. Between this house and Hanover Court, the passage is separated by an iron rail, so as not to admit of more than one person at a time. Tradition says, that many years since this was called "Farthing Hatch," this being a private way towards Little Moorfields, and a farthing being paid by each person for the privilege of passing through it.

In Hanover Court before mentioned, there is also another house of the architecture which prevailed in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The prevailing notion that this house was the residence of General Monk, we think has been sufficiently exploded.* "When the General returned from Scotland he took up his quarters at Whitehall: and when the citizens refused the supply which the parliament wished to extort from them, the General was ordered to march into the city, when he destroyed the portcullisses, and returned to Whitehall. Soon after this, it seems, that a reconciliation being brought about between the Parliament, General Monk, and the City, an ordinance was made to reinstate the Common Council in their ancient rights; and the imprisoned

* Hughson's London, Vol. III. p. 316.

imprisoned apprentices were also released, and the posts, chains, gates, and port-cullisses, were replaced. But though the city after this invited the *Council of State* and the *General* to reside in *London*, the latter returned thanks without accepting the office."—In a survey of the manor of Finsbury, taken 30th day of December, 1567, we find an account of 'a tenement, a lodge, a loft over a gate, and five gardens in the tenure of William Erdiswick, merchant taylor, whereof four abutted on Finsbury on the east, and Chiswell Street on the south. A cottage and certain gardens in the tenure of John Mansbridge, merchant taylor, lying in Chiswell Street, on the same side, containing from north to south, stretching along a brick wall belonging to the lands some time John Wish's foundry, thirteen rods and eight feet of assize; and in breadth at the north end, abutting upon the ground or garden plots some time *John Coningsby's, Gent.* and now in the tenure of *William East, Gent.* so that the house in Hanover Court, the supposed residence of Gen. Monk, seems to have been built by *William East, Gentleman*, upon the land formerly held by John Coninsby.*

This house, from its former situation among gardens, was probably tenanted by William Bulleyn, M. D. an eminent botanist, and a physician of great eminence. He travelled over a considerable part of Germany and Scotland, and was not only familiarly acquainted with the names and characters of English vegetables, but was also skilled in their virtues.† He was an ancestor to Dr. Stukeley. He died in 1576, and was buried in St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the same grave with his brother, Richard Bulleyn, a divine, who died thirteen years before. There is an inscription on their tomb with some Latin verses, in which they are

* Strype's Stow, II. 97.

† The collection of his works is intituled, "Bulleyn's Bulwarke of Defence against Sickness, Soreness, and Wounds, that do daily assault mankind, which bulwarke is kept with Hilerius the Gardener, Health the Physician, with their Chyrurgean, to help the wounded soldiers, &c." 1562. In this collection is his Book of Simples; his Dialogue between Soreness and Surgery, &c.

are said to have been as pious as they were learned. This house has been for some years occupied by a Cabinet-maker.

At the bottom of Redcross Street stands the parish Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, so called from being dedicated to Saint Egidius, Abbot of Nismes, in France. This church was founded about 1090, by Alfune, the first master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The old church being destroyed by fire in 1545, the present structure was erected, and was one of the few that escaped the conflagration in 1666. This ancient edifice may very properly be numbered among the best of our Gothic buildings. It is one hundred and fourteen feet in length, sixty-three feet in breadth, thirty-two feet high to the roof, and one hundred and twenty-two feet to the top of the turret. The body is well enlightened by two rows of windows of the modern Gothic order; and the spaces between have buttresses for the support of the wall. It is built of stone, boulder, and brick. The tower is well proportioned; the corners of it are supported by a kind of buttress-work, having at each corner a small turret. The principal turret in the centre is light and open, and is crowned with a dome. Over the south-east door of the church is a beautiful figure of Time, with his appropriate attributes, of a scythe, &c. In 1791, the roof of this church was raised: and though the architecture varies from that of the lower part of the building, it is not very obnoxious to the eye. Here are handsome galleries on the north-west and south sides: and the church is well paved and wainscoted. In the gallery is a fine organ by Harris. The pulpit is of fine wainscot, neatly carved and veneered, adorned with an entablature and pediments, with vases, cherubim, palm-branches, fruit, &c. in relievo. The font is of fine blue veined marble, with cherubim, and a wainscot cover, of the Corinthian order, adorned with columns and entablature. The altar-piece is very ornamental, being of oak, finely carved and adorned with six pilasters and entablements of the Corinthian order. The inter columns are the commandments, done in gold letters on black; and the Lord's Prayer and Creed are in black on gold. Between the

archers

arches of the tables of the commandments, and under the cornice, is a pelican, with her wings displayed, and feeding her young with her own blood; and above that is "God spake these words." Here is also the Apostle's Creed, in large characters; and on pediments over this and the Lord's Prayer, are Moses and Aaron; the first holding a rod, the second an incense pot. On acroters, above the cornice, are seven golden candlesticks, with flaming tapers; and in the centre a book displayed, with a cushion and mitre, supported by two cherubims. Over the Communion Table is a very spacious glory, with gold, whose rays appear to dart through the clouds at a great distance. A window over the altar, represents the descent of the Holy Ghost, with a fine border of cherubim, clouds, &c.

Several eminent personages have been interred here; Reginald Grey, Earl of Kent; Sir Henry Grey, his son and heir; Sir John Wriothesley, Garter, principal King at Arms; John Speed, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, as his monument here expresses it, a most faithful servant to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, a geographer, antiquary, historian, &c. who died July 28, 1629; and Susannah, his wife, the mother of twelve sons, and six daughters.

On the same, viz. the south side of the chancel, is a stone in the wall, with an inscription to the memory of John Fox, the Author of the Acts and Monuments of the Church. Above Mr. Fox's monument is a very spacious fine white marble, adorned with entablature, pediment, and exhibiting the figure of a young lady rising from a black coffin, with her winding sheet about her, as an emblem of the resurrection, and two angels, one offering her a crown, the other a chaplet. By the inscription on, and beneath the coffin, it appears her name was Constance Whitney, eldest daughter to Sir Thomas Whitney, of Whitney, Herts, &c. There is no date to this monument; but there is reason to believe it more than 200 years old. The emblem of the Resurrection on this tomb has given rise to many fabulous relations of a woman, who, after she was buried here, was taken up alive, and had several

several children. The tomb of Mrs. Hand, wife of the late Archdeacon Hand, in a very high degree adorns the end of the south aisle. A fringed crimson curtain hangs from a painted arch; and beneath is the monument from the masterly hand of the late Mr. Banks. The representation is, the wife expiring in her husband's arms. The tender expression in his countenance, and the languid appearance of the deceased, are finely delineated. Here is also a *bas-relief* of a boy cutting down a lily. A few elegant lines, in verse, are also inscribed.

In the front of the north gallery, a monument, erected at the expense of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. exhibiting a fine head and accompaniments, by Mr. Bacon, with the following inscription, perpetuates the memory of

JOHN MILTON,
Author of Paradise Lost,
Born Dec. 1608: died Nov. 1674.
His Father, John Milton, died March, 1646.
They were both interred in this Church.
Samuel Whitbread posuit.

By the register of this church, it appears, that on the 20th of August, 1620, were married *Oliver Cromwell* and *Elizabeth Boucher.*

In Paul's Alley, on the west side of Redcross Street, is a place of worship belonging to a congregation of the Sandemanian persuasion, which originated in Scotland about the year 1728, but where they are at this time distinguished by the name of *Glassites,* after its founder, *Mr. John Glass;* at length Mr. Robert Sandeman, an elder, formed that class of Glassites which bears his name:—"The chief opinions and practices in which this sect differ from other Christians are, their weekly administration of the Lord's Supper; their Love Feasts, of which every member is required to partake, and which consists of their dining together at each other's houses, in the interval between the morning and afternoon service: their kiss of charity used on this

occasion at the admission of a new member, and at other times when they deem it necessary and proper; their weekly collection before the Lord's Supper, for the support of the poor, and defraying other expences; mutual exhortation; abstinence from blood and things strangled; washing each other's feet, the precept of which, as well as other precepts, they understand literally:—community of goods, so far as that every one is to consider all that he has in his possession and power, liable to the calls of the poor and the church; and the unlawfulness of laying up treasures upon earth, by setting them apart for any distant, future, or uncertain use. They allow of public and private diversions, so far as they are not connected with circumstances really sinful; but apprehending a lot to be sacred, they disapprove of lotteries, cards, dice, &c. They maintain a plurality of elders, in the choice of whom, want of learning, or engagements in trade, are no objections, if otherwise qualified, according to the instructions given by Timothy and Titus."*

This place is very ancient, having been one of the first Meetings for a General Baptist Meeting in the metropolis. The late Mr. Daniel Noble, who preached there more than half a century ago, had been heard to say, that it was built originally for a play-house; but that the government would not license it. Upon this it was taken by the General Baptists. It is a large square brick pile, with three deep galleries, substantially built. In 1715, a *Baptisterion*, with suitable appurtenances, were erected. This *Baptisterion*,† or Cistern, is fixed just before the pulpit, the sides and bottom of which are made of good polished stone, and round the top is put a kirb of marble, about a foot wide; and round it, at about a foot or two distance, is set up an iron rail of handsome cypher-work. Under the pulpit are the stairs that lead down into it; and at the top of these are two folding doors, which open into the three rooms behind the meeting-house, which are large and handsomely wainscoted. Under one of these rooms there is a well

* Vide Evans's Sketch of Denominations, 13th Edit.

† Crosby's English Baptists, Vol. IV. p. 66.

a well sunk down to the spring of water: at the top of this a leaden pump is fixed, from which a pipe goes into the bason near the top of it, by which it is filled; and at the bottom of the bason another pipe goes from a brass plug into the said well to empty it again. The celebrated James Foster, D. D. of whom Pope said,

> Let honest Foster if he will excel,
> Ten Metropolitans in preaching well,

was pastor to this church twenty years. From the records of this church it appears also, that in "1678 the Earl of Bridgewater, whose house stood in the neighbourhood, caused the meeting to be disturbed, and the pulpit and forms to be broke to pieces, by an order of his: but his house was not long afterwards burnt down to the ground, and two of his children, together with the person who used to go in his name and disturb the meeting, burned in it."

The house of Sir Drew Drurie, situated backwards between the north end of Redcross Street and Golden Lane, about twenty years in the occupation of Mr. Keene, a Currier, was the residence of Prince Rupert, son of the King and Queen of Bohemia, and grandson of James I. This Prince came to England to assist his Uncle, Charles I. about the time that monarch had erected his standard at Nottingham. Besides his martial exploits, his ingenuity obtained him much celebrity, particularly for his invention of Mezzotintos, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier scraping his rusty fusil. He also invented the glass drops, and a metal called by his name, in which guns were cast; and contrived an excellent method for boring them: for this purpose, a water-mill was erected at Hackney Marsh, to the great injury of the undertaker, as the secret died with the illustrious inventor; who happily communicated to Mr. Christopher Kirby, of Crowder's Well Alley, Jewin Street, the secret of tempering the best fish-hooks in England.

It is said that Charles I. paid a visit to the Prince at his house near

near Redcross Street; and that the ringers of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, had a gratuity for complimenting the royal guest with a peal. Prince Rupert, in an advanced age, removed to Spring Gardens, where he died, in November, 1682.

In Glover's Court, close to Prince Rupert's dwelling, stood Glover's Hall, long since deserted by the Company, and used as a Chapel, &c.

Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Delineations of the Parishes, Principal Streets, &c. chiefly N. S. and W. of the Royal Exchange.

REDCROSS STREET, in a right line from Barbican to Cripplegate, is very ancient, and was so called from a cross which stood near that end towards Golden Lane. In this street the Mitred Abbot of Ramsey had his town house. It was afterwards called Drury House, from its having been in after times the residence of Sir Drew Drurie. The first object of attention is a Dissenting Meeting, which has been successively occupied by Independent, Baptist, Swedenborgian, and other congregations. The house adjoining is the Charity School, belonging to the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, founded in 1698, for one hundred boys and fifty girls, who are clothed and educated. But the greatest ornament in this street is

DR. WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY, for the use of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers. Daniel Williams, D. D. was born at Wrexham, in 1643, or 1644. He had a great natural vigour of mind, and being seriously disposed towards religion from his youth, he entered upon the ministry when the Act of Uniformity passed, in 1662. After officiating for some years in different parts of England, he became chaplain to the Countess of Meath, in Ireland, and was several years pastor of a respectable congregation in Wood Street, Dublin. On King James's landing in Ireland, he withdrew to England. After the Revolution he was unanimously chosen to succeed the Rev. Mr. John Oakes, as preacher to a numerous congregation in Hand Alley, Bishopsgate Street, London; he

he had before this officiated several times at Pinners' Hall, for Mr. Richard Baxter, whom he succeeded in the lecture, but with great opposition, on account of his severity against Antinomian opinions. Upon this account, Mr. Williams withdrew himself, and was followed by Dr. Bates, Dr. Annesley, Mr. Howe, Mr. Alsop, and Mr. Richard Mayo, who jointly set up the lectures at Salters' Hall. Mr. Williams was in great favour with King William III.

In Queen Anne's time, he exerted himself very strenuously against the bill in Parliament for *Occasional Conformity*, and he was very much for the Union with Scotland, in 1707, and urged his friends to support it with great earnestness. In 1709, he received a diploma of the degree of D. D. from Glasgow, and another from Edinburgh. On September 28, 1714, at the head of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about London, Dr. Williams presented to his Majesty, George I. an address of congratulation, on his Accession. About this time, his constitution naturally strong, began to decay, and on Jan. 26, 1716, after a short illness, he departed this life, aged 73. He was interred in a vault of his own in Bunhill Fields, with a long Latin inscription to his memory.

Dr. Williams gave the bulk of his estate by will to charitable uses; such as the relief of poor Ministers and Ministers' widows; the education of students in the University of Glasgow for the Ministry: the support of schools, especially in Wales: the distribution of bibles and other pious books among the poor: a Protestant missionary in Ireland, &c. He left his library, increased by the purchase of Dr. Bates's, and now amounting to between 16 and 17 thousand volumes, for public use, and directed that his trustees should purchase, or build, a proper house for its reception. Such a building, erected by them in Redcross Street, was opened in 1729, where the Doctor's collection is preserved with peculiar care and neatness. Here the body of Dissenting ministers frequently meet to transact the business of the general concern. It has also long been the repository for Portraits of nonconformist

conformist

conformist ministers, for MS. and other matters of curiosity and utility. Dissenting Ministers and others of that body, who are authors, should in justice and gratitude, make a point of presenting copies of all their new works to this Library.

The great room contains several glazed presses, in which are deposited the works of Grævius and Gronovius, Rymer's Fœdera, the early editions of Milton's works, and the first edition of his Paradise Lost, and other works equally valuable. Here is also a great curiosity of its kind: "Eighteen volumes written with a white ink upon black paper (made on purpose) at the expense and for the use of Mr. Joseph Harris, of London, linen draper, in 1745, when his sight was so decayed by age that he could not read the largest print. These volumes were presented to the Library by the executors of Mr. Harris, April 9, 1746. They contain all the New Testament excepting the Revelations, and the whole Book of Psalms in fifteen volumes; and Dr. Owen's "Faith of God's Elect," in three volumes. The letters are nearly an inch in height."

The portraits round the room are those of the Rev. Dr. Williams, over the chimney. From the south-west corner, are, the Rev. Richard Steele, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, "a good scholar, a hard student, and an excellent preacher." He joined in the ordination of Messrs. Philip and Matthew Henry. He was one of the ejected ministers from Hanmere, in Flintshire, and died in London, Nov. 16, 1692, aged 64. Rev. William Harris, D. D. Rev. Caleb. Fleming, D. D. Rev. Samuel Wright, D. D. Rev. Stephen Charnock, D. D. Emanuel, Camb. ejected 1662, died in London, July 27, 1680, aged fifty-two. Rev. James Newman. Rev. Thomas Manton, D. D. Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. Rev. Samuel Annesley, LL. D. of Queen's College, Oxon. "A most sincere, godly, and humble man; vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, from whence he was ejected. He afterwards preached at the meeting-house in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, and died December 31, 1696, aged 77. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Williams. The celebrated John Wesley

was his grandson." The rest of the portraits are those of the Rev. John Howe, M. A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, born May 17, 1630, died April 2, 1705, aged 65. He was in person tall and graceful. He had a piercing, but a pleasant eye; and had that in his aspect which indicated something uncommonly great, and tended much to excite veneration. In his conversation he was often very facetious. One of his repartees deserves to be remembered:

"A nobleman with whom he was at dinner, treated Mr. Howe with great respect, and requested him to say in what manner he could effectually serve him, strengthening his protestations of zeal with a multitude of profane oaths. Mr. Howe replied, "There is one favour which I should be happy your Lordship would grant me." "My good Mr. Howe," replied the nobleman impatiently, with another oath, "there is nothing Mr. Howe can ask, but it will make me happy to grant." On which Mr. Howe calmly replied, "The only favour which I have to beg of you is, that your Lordship will give me leave to swear the next oath." In Dr. Watts's Lyric Poems is an admirable one addressed to Mr. John Howe. Rev. William Bates, D. D. Rev. Isaac Watts, D. D. Rev. William Tonge of Salter's Hall. Rev. Andrew Kippis, D. D. Rev. John Shower. Rev. Henry Grove, Tutor of an academy at Taunton. Rev. Nathaniel Vincent, M. A. ejected from Langley Marsh, Bucks, of which he was rector. Rev. John Newman. Rev. John Flavel, B. A. of University College, Oxon, rector of Townstal, Dartmouth, whence he was ejected. He died at Exeter, June 26, 1694, aged sixty-four. Rev. Richard Baxter, who was buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street. Rev. John Evans, D. D. Rev. Obadiah Hughes, ejected from Oxford previously to taking the degree of M. A. Anonymous portrait of a minister. Rev. William Gough, ejected from his rectory of Inkpen, in Berks. Rev. George Griffiths, M. A. chaplain at the Charter House, and lecturer of St. Bartholomew, Exchange, whence he was ejected. He had his meeting afterwards in Girdlers' Hall. Thomas Jacombe, D. D. rector of St. Martin, Ludgate.

The

The Library here, under the care of the Reverend Thomas Morgan, is divided into sixteen classes, and contains many curious books, particularly early printed works. The various tracts published during the wars between Charles the First, and his Parliament, form a great number of volumes; besides two hundred and thirty-eight volumes of sermons and tracts, during the same period: those preached before the Parliament, consist of thirty-two volumes.

Among the early printed books, is a copy of the *Salisbury Liturgy*, 1530, finely illuminated.

The *Hours of the Virgins*, printed at Paris, 1498; the wood cuts are finely illuminated.

Among the manuscripts are, Wicliffe's Testament in old English, well written, about the reign of Henry IV.

A beautiful illuminated bible, inscribed "*Biblia. Sacra Vet. et Nov. Test. cum Prologo Hieronimi: necnon Libri Apocryphi.*" Bibliothecæ Guliellmanæ, D. D D. Thomas Morgan. The "Old and New Testament in short hand, 1686." "Minutes of the Sessions of the Assembly of Divines, from August 4, 1643, to April 1652." In three folio volumes, written in a kind of abreviated cypher. Original Commission of the States General to the arbitrators appointed by them and Oliver Cromwell, to determine the claims of the English, for ships and goods detained within the dominions of the King of Denmark, in the year 1652. This State Paper is omitted both in *Rymer's Fœdera* and *Thurloe's State Papers.*

Among the curiosities, are a miniature copy of a Head of Christ, from a painting in the Vatican, finely executed by *Dickie;*

A Female Mummy, in the original coffin; the linen and papyrus round the body are in good preservation. Over this mummy is a head, said to be the likeness of *Cartouche*, a famous French robber;

Skeleton of a person, supposed to have been the first malefactor executed under the Coventry Act.

Upon a glass bason is the following inscription: "This glass bason, by tradition, held the baptismal water for the Christening of Elizabeth (daughter of King Henry VIII.) the most renowned Protestant Queen of England, &c."

This bason is formed like a large dish, with a broad brim, and a deep cavity in the centre, and has been handsomely ornamented with gold. It is preserved in a square box fitted to it on the inside with cloth. Fac simile of Magna Charta, framed and glazed. Ditto of an inscription brought from the Archipelago, in honour of Crato, a musician; with a translation by Ames, framed and glazed. Medals and metallic casts struck in Russia, from the reign of Peter the Great to that of Catharine II. The first series of these are very scarce, even in Russia. An old illiberal painting of the Protestant Reformers, sitting at a long table, with inscriptions of the names of each, &c. and a representation of the Devil, the Pope, and a Friar beneath the table! This picture is a great favourite with many of the Ministers who frequent this Library! To their shame be it recorded.

Among the portraits in this room is Dr. Williams, over the chimney, before mentioned.

Mrs. Jane Williams, and Mr. Francis Barkstead, her first husband, of whom there is a duplicate portrait.

Mr. T. Barkstead, jun.

——— Barkstead, Esq. in the dress of the reign of Charles the Second.

A very remarkable portrait, clothed in the Oliverian buff jerkin, with epaulets on the shoulders, a very significant countenance. This is named Sir John Oldcastle. These belonged to the Founder's Family.

John Milton.

Rev. Thomas Cartwright, D. D. expelled the University for Puritanism, by Dr. Whitgift. Bust of Dr. Watts. Rev. Daniel Rogers of Wethersfield.

Among the portraits of ministers on the south-east side of the room is that of William Wollaston, A. M. author of "The Religion

ligion of Nature, &c." Rev. Joshua Bayes, Rev. Thomas Cotton, Rev. Benjamin Robinson, Rev. Matthew Silvester, Rev. Joseph Burroughs, Rev. Timothy Rogers, Rev. William Perkins, Rev. Samuel Baker, Rev. Matthew Henry, Rev. John Oakes, jun. Rev. Thomas Case, Rev. Thomas Amory, Rev. Richard Mayo, Rev. John Oakes, sen. Rev. Daniel Chaumier, a French refugee, Rev. John Chester, Rev. Vincent Alsop, M. A. Rev. Sam. Say.

On the staircase: Rev. Joshua Oldfield, D. D. Rev. Benjamin Grosvenor, D. D. Hopton Haynes, Esq. Benjamin Avery, LL. D. Jasper Mauduit, Esq. Rev. Daniel Burgess, Rev. Joseph Caryl.

The immortal John Lock, speaking of the Act of Uniformity passed on Bartholomew's Day, 1662, the cause of these ejectments, observed: "Bartholomew's Day was fatal to our Church and Religion, in throwing out a great number of worthy, learned, pious, and orthodox divines." In this Library a register is kept for the birth of children, of equal validity in law with the parochial registers.

In Golden Lane, running nearly in a straight line from Redcross Street, a little beyond a turning called Playhouse Yard, which leads to Whitecross Street, is a building with various figures on its front, on the site of which it is said stood the nursery for the children of Henry VIII. This ground came afterwards into the possession of Mr. Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College: he built the playhouse near the spot, which he denominated the FORTUNE, which, with some private buildings, were finished in 1599. It was a square building, eighty feet on each side, partly raised on piles, the basement of brick, on which a building was raised of three stories; the first twelve feet, the second eleven feet, and the third nine feet in height, which were formed into divisions of *gentlemens'* and *twopenny* rooms. The area in the interior was a square of fifty-five feet, the stage forty-three feet in length, and extending to the middle of the area. The stage and dressing-room were covered, and the area was open. The supporters were converted into pilasters, crowned with satyrs. Thus the whole audience sat exposed to the uncertainty

of the weather; and the performances are supposed to have been by day-light, as the air must consequently have extinguished lamps or candles.

BARBICAN, or the Barbican, at the northern extremity of Red-cross Street, was originally a *Roman Specula*, or watch-tower, and held by Edward I. as one of his castles, and in the reign of Edward III. was entrusted to the care of Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, by the name of *Base Court*, an old manor house of the King's, which descended by the marriage of one of his daughters, Cecilia, to Sir John Willoughby, afterwards Lord Willoughby of Parham; but though destroyed in 1251, it appears to have been restored, as in the reign of Queen Mary, it was possessed by Catherine, widow of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in her own right, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, and then wife of Thomas Bertie, ancestor of the Duke of Ancaster. This lady in her zeal against Popery, had a dog dressed in a rocket, or surplice, used by Bishops, and in affront to Dr. Gardner, had named a dog after him. This induced her and her husband to quit their house at the Barbican, and retire into foreign parts, till the danger was over. The mansion called Willoughby House was very large, and was inhabited by her son, who was called *Peregrine*, in consequence of his being born whilst his parents were on their travels. The Watch Tower, or barbican, stood, were now stands Nos. 33, 34, 35, &c. in this street. The middle house, is perhaps the best. It was built originally for an Inn, but is at present occupied by Mr. Plimpton, a respectable confectioner.

The Earls of Bridgewater had also a house in Barbican. It was burnt down in 1675, and young Lord Brackley, eldest son of the Earl, and a younger brother with their tutor perished in the flames. Whilst Newcastle was besieged during the civil wars, in consequence of no coal reaching the Metropolis *, Mr. Evelyn, the gardener, observed the orchards here produced such quantities of fruit as never were produced before or after. He inveighs with great indignation against coal, and at the introduction of so many manufactories productive of smoke, which not only

* Evelyn's Fumifugium, 18.

only deformed our noblest buildings with their sooty tinge; but brought on catarrhs, coughs, and consumptions, in a degree unknown in *Paris*, and other cities which make use of wood only. The family name is partly preserved in *Brackley* Street, running from Bridgewater's Gardens into Golden Lane. Here, in the spring of 1801, very early in the morning, a ball exploding from an old piece of ordnance melting in a furnace, in Brick Lane, Old Street, passed over the tops of the houses nearly a quarter of a mile in a southerly direction, perforated the wall of a garret, and lodged in the room where two children were sleeping without doing them any injury.

GARTER PLACE was another great house in Barbican, built by Sir Thomas Wriothesly, Garter King at Arms, and uncle to the first Earl of Southampton *. Upon the top of this building was a chapel which Sir Thomas Wriothesly dedicated by the name of *Sancta Trinitatis in Alto*. The memory of this place is still retained in a narrow passage at the east end of Barbican, named *Garter Court*.

Barbican was for a considerable time the residence of the late Sir William Staines, Lord Mayor of London, from which circumstance the social intercourse which this worthy magistrate entertained for many years with the extensive ward of Cripplegate, of which he was Alderman, probably led him to reflect, that many of those acquaintances were not so happy in the smiles of fortune as himself, and wishing them to receive a proof of his benevolence without incurring the restraints too often inflicted on such as receive alms, he constructed in 1786, in Jacob's Well Passage, running out of Barbican, seven neat houses for the reception of as many aged and indigent persons. These houses are built on both sides of the Court, not in the ancient manner which the facetious Tom Brown has styled "Charity Pigeon Holes," but with a degree of neatness and modern convenience appropriate to the kind intention of the founder. The first occupants were aged workmen, tradesmen, &c. with their wives, some of whom the Alderman had personally esteemed as his neighbours. One of these, a peruke

* Howel's Londinopolis, 305.

a peruke maker, had shaved his worthy friend and patron during a period of forty-two years. These Almshouses, though Sir William Staines belonged to the Carpenter's Company, he chose to put under the patronage of the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate.

The whole of this plot of ground belonged to Sir William; he built the chapel in Barbican, at the corner of Jacob's Well Alley, where the late Mr. John Towers preached to a large congregation, the house adjoining, Sir William made his own residence. He also rebuilt the public house which gives name to the court. This being some years since the resort of persons who used to entertain themselves and the company with recitations of detached parts from the most celebrated English dramas, an intellectual treat for which nothing was extorted; the company was respectable, and had Mr. Staines's approbation and constant attendance. From these neighbourly meetings it is understood that respect arose in a great measure which raised one of its most estimable members to be common council man, alderman, and Lord Mayor, as well as his grateful acknowledgment in the charitable foundation here established.

Since the death of this worthy Alderman, upon a square stone in the centre of the front of the meeting, the following inscription has been put up:

This Tablet

Was erected in 1811, in Commemoration of the Charitable munificence of Sir William Staines, Alderman and Lord Mayor, who erected seven Almshouses within this parish, and endowed them with this Chapel and other buildings for ever.

Aaron Stafford.
Thomas Brocksopp.
Churchwardens.

The meeting is at present under the pastoral care of Mr. Gore, a worthy and sensible Calvinist preacher, whose softness of manner lessens, if not destroys, the heart-appalling severity of his doctrines.

Passing along Fore Street, and proceeding by London Wall, we come to the site of the Church of All Hallows, in a very contracted

tracted space in the shape of a wedge. The north side is formed by buildings standing on London Wall, and the south by a raised wall and iron railing. The east end is the broadest part; and on this side is a house for the rector. The centre of this space is occupied by the church. The ancient church was probably built about the time of Henry IV. as upon its reparation in 1478, "My Lady Stockton bestowed the sum of *twenty shillings*." Another repair in 1627, amounted to 220*l.* and it was again beautified in 1699. The height of that fabric was only twenty-one feet, and the tower, fifty feet; but in 1764, the present edifice was erected from plans, by Mr. Dance, at the expence of 2941*l.* The exterior of this church is constructed with brick, with high walls and semicircular windows on the sides of the building; the east end is a circular blank wall. At the west end is the only entrance for the congregation, under a handsome stone tower, surmounted by a light cupola, supported by arches and pillars. The inside is extremely simple; a plain wall, without either pillars or divisions. The object of attention, however, which strikingly arrests the beholder's notice, is the extreme richness of the east end, consisting of an arch, adorned with a beautiful arrangement of stucco, directing the eye to the recess for the altar, which contains a picture of Ananias restoring St. Paul to sight. This painting is a copy from an ancient master, by Nathaniel Dance, Esq. and was presented by him to the church. The frame is elegantly carved and gilt, and a handsome curtain of green silk preserves the whole from injury. A gallery at the west end contains a small organ erected by subscription.

Near this spot was formerly the residence of a hermit, or anchorite; for in the parochial annals it is recorded that the "ankers" were benefactors to the church. What a change does this busy neighbourhood within the walls of London now offer to the stillness and seclusion of 1521, when, from several circumstances it may be inferred that gardens and open spaces, rather than houses, faced the inner surface of the wall!

A little to the westward from Allhallows, and at the north-

west corner of Aldermanbury, anciently called *Gayspur Lane*, stands the parish church St. Alphage. This saint, Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was put to death by the Danes at Greenwich, in 1014, soon after which a church was dedicated to his memory, near the wall by Cripplegate. At the Dissolution the old church was pulled down, and converted to a carpenter's yard. The north aisle having been pulled down, the south aisle of the priory church belonging to Elsing Spital, or hospital, was next used as the parish church of St. Alphage. This structure escaped the fire of London, but was considered so ruinous in 1774, that a committee was appointed for rebuilding it, and the late Sir William Staines, offering to construct the new fabric for 1350*l.* his proposals were accepted, and the new church was opened in 1777. It consists of two fronts, one in Aldermanbury, the other facing London Wall: the former a pediment supported by pillars, a Venetian, and other windows. The latter a lofty pediment supported by oval pillars, a plain window and door case. The interior, though without pillars, and devoid of ornament, is, however, very neat. Part of the old church remains at the north-west corner of the present building. The patronage is in the hands of the Bishop of London.

Nearly opposite the east end of the site of Bethlem Hospital, on the south side of the street, is a court with an entrance by a large pair of iron gates, called *Carpenter's Buildings*, at a small distance from which is Carpenters' Hall, very old, and like many, built before the fire of London, principally composed of timber and plaister, yet not devoid of beauty. It has a pleasant prospect into the gardens of Drapers' Hall, but was lately used as a carpet warehouse.

A little farther to the westward, and at the corner of Philip Lane, stands SION COLLEGE, on the site of Elsing Spital, and a decayed nunnery, which preceded it. William Elsing, a citizen and mercer of London, in 1329, here founded an hospital bearing his name, for a warden, a priest, and one hundred blind paupers,

paupers, which was afterwards converted into a Priory of Canons Regular, bearing the name of THE PRIORY OF ST. MARY OF ELSING, the founder being the first prior.

After the Dissolution, falling to Lord Williams of Thame, he converted the hospital, with the lodgings of the prior and canons into a dwelling-house; the church-yard he transformed into a garden, and the cloister he reduced into a gallery, whilst the apartments of the poor blind brethren were disposed of as stabling for horses. Lord Williams was master of the King's jewels, but during his absence on Christmas Eve, 1541, a fire broke out in the gallery, which burnt with such fierceness that the whole house and other buildings were destroyed, and several of the royal jewels lost or embezzled.

The house was rebuilt by Margery, the daughter of Lord Williams, but afterwards sold by her, with the whole estate, to Sir Rowland Hayward, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and the ground passed through different hands, till, in consequence of the pious will of Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, dated October 1st, 1623, it was purchased for the purpose of erecting SION COLLEGE, for the use of the London clergy, who were incorporated by Charles I. by the name of THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE OF SION WITHIN THE CITY OF LONDON; and for a almshouse for twenty persons, ten men and ten women. Besides 3000*l.* applied in building the college, Dr. White left 160*l.* per annum, of which 120*l.* was appropriated to the almshouse, and the remaining forty pounds to the support of the common expenditures of the college, out of which it was ordered that the clergy should have four annual dinners, and that on those days appointed quarterly, Latin sermons should also be preached. In 1632, the governors and clergy agreed upon having a common seal, on which was the figure of the Good Samaritan, with this inscription: *Vade et fac similiter.**

The copious library belonging to this College was the sole gift of

* Go thou and do likewise.

of the Rev. John Simpson, Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, and one of Dr. White's Executors. A great number of books were brought to this library from Old St. Paul's, in 1647, and many others were given by private benefactors; but in 1666, one-third of the books, the almshouses, several chambers for students, and other convenient apartments were destroyed by the great fire. However, the whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in the plain manner it now appears, and the new library was increased by a part of the Jesuits books, seized in 1679; by the donation of Lord Berkeley of half the library of his uncle Sir Robert Cooke, and several legacies; not to mention those which it is the custom of every incumbent within the city and suburbs to give on taking possession of his living, and copies of new publications which booksellers, by an Act of the 10th of Queen Anne, are obliged to furnish. The librarian here has a genteel apartment on the south side of the college. The front next London Wall, as well as part of the structure in Philip Lane, being judged unsafe, was taken down in 1800, and rebuilt in a substantial manner. Opposite the college is a small burial-ground, abutting on the city wall, towards the east end of the church of St. Alphage. On a gate with a pediment is inscribed "This gateway was erected at the proper cost and charge of Ralph Holbrook, husband to Elizabeth Holbrook, niece to Jeremiah Copping, Gent. who lieth entombed within, A. D. 1687." But it appears by a new inscription upon a stone over the entrance that this gate was rebuilt, and the wall repaired in 1814. Rev. Robert Watts, rector.

The almshouses of this college, built under the library, on the west side of the square, are ten within the college for the men, and ten without it for the women. Four of these almspeople are nominated by the city of Bristol, where Dr. White was born; eight by the Merchant Taylors' Company, six by the parish of St. Dunstan, where he was minister forty-nine years, and two by St. Gregory's parish, where he had lived about twenty years. The almspeople are expected to attend private morning

morning and evening prayers daily; regularly to attend on Wednesdays and Fridays at church; and they must be single persons, and more than 50 years of age.

The Bishop of London is appointed visitor by the charter; and the Corporation also consists of a president, two deans, and four assistants, with all the rectors, vicars, licensed lecturers, and curates within the city of London and its suburbs.

The Library and Hall, which were repaired and beautified in 1800, is adorned with various pictures; viz. a curious piece of antiquity, bearing on one side an image of the Deity, with a Saxon inscription; and on the other, the decollation of John the Baptist, probably the painting of an altar belonging to the old Priory:* Charles I; a very melancholy countenance. George Comes de Berkeley, a great benefactor to the library; Edward Lord Cherbury: died 1678; Robertus Cooke, *miles*; Samuel Brewer, armiger. This gentleman was a member of the Inner Temple, and intended that Sion College should have his books; but his intentions were frustrated, so that the college could not obtain an estate which he had bequeathed, till the determination of a suit in chancery. Thomas James, an eminent printer, who left his books by will to the use of the public. The college were therefore infinitely obliged to his widow for transferring them to the college. Eleonora conjux Thomæ James; Tho. Secker, archiep. Cantuar, 1758, in his robes; Edmund Gibson, ep Lond. 1723, by Vanderbank; Thomas Tenneson archiep. Cantuar, 1691; Henry Compton ep Lond. 1761. A whole length of Charles II; Richard Terrick ep Lond. 1761; Thomas Sherbock ep Lond. 1719.

Proceeding eastward towards Broad Street, we come to the EXCISE OFFICE, a plain but large and elegant stone building, four stories in height, with an entrance through the middle of it into a large yard, in which is another building of brick, nearly the size of the principal edifice. The front of the building stands on ten almshouses founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, in 1575; and the

* Malcolm.

the back one with the yard, occupies the space on which Gresham College formerly stood. From the centre of both buildings are long passages and staircases to the galleries, in which are the numerous offices for the commissioners and clerks in the different departments of the excise. This is the principal office of Excise in his Majesty's dominion, and the business is conducted by nine commissioners within and without. These commissioners receive the duties on beer, ale, and spirituous liquors; on tea, coffee, and chocolate; on malt, hops, soap, starch, candles, paper, vellum, parchment, and other excisable commodities: for surveying and collecting of these duties a great number of out-door officers are employed in different districts or divisions throughout the kingdom, to prevent frauds and losses. Before these commissioners all cases of seizure for frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction are tried; from their determination there is no appeal, excepting to the Commissioners of Appeal so called, though they are a part of themselves.

On the west side of Broad Street, nearly opposite the back entrance of the South Sea House is situated the parish church of St. Peter le Poor. It appears from a register so far back as 1181, that this church was very ancient. Stow thinks it was called Le Poor, from the ancient state of the parish, though in his time it possessed a number of good houses belonging to merchants and others. The old church, like many others, projected considerably beyond the line of the houses, and was a great obstruction to the passage of the street, in consequence of this an Act of Parliament was passed in 1788, for taking it down and rebuilding it, which was completed in 1791, at an expense of more than four thousand pounds, of which the city of London subscribed four hundred pounds, and the remainder was raised by annuities in the parish. The west end of this church is elegantly simple; the door is in the centre, between double Ionic columns: the ends of the front are adorned with pilasters of the same order, between which and the columns are a blank window on each side. Above the door is a moulded pediment with a plain tym-

panum, over which rises a square tower in two stories, the first plain for the clock and bells, the second ornamented with double Corinthian pilasters, and at the corners of each of these a handsome vase. The whole is surmounted by an elegant bell-shaped dome, terminated by a weathercock. It is a rectory, the advowson of which appears to have been always in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

At a small distance from this is the Church of AUSTIN FRIARS, built on the site of a Priory dedicated to St. Augustin, or Austin, Bishop of Hipps, in Africa, and founded for the Friars Eremites of that order, by Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. The founder and his family built here a very handsome and capacious church; but this, with other buildings within its precincts, were granted away in portions by King Henry VIII. Edward VI. also, in the fourth year of his reign, granted all the church of the Augustines, excepting the choir and the steeple, to a congregation of Germans and other strangers, who fled here for the sake of religion, and ordered it to be called *The Temple of the Lord Jesus.* Several successive Princes have confirmed it to the Dutch, by whom it is at present used as a place of worship. It is still a spacious Gothic building, supported by two rows of stone pillars. At the east end of the interior there is a large platform, on which is placed a long table with seats against the wall, and forms on the other sides, for the use of persons receiving the holy communion: the windows on one side have the words *Jesus Temple,* painted on them in several places. At the west end is a library, containing several valuable manuscripts, viz. letters written by Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers.

This place, which is now called the DUTCH CHURCH in Austin Friars, is well served by two ministers who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They administer the Sacrament on the last Sunday in every month, and exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon, or French congregation in Threadneedle Street, on account of their build-

ing being too small. The ministers have good salaries, and the church provides a decent substance for their widows, besides maintaining a number of decayed persons of Dutch extraction in their almshouses between Union Street and Long Alley, Moorfields.

Part of the house, gardens, and cloisters, belonging to this priory were granted to Sir William Paulet, Lord Treasurer by Henry VIII. who erected on part of their site what was then called a stately edifice, which afterwards devolved to his son, the Marquis of Winchester, with the choir and steeple of the Conventicle church; who disposed of the pavement and all the magnificent sepulchral monuments of the nobility for the pitiful sum of one hundred pounds. He also stripped the roof of the lead, and converted the building into a stable. Some remains of the mansion of the Augustines are still to be seen in the Old Pay Office, opposite the corner of Winchester Street, now occupied by packers, and as warehouses. Winchester Street was built on the garden ground. And among the houses on this spot worthy of notice, that in the south-west angle alluded to by Strype, is supposed to have been the Spanish Ambassadors, but since occupied by Sir James Houblon, Knt. and Alderman of London. It is now in the possession of a large manufacturer of hats. Sir Thomas Buckworth and other eminent merchants resided on this spot.

It was the fortune of another part of this extensive Priory to be converted into a manufactory of Venice glasses during, the reigns of James and Charles the First, under the direction of James Howel. This antique building afterwards formed a part of Pinner's Hall, which for upwards of a century was occupied by several Dissenting congregations; and finally, about 1798, pulled down and not a trace left behind.

The entrance to the Broker Row, Moorfields, is nearly facing Winchester Street. This forms the east, and part of the north side of a plat lately called *The Quarters*. These were part of a marsh in the time of Fitz Stephen, an historian of London in the reign

reign of Henry II.: speaking of this spot, he says, " when this vast lake, which waters the walls of the city towards the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go and divert themselves on the ice; some taking a small run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at a proper distance, and are carried sliding sideways a great way. Others will make a large cake of ice, and seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one's hands, and draw him along, when it happens that moving so swiftly on so slippery a plain they all fall headlong. Others there are who are still more expert in these amusements on the ice; they place certain bones, the leg bones of animals, under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hand, they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried on with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross bow *."

Many persons of rank were interred in the church of the Augustine Friars, from the opinion that the ground was more sanctified on account of the peculiarly religious lives of the possessors. Among the illustrious names here referred to, are, Edmund Grey de Meric, Earl of St. Paul, who was sent over by Charles VI. of France on a complementary visit to Richard II. and his Queen. Lucie, wife of Edmund Holland, Lord Admiral, and one of the heirs and daughters of Barnabas, Lord of Milan. Richard Fitz Alan, the great Earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397, on Tower Hill. John Vere, Earl of Oxford, beheaded by Edward IV. in 1463, on account of his adherence to the House of Lancaster. Numbers of the barons who fell in the battle of Barnet, were also buried here, as was Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, a victim to the resentment of Cardinal Wolsey. A long list of other noble and eminent persons buried here is given in Stow's Survey.

The Walloon, or French Protestant church stands on the north side of Threadneedle Street, opposite Finch Lane. It is built

* Fitz Stephen, translated by the Rev. Mr. Pegge.

upon the site of the chapel of the Hospital of St. Anthony. Divine service is performed here in the French language, after the manner of French Protestants, who do not make use of the Liturgy of the Church of England. The old building being destroyed by the fire of London, the present church was erected solely at the expense of the French Protestants. It is a small but neat place of worship. The lease of the chapel of St. Anthony's Hospital was obtained for the first French Protestants in Queen Elizabeth's time, by the good offices of Grindal, Bishop of London, and upon this spot they have remained ever since.

At the south-west end of Threadneedle Street, is the church of St. Bennet Fink, built upon the foundation of a former edifice, very ancient, as in 1323, John de Anesty was collated to the rectory on the death of Thomas de Branketre. After being rebuilt by Robert Fink, the elder, in 1633, it was burnt, in 1666, and lastly, rebuilt and finished in 1673. The present fabric is of stone, and is a good piece of architecture, the interior being a complete elipsis, and the roof an eliptical cupola, upon the centre of which is a turret glazed round, environed with a cornice, supported by six stone columns of the Composite order: between each column is a spacious arch, and six large windows with angular mullions; those in the north wall are nearly filled up. The altar-piece consists of four small columns with their entablature of the Composite order. Here is also a very beautiful font, the cover adorned with festoons, &c. In one of the south windows there is a south declining west dial finely painted, with this motto, *Sine Lumine Inane*. In another window Mr. Holman's coat of arms painted on glass. The length, or greater diameter of the church is sixty-three feet; the breadth, or lesser diameter, forty-eight, and the altitude about forty-nine. The steeple is composed of a square tower, over which is a large cupola, crowned with a spire, above 110 feet from the ground: the tower is adorned with fresco work of festoons, &c. and contains six bells beside the prayer-bell. On the north side of the entrance into the chancel are the names of the benefactors, done in gold letters,

letters, on black, adorned with a gold frame, and an arching pediment. The high finishing of this church was principally owing to Mr. Holman's contribution of 1000*l.*: this benevolence is the more remarkable, as he was a Catholic. He would have given the parish an organ, but this was refused. The impropriation of this church is in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. There are not any monuments here worthy of particular notice.

St. Martin Outwich: this building, situated in Bishopsgate Street, at the corner of Threadneedle Street, was erected in 1540; but though it escaped the fire of London, was so much damaged by the fire that began in Cornhill, in 1765, that the building of a new one was found necessary; and the old one was taken down, which enlarged the entrance into Threadneedle Street, by taking off the angle; but as the parish was small, the Corporation of London contributed 200*l.* the South Sea Company 200*l.* and the Merchant Taylors, who are the patrons, 500*l.* The foundation stone was laid on the 4th of May, 1796, on a copper plate, placed under it, with the following inscription:

The first Stone for rebuilding the
Parish Church of St. Martin Outwich
Was laid this fourth day of May, 1796,
By the Worshipful Company of
Merchant Taylors
Mr. John Rogers Master
George Vander Neunberg
Thomas Walters
Thomas Bell
William Cooper
Wardens.

The present structure is of brick, except the east end, which is of stone; and, towards Threadneedle Street, consists of a lofty blank wall, with a small door at the corner; the front next Bishopsgate is more ornamental, and consists of a wall with

blank windows, over which is a cupola, that bears some resemblance to a bird cage. But, if the building has little or no external recommendation, the architect has amply compensated for this deficiency by the interior decorations. He has not sacrificed chastity to embellishment; the pulpit, the galleries, pews, &c. do credit to his judgment, and he has replaced the monuments which were in the old church very judiciously; a fine picture over the altar, by Rigaud, representing the Resurrection, adds solemnity to the whole.

Among the Rectors of this church was Dr. Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, with his lady, were killed in his palace at Wells, by the fall of a stack of chimnies during the great storm of wind in November, 1703.

The pump opposite this church covers a well, formerly much noticed for having two buckets, so disposed that the drawing up one, let down the other, thus affording an uninterrupted supply of water. Among the monuments the following is most remarkable for the worthy character indicated by the inscription: viz.

> Here resteth the Body of the Worshipful Mr. Richard Staper, elected Alderman of this city, 1594. He was the greatest merchant in his time, the chiefest Actor in Discovery of the Trades of Turkey and East India. A man humble in Prosperity, painful and ever ready in the Affairs public, and discreetly careful of his private. A liberal Housekeeper, bountiful to the Poor, an upright Dealer in the World, and a Devout Aspirer after the World to come; much blessed in his posterity, and happy in his and their Alliances.
>
> He died the last day of June, A. D. 1608.

Threadneedle Street evidently took its name from the circumstance of Merchant Taylors' Hall being situated there.

The southern end of Bishopsgate Street towards Cornhill being burnt in 1765; in clearing away the rubbish to make way for the London Tavern and other new buildings, the remains of an ancient church, or chapel, were discovered, which had long served for

for the uses of cellaring to four houses that covered this relic of antiquity; but when, or by whom this old edifice was founded could not be traced. The inside of it measured forty feet in length, and twenty-six in breadth. The roof was only ten feet nine inches from the floor, occasioned by the raising of the ground in this part of the city; the most probable conjecture was that this church, which stood at the top or above Cornhill, was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle; in consequence of which the other church at the corner of St. Mary Axe, named after the same saint, was distinguished by the addition of *Undershaft*.

About twelve feet farther to the north, and under the house where the fire, in 1765, was supposed to have begun, there was another stone building thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and eight feet high, with a door on the north side, a window at the east end, and the appearance of another at the west. This building was covered with a semi-circular arch, made of small pieces of chalk, in the form of bricks, and rubbed with stone, resembling the arches of a bridge; but neither of this structure, nor the first so strangely buried, does ancient history afford any certain account. The LONDON TAVERN, standing upon the site of these antiquities has long afforded every convenience for large assemblies. The Sheriffs of London, when sworn in, usually gave their entertainments here; and here the Corporation of the Trinity House, the Marine Society, and others used to hold their annual dinners in spacious and convenient apartments appropriated to that purpose: but higher up Bishopsgate Street, and on the opposite side of the way, is a rival house, called the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, where accommodations of the most elegant kind, from the solitary meal of the Epicure to the crowded city feast, are also to be had. This new tavern has been erected in a style of elegance adopted only to the Metropolis of so wealthy a nation. Calculations were made that the expenses of building, furnishing, and storing the cellars only, would far exceed an hundred thousand pounds. The orchestra in the principal room, the lustres, &c. and the embellishments and accommodations in general

in the interior of this edifice fully equal the expectations naturally excited by the view of its external magnificence.

The SOUTH SEA HOUSE stands upon a great space of ground, running backward as far as Old Broad Street. The back front was formerly the Excise Office; then the South Sea House. The new building, in which the Company's affairs are now transacted, is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, enclosing a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle Street of the Doric order is very handsome, and the walls are of great thickness. The several offices are judiciously disposed, and the great hall for sales, the dining room, galleries, and chambers are beautiful and convenient. Underneath the building are arched vaults to preserve valuables in case of fire.

The South Sea Company had its origin in the purchase of seamen's tickets in the reign of Queen Anne; they being so badly paid that the necessitous were obliged to part with them at forty and sometimes fifty per cent loss; consequently, through this and other accounts not provided for by Parliament, a debt of nine millions one hundred and seventy-seven thousand pounds, fifteen shillings and fourpence, accumulated in the hands of these avaricious usurers. This society, then taking the debt into their hands, obtained an Act of Parliament in 1710, to make them a body politic. The year following, the debt being discharged, the Company was made perpetual, and her Majesty incorporated them by the name of "The Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery." In 1714, the Company having lent government an additional sum of 822,032*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* their capital was by Act of Parliament increased to ten millions; for which the members received six per cent. interest, or 600,000*l.* per annum.

By an Act of Parliament in 1720, this Company was further favoured with the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas within certain limits, and enabled to increase their capital, by redeeming

deeming several of the public debts; this, however, proved the ruin of the subscribers; for, by the arts used on this occasion by some persons in power, the capital stock of the Company was soon raised to 33,543,263*l.*

At length, in consequence of the proceedings of this Company and the exclusive privileges granted them, the Metropolis experienced a great stagnation of trade, which occasioned the ruin of many families. An exclusive trade having been granted them, in consequence of a recent treaty with Spain, their agents under cover of the importation, which they were authorized to make by the ship sent annually to Porto Bello, poured in their commodities on the Spanish colonies without limitation or reserve. Instead of a ship of five hundred tons burthen, as stipulated by the treaty, they usually employed one of a thousand tons, exclusive of her water and provisions; and she was accompanied by three or four smaller vessels, which, mooring in creeks, &c. supplied her clandestinely with fresh bales of goods to replace such as had been previously disposed of. Under these advantages, the public being led to believe the profits of the Company much greater than they were, Sir John Blount, one of the Directors, under pretence of enabling government to pay off the national debt by lowering the interest, and reducing all the funds into one, proposed that the South Sea Company should become the sole public creditor.

This plausible scheme being readily adopted by the ministry, soon received the sanction of Parliament, and an act was passed purporting that the Company should be authorized to purchase from the several proprietors all the funded debts of the Crown, which then bore an interest of five per cent. and that after the expiration of six years the interest should be reduced to four per cent. and the capital be redeemable by Parliament. As the Directors could not be supposed to possess a sufficient sum in ready money for so great an undertaking, they were empowered to raise it by opening books of subscription, and granting annuities to such public creditors as should choose to exchange the security

of the Crown for that of the South Sea Company, with the emoluments which might arise from their commerce.

While this affair was in agitation, the stock of this Company rose to almost four hundred pounds, or four times the price paid to the first subscribers; and in order to raise it still higher, Blount, the projector of the scheme, circulated a report on the passing of the bill that Gibraltar and Minorca were to be exchanged for some places in Peru, by which the trade to the South Seas would be greatly increased. In consequence of this rumour, persons of all ranks and conditions, all ages and sexes, crowded to the South Sea House, anxious to become proprietors of the stock. The first purchases were in a few weeks sold for double the sum which had been paid for them, and the infatuation was carried to such a degree, that stock at last sold for ten times its original price. At length this stock falling as rapidly as it had risen, nothing was to be heard but the ravings of disappointed ambition; the execrations of beggared avarise; the pathetic lamentations of innocent credulity; the grief of unexpected poverty, or the frantic howlings of despair *.

However, the Company was not dissolved, though since 1783, they have carried on no trade. They only receive no interest for their capital, which is in the hands of government, and 8000*l.* per annum out of the treasury towards the expense attending the management of their affairs; which is done by a governor, a sub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-one directors, annually chosen on the 6th of February, by a majority of votes. Various particulars respecting this company, and the unprecedented consequences of the bursting of what was called the Bubble, have already been related, to which we refer †.

All the remedy which government could supply to this evil, which they, instead of fostering, should have resisted in the beginning, was by passing an act by which the Directors of the South Sea Company were compelled to forfeit their estates for the benefit

* Hughson's London, Vol. I. p. 341.

† Part I. p. 565, to 658.

benefit of the thousands they had ruined by their iniquitous conduct.

The Auction Mart. This new Commercial Edifice is situated partly in Bartholomew Lane and Throgmorton Street, and derives some importance from its immediate contiguity to those active scenes of business, the Bank of England, Royal Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and other public offices. Though grand and imposing in its appearance, it is acknowledged that the peculiar construction of the building has made it eligible in some degree to sacrifice appearance to convenience. Yet notwithstanding this sacrifice to utility, it may be considered as offering a specimen of architecture, simply elegant, and highly creditable to a young artist, Mr. John Walters, who, without profuse decoration has bestowed upon his design the characteristics of a national edifice.

The direct objects of the Auction Mart grew out of the late increase of sales by auction, and collateral circumstances in many respects ill calculated for conducting concerns of so much magnitude and importance as public sales; besides, the infinite vicissitudes to which commercial speculations are exposed, having suggested that admirable system at New Lloyds' Coffee House, which indefatigable zeal had perfected, and by which the maritime concerns of the kingdom, so intricate, diversified, and multifarious, were conducted with almost mechanical precision, this system the directors of the Auction Mart hoped at least to emulate. Advertisements of sales, before this institution was established, being dispersed promiscuously through the daily journals, it was evident, that, excepting to those persons in the habit of perusing a multiplicity of newspapers, a large portion of property announced for sale by auction, escaped notice. To obviate this check upon business, the Auction Mart affords the most prompt information connected with, or bearing the remotest affinity to any or every denomination of property, viz. freehold, copyhold, lifehold, and leasehold estates of every description.

Annuities, tontines, debentures, advowsons, interests in possession or reversion, personal and contingent securities. Shares in canals, docks, roads, railways, bridges, harbours, piers, tunnels, mines, water-works, insurance, and other companies, patents, theatres, literary societies, and all other public institutions in which shares are transferable. Farming stock, implements in husbandry, timber, building materials. Fixtures and utensils of manufactories, stock in trade of every description. Household furniture, fixtures, plate, jewels, linen, china, porcelain, glass. Wines, spirituous liquors. Pictures, prints, libraries, productions of the arts and sciences, museums, collections of virtu, and useful and ornamental elegancies, natural and artificial curiosities, &c. &c. The building is laid out and appropriated as follows: on the basement story, a sub-hall, communicating with offices for merchants' brokers, and others. Arched vaults and cellaring. On the principal story: a spacious saloon for the exposition of particulars of sales, &c. A secretary's office, coffee-room, and other offices. On the Mezzanine story, ten offices for merchants' brokers, and others, communicating with open galleries overlooking the saloon. On the first story: three rooms for the sale of estates, with apartments attached for consultations. Upper story: three rooms, with turret lights, particularly adapted for the sale of pictures and other personals.

Particulars of every sale elsewhere being communicated to the Auction Mart, are preserved for the purposes of public reference: as are likewise all acts of parliament, charters, and other instruments of incorporation relative to enclosures, canals, docks, railways, bridges, tunnels, &c.

In the Grand Saloon in this Auction Mart, not only mercantile brokers, auctioneers, and other agents, but the public indiscriminately may exhibit their advertisements, bearing reference to any of the kinds of the property here specified, or by entries upon the registers, for public or private sale, &c. The Coffee-room was let soon after the opening in 1810, for 700*l.* per annum;

annum; and the compartments of the cellaring at eighty pounds each per annum. The Lord Mayor of London laid the first stone of this building in September, 1808.

As the Bank, the Stock Exchange, the Royal Exchange, and the India House, have been already copiously described, it may now be proper to return towards the eastern extremity of the metropolis, for the purpose of noticing some inferior edifices, necessarily omitted. The first edifice on the north side of Leadenhall Street is the Church of St. Catharine Cree. After the surrender to Henry VIII. of this building, as part of the possessions of the priory of the Holy Trinity, it was conferred upon Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Audley, who, as Lord Chancellor, bestowed it on Magdalen College. This church was chosen by the ill-fated Archbishop Laud, during the reign of Charles I. to exhibit a mode of consecration at that time deemed highly superstitious by the Puritans. The Archbishop certainly attempted innovations in the church ceremonies at a season when he ought to have evaded every thing of the kind; instead of which, he urged his opinions to extremities, and calling in the aid of the Court of Star Chamber, never desisted till he had brought destruction on his own head, and highly contributed to the ruin of his royal master.*

This

* Prynne, whom Pennant observes, every one must allow had sufficient cause for his resentment against the Archbishop, gives the relation with much acrimony, and much profane humour.†

"When the bishop approached near the communion table, he bowed with his nose very near the ground some six or seven times; then he came to one of the corners of the table, and there bowed himself three times; then to the second and third, bowing at each three times: but when he came to the side of the table where the bread and wine were, he bowed himself seven times: and then, after the reading of many prayers by himself and his two fat chaplains, (which were with him, and all this while upon their knees by him in their surplisses, hoods, and tippets,) he himself came near the bread which was laid in a fine napkin, and then he gently lifted up one of the corners

† Canterbury's Doom, Book II. p. 113.

This church is built of stone, and is a composition of Gothic architecture, with a single series of large square windows, each with three lancet compartments; there are also smaller windows in the same form above the parapet, which, altogether, affords a great body of light to the interior of the structure, which is about ninety feet in length, and in breadth fifty-one. The altitude of the tower, with its ornamented dome, is about eighty feet; and within it is a small peal of bells. The interior consists of a body and two aisles, and a square roof, supported by pillars and pilasters of the Corinthian order; the roof is also ornamented with fret-work, interspersed with the armorial bearings of the city. The altar is beautifully painted in perspective; the east window exhibits the arms of Charles Prince of Wales, the City of London, and those of Sir James Campbell, Lord Mayor in 1629. The pulpit and communion table are of pure cedar. There are but few monuments in this church: the famous Hans Holbein, painter to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was buried here. This church was repaired and beautified at considerable expense in 1805. An annual sermon is preached here on the sixteenth of October, in commemoration of the remarkable deliverance of Sir John Gayer, a considerable merchant in Leadenhall Street, and Lord Mayor in 1643, from a Lion on the coast of Africa, upon which he was cast away. On his arrival in England

corners of the napkins, (like a boy that peeped into a bird's nest in a bush,) and presently clapped it down again, and flew back a step or two, and then bowed very low three times towards it and the table. When he beheld the bread, then he came near and opened the napkin again and bowed as before; then he laid his hand upon the gilt cup, which was full of wine, with a cover upon it: so soon as he had pulled the cup a little nearer to him, he let the cup go, flew back, and bowed again three times towards it: then he came near again, and lifting up the cover of the cup peeped into it; and seeing the wine, he let fall the cover on it again, flew nimbly back, and bowed as before. After these, and many other apish antic gestures, he himself received, and then gave the sacrament to some principal men only, they devoutly kneeling near the table; after which more prayers being said, this scene and interlude ended."

England he immediately placed in trust the sum of 200*l.* the interest of which was to supply bread for the poor of this parish for ever, besides twenty shillings to the minister for preaching a sermon every succeeding sixteenth of October, in commemoration of the donar's escape. This living is a Vicarage, in the gift of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

The Church of ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, is at the north-west corner of Aldgate ward, and is nearly obscured from Leadenhall Street by houses. It derived its name from a Maypole, which was usually set up in the middle of the street, but was discontinued after the riot of Evil May Day in 1517, and laid along under the pent houses of an alley, called from that circumstance SHAFT ALLEY. The slight causes which will sometimes excite popular commotion, are evident in the history of this piece of wood. After having been hung up thirty years, in consequence of an infuriated discourse against idolatrous relicts, delivered by the curate of this parish at Paul's Cross, in which he condemned the May Pole very injudiciously, the inhabitants, on the Sunday afternoon the sermon was preached, dragged it from its hiding place, and sawed it in pieces, each reformer taking for his share as much of the idolatrous spoil as had lain along the breadth of his house, for the purpose of reducing it to ashes. This occurred during the reign of Edward VI.

The present structure was built by the very liberal assistance of Sir Stephen Jennings, Lord Mayor in 1508, and the parishioners, during the year 1520. He died in 1524, and was buried in the Grey Friars Church.

Of the church of ST. MARY AT AXE, it appears that the building, so called from its situation opposite the *Axe Inn*, as well as *St. Mary Pellipee*, from a neighbouring plot of ground belonging to the Skinners' Company, stood on the west side of St. Mary's Street, now called *St. Mary Axe*. It belonged to the prioress and convent of *St. Helen* till its dissolution; after which, in consequence of its surrender to the Crown, it was neglected, till Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, united

united it to the parish of St. Andrew, and granted the patronage to the bishops of London.

In 1756, the Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft* being hid from Leadenhall Street by a house, under which an entry was made to the porch, it was removed by an Order of Vestry, so that the tower has been since rendered visible. The length of this beautiful church is about ninety-six feet; breadth, fifty-four, and height forty-two. That of the tower is rather more than seventy-three feet; and to the top of the turret ninety-one feet. The church has a range of Gothic windows, and a sexagon tower rising from the middle of the wall on the north side. The east end is entirely closed from view. On the south side is the principal door, with a pointed arch, the angles ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. The western end is obscured by the organ; the interior displays ranges of delicate slender pillars supporting arches, equally delicate, and equally well proportioned. The cieling is decorated with angels, holding shields, vases, and scrolls. In the compartments over the pillars, the angles are beautifully painted in imitation of *basso-relievo*, from events in the life of Christ, the gift of Mr. Tombes. These are lighted by a range of upper windows, with statues in fresco between them. A fine glow of blue tint is produced by the painted glass introduced into the east window at a late repair. The whole structure is divided into a nave, and north and south aisles. The roof of the chancel is covered by a good painting, representing the heavenly choir in adoration, with voices and instruments, another gift by Mr. Tombes. Reclining figures, done to imitate a rustic basement, ornament the sides of the chancel; above is the Corinthian style; and in the intercolumniations are landscapes and architecture. The altar is a magnificent design of the Corinthian order; a rich crimson curtain fringed with gold, with hovering angels, &c. ornament this part of the church. The east window is beautifully filled with stained glass, in five compartments, containing whole length portraits of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth,

zabeth, James the First, Charles the First and Second, nearly as large as life. In the same window also is the figure of St. Andrew, lately finished. Under King Edward is an open book called *Verbum Dei*, and the royal arms. This window was the gift of Sir Christopher Clitherow. The pulpit is without a sounding board, and is a very beautiful specimen of exquisite carving. The organ, built by Harris, cost 1400*l.* and is large and handsome. The gallery on which it stands is the only one in the church. The windows contain forty-four coats of arms, of founders and benefactors. The last window on the south side, is painted as though it were closed.

The monuments here which escaped the fire are remarkable: among the principal of more modern date is that of Sir Thomas Offley, Knight, and Lord Mayor of London in 1556, with his wife and three children. Another to Dr. Humphry Brook, fellow of the College of Physicians. That to the memory of Mr. John Stow, is a large marble monument, with his effigy, sitting at study, and fenced in with an iron rail: over his head are these words in gold letter upon black:

Aut Scribenda Agere. *Aut Legenda Scribere.*

Above which is a cornice and the Merchant Taylors' Arms; and under the figure these words are cut:

Memoriæ Sacrum

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat Johannes Stowe. Civis Londinensis. Qui Antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus Angliæ & Civitatis Londini Synopsini bene de sua bene de postera coetate meritus luculenter scripsit vita æq; Studio pie & probe decurso, Obiit Ætatis Anno 80 die 5 Aprilis 1605.

Elizabethe Conjux ut perpetuum sui amoris Testimonium dolius.

On the north side of the church is a very spacious marble monument to the memory of Sir Hugh Hamersley, Lord Mayor

of London in 1627; a Colonel of the City, and president of the Artillery Garden. Upon this are the statues of Sir Hugh and his lady, in a kneeling posture; and on each side are the figures of four soldiers of the Artillery Company, lamenting his death. Here is also a curious white marble monument to the memory of Sir John Jefferies, with a long Latin inscription, recounting his virtues. Another white marble monument is to the memory of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Lord Mayor of London in 1635, and Dame Mary, his wife.

There is also a monument to the memory of William Berriman, D. D. rector twenty-seven years, and twenty-two Fellow of Eton College: "A learned divine, a judicious casuist, a celebrated writer, a vigilant pastor, an excellent minister, and an exemplary Christian."

Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor in 1610, one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of his time, was buried here in great pomp, but has no monument. That no idle people might assemble at his burial, he ordered 100*l.* to be divided among the several parishes in the city. He also willed to John Gibbon, "for his better encouragement, to be diligent and careful in his business, the free loan of 3000*l.* without interest, for the space of five years." His son, William Lord Craven, was born in this parish, and gained great reputation as a soldier under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. He took the fortress of Kreutznach by storm; and was knighted on the spot by that monarch. He is said to have been privately married to the Queen of Bohemia. Being in London during the dreadful plague in 1665, he, with Monk, Duke of Albemarle and Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor, heroically remaining in town, preserved order at the hazard of their lives. And so indefatigable was Lord Craven in preventing the ravages of the fires of those days, that it was said "his very horse smelt it out."

But to return to the west of LEADENHALL STREET: the north side contains the TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS' HALL, which is rented by persons of the Jewish persuasion, who use it as a Synagogue.

Leadenhall, or Leadenhall Market, one side of which within memory stood in the front of the street, now the site of a handsome row of houses, anciently constituted a manor, which, in 1309, belonged to Sir Hugh Nevil, Knt. Lady Alice, his widow, made a feoffment of the same by the name of Leadenhall, to Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, in 1362. After his attainder and cruel execution, at which Richard II. was a malicious witness, this estate reverted to the family of Nevil; and, in 1380, the widow of Sir John Nevil confirmed the manor to Thomas Cogshill, and others. In 1384, it was part of the possessions of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; but the manor, it seems, was again disposed of by De Bohun; as, in 1408, it was confirmed to Robert Whittington, and other citizens of London, by Robert Ripeden, of Essex, and Margaret, his wife; and, in 1411, Sir Richard Whittington transferred the premises to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty.

Having thus come into the possession of the citizens, it was converted into a common granary; and, in 1443, John Hatherley, Mayor, purchased a licence from Henry VI. to take up two hundred fodder of lead for building of water-conduits, a granary, and the Cross in Westcheap. In the following year Sir Simon Eyre formed the whole site into a spacious granary against all cases of scarcity, and such it remained till the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Before this kind of warehousing was thought of, it was customary for the inhabitants of Stratford Le Bow, most of whom were bakers, to bring bread to certain places appointed in town, where it was disposed of every day, excepting Sundays and Saints days, the penny wheaten loaf being two ounces heavier than what was sold in the city. This bread was brought in long carts into Cornhill, Gracechurch Street, and Cheapside. An exemplary punishment was inflicted by Richard Resseham, Mayor, in the reign of Edward the Second, on a baker named John of Stratford, for making bread less than the assize. The culprit was placed on a hurdle, his head ornamented by a fool's hood,

and the deficient loaves hung about his neck: thus decorated, he was led through the city. Nothing is recorded of the Stratford bakers subsequent to the year 1568. An act of philanthropy by Sir Roger Acheley, Mayor in 1512, has been recorded as follows:——"When he entered his Mayoralty, he found not an hundred quarters of wheat in all the city, its liberties and neighbourhood; the scarcity, indeed, was so great, that when the Stratford Bakers came into the city they were in danger of losing their lives, from the great pressure of the famished populace. But, to his lasting honour, Sir Roger made such immediate and effectual exertions for ample supply, that wheat came in amasing quantities, so as to weary both the London and Stratford bakers by their labours in housing it. What remained, the Mayor purchased, and stowed it in Leadenhall, and the other city granaries. The benevolence of this excellent Magistrate went further: he kept the markets so, that he was constantly at Leadenhall by four in the morning, during the summer, whence he proceeded to the other markets, and imposed such regularity, that the year of his mayoralty was a year of comfort to his fellow citizens. Such actions may be recorded, because they are seldom imitated."

In Stow's youth, the north quadrant of Leadenhall contained the common beams for weighing wool and other wares. On the west side of the gate were the scales to weigh meal. The other sides were mostly used as repositories for the pageants for the parade of the city watch, &c. Wool-sacks were also stowed in the lower part of this building; whilst the lofts were occupied by the painters engaged to ornament the pageants. And here wool-winders and packers used to wind and pack their wool.

In 1546, while the unhallowed corpse of Henry VIII. lay in state in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the Bishop of Worcester, his almoner, distributed considerable sums of money at Leadenhall, and in several wards of the City, as well as *Westminster*, during twelve days; as if, as it has been observed, these *post mortę* obits were to pay a safe passport to the pure regions of beatification

beatification for one who had been perfidious in every religious opinion; who had sacrificed innocence at the altar of jealousy; defiled the land with the blood of martyrs; and exhibited, in most parts of his reign, the undisguised features of tyranny.

The Hall, which forms a great part of Leadenhall-market, is a part of the original building; it is very spacious, with flat battlements leaded at the top; in the centre is a large square. Here are the warehouses for leather, the market for which is on Tuesdays; the Colchester Baize Hall, to which the waggons come in on Thursdays; and the Meal warehouse. It is surrounded with sheds for tanners, &c. On Fridays it is a market for raw hides; and on Saturdays for beef. Behind this large square are two other markets, separated by different buildings. In one of these the small meat is principally sold, as mutton, veal, lamb, and pork. In the eastermost is a market-house, with a clock and bell tower on the top; supported on pillars, with rooms above and vaults beneath. Beyond these is a spacious market for poultry, with other divisions, called the Bacon Market, the Herb Market, &c.; the entrance to the latter is from Leadenhall Street. The passages from Lime Street and Gracechurch Street are occupied by Fishmongers, and dealers of various kinds. Considerable improvements and alterations are now (1814) making in the Leather Market. New warehouses, for the housing of leather, have been lately erected.

The part now called the GREEN YARD, was formerly part of the garden-grounds belonging to the Nevils and their descendants, till it came into the hands of the city. In Ram Alley the remains of an ancient COLLEGIATE CHAPEL, founded by Sir Simon Eyre in 1416, are still visible. Over the porch of this building he caused to be inscribed, "*Dextra Domini exaltavit me.*"——"The right hand of the Lord hath exalted me."

He gave three thousand marks to the Drapers' Company for endowing six clerks and two choristers to sing daily divine service by note for ever in his chapel of Leadenhall; also one

master, with an usher for grammar; one master for writing, and the third for song; with newly built houses for them for ever. The master to have for his salary 10*l.*; every priest 8*l.*; every clerk 5*l.* 6s. 8*d.*; every chorister five marks. If the Drapers refused to do this within one year after his decease, then the three thousand marks were to remain to the prior and convent of Christ Church,* for them to do as aforesaid; and if they refused, the money was to be disposed of by his executors in works of charity. Yet, after all these binding conditions, Divine Service was neither established in Sir Simon's Chapel nor his Free School. And how the three thousand marks were disposed of by the executors, Stow says, "he could never learn." At length, in 1466, a licence being obtained from Edward IV. a fraternity of the Trinity was established here; and, out of sixty priests, some of them were every day in the afternoon to celebrate Divine Service within the Chapel for such of the market people as chose to resort there to prayer. They had also an annual meeting, a solemn service, and a procession of all the brethren and sisters.

A part of Leadenhall Market, rebuilt in 1730, is now called the *New Market*, or Nashe's Rents. This opens into Lime Street. There is also in this quarter a range of stalls covered over, for the use of persons selling tripe, neats' feet, sheep's trotters, &c. with another department for poultry.

Passing the India House, already described, numbers of persons may recollect on the same side of the way a large Japan and Cutlery warehouse, long distinguished by the name of the *Dirty House*, from its singular appearance in consequence of neglect. It was kept by a Mr. Benfley, whose shop, large and well filled, used to appear crowded with goods, though in the utmost disorder, the panes of the windows above and below stairs mostly broken, being stuffed with rags, or barricadoed with tea-trays. The exterior of the house, once covered with white plaister, had the appearance, within and without, of never being touched with brush, mop, or broom. Mr. Bentley also lived alone,

* Now called Cree Church.

alone, and locking his shop-door when he went out, used to have an old woman to remain on the outside till his return. He at length grew so conspicuous, that passengers were in the habit of making a full stop to take a view of him when he opened and shut shop morning and evening. Mr. Bentley appeared to be a well made man, about the middle age, generally without a hat, and with his hair in the utmost disorder. The portraits of him, sold in various publications, were good likenesses. At times it was reported he used to dress in the extremes of fashion, and appear at public places. He was never married; and his singular habits were said to have arisen from a disappointment in early life. As a tradesman his character was unimpeachable; but having some years since retired from business, his successor repaired and beautified the house and shop, still a place of sale for japanned articles and hardware. Mr. Bentley is now dead.

The early history of LEADENHALL STREET shews it to have been the site of several distinguished houses. The ground upon which the India House now stands, was occupied by a building in the possession of *Michael Pistoy*, a Lombard, in the reign of Richard II. and then, for some unknown reason, called THE GREEN GATE. This was a tenement and nine shops, which, in 1439, came into the possession of *Philip Malpas*, Alderman and Sheriff, a gentleman whose benevolence to the indigent was almost unexampled. Besides clothing, sheets, &c. he was one of the first that gave one hundred marks as *marriage portions*; an equal sum for repairing highways; and to five hundred poor persons in the city 6*s*. 8*d*. each. This house, however, was plundered by Cade's rebels; and in the reign of Henry VII. was seized by the king; on what account does not appear. Henry VIII. granted it to *John Mutas*, a Frenchman, who, it is said, employed numbers of his countrymen to calendar woollens. This causing the riot of Evil May Day in 1517, the apprentices and others would have murdered Mutas if he had not made his escape. The executions that followed this riot are said to have been as dreadful as the riot itself. The son of Mutas, who was knighted,

afterwards sold these premises. Next to this Green Gate, was a mansion built by *Alderman Kerton,* in the reign of Edward VI. which was rebuilt by *Alderman Lee,* on Queen Elizabeth's accession; and again enlarged and improved by its next purchaser, *Sir William Craven,* Lord Mayor in 1610. Here Sir William's son, the great *Lord Craven,* was born; and he let the building, which was standing in 1726, to the first East India Company.

A house next to this was the ancient residence of the noble family of *Zouch,* Edward, the last representative of which, was appointed ambassador to Scotland by Queen Elizabeth, to apologize for her conduct to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. In the reign of James I. he was appointed Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports.*

In 1789, the beautiful little Chapel of St. Michael, in Leadenhall Street, near Aldgate,* was discovered under the house of Messrs. Tipper and Fry, No. 71. It is supposed to have been built by Prior Norman, about 1188, in the Gothic style. Its dimensions are forty-eight feet by sixteen, and it is built with square pieces of chalk, or Rochester stone. The arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge, and meet on the capitals of the pillars, now nearly buried in the earth, being supposed to be covered with sixteen feet of soil, the whole addition of which, since its foundation, is supposed to have been twenty-six feet.

Stow, the able and faithful historian, was born about the year 1625, in Cornhill, and is supposed to have followed his father's occupation

* This house is built on the site of that which was occupied by the celebrated Stow, the Antiquary, which forms an angle with Fenchurch Street, near the Pump. Stow's monument is in the church of St. Mary Axe. Stow to whom every subsequent antiquary has been obliged, lived in a great measure in obscurity, and died poor at the age of eighty. Such was the ignorance and prejudice of his own times, that after having been star-chambered by the bigot, Bishop Grindall, and compelled to solicit charitable contributions by Brief from the city he had so honoured, the parishioners of St. Mary Woolnoth, and the wealthy inhabitants of Lombard Street, collected for his use *Seven Shillings and Sixpence!!!*

occupation as a tailor; he began very early to apply himself to the study of English history and antiquity; and was so much engaged in these pursuits, that neglecting his business, his circumstances were injured; in the mean while, with a generosity beyond his prudence, he collected many important documents, which the dissolution of monasteries had involved in confusion, and from these formed his invaluable *Survey of London,* his *English Chronicle* alone sufficient to hand down his name to posterity with the highest respect. Stow, though known to many exalted personages, was patronized only by Archbishop Parker. On the contrary, in 1558, Grindall, Bishop of London, was the executor of an order "to search Stow's library for *superstitious books,*" several of which, it is said, were found!!! Nor could Camden, to whom he had been of essential service in the *Britannia,* Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to whom he was known, and whom he had obliged, prevent his experiencing the terrors of the Star Chamber, where, in 1570, he was falsely accused before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon no less than 140 counts; and, disgraceful to state, his accuser was his own brother. Under these circumstances it was that Stow appealed to the liberality of his fellow-citizens; but to this virtue the result proved they were at that time utter strangers.

At length, worn out with labour, indigence, and disease, this worthy character died of the stone cholic April 5, 1605. "As to his literary character,* he was an unwearied reader of all English history, whether printed or in manuscript; and a searcher into records, registers, journals, original charters, instruments, &c. Nor was he contented with a mere perusal of these things but was ambitious of possessing them as a great treasure: and by the time he was forty years of age, he had raised a considerable library of such works. His study was not only stored with ancient authors, but likewise with original charters, registers, and chronicles of particular places. He had the greater opportunity of

* General Biographical Dictionary.

of enriching himself with these things, as he lived shortly after the dissolution of the monasteries, when they were dispersed and scattered abroad into divers hands out of these repositories. It was his custom to transcribe all such old and useful books as he could not obtain or purchase; thus he copied six volumes of Leland's Collections for his own use, which he afterwards sold to Mr. Camden for an annuity of eighty pounds for life. He was a true antiquary, since he was not satisfied with reports, nor with the credit of what he had seen in print, but had recourse to the originals: and he made use of his own legs, (for he could never ride,) travelling on foot to many cathedrals and churches, in order to consult and transcribe from ancient records and charters."

"Papist or Protestant, he was an honest and generous man, unspotted in his life, and useful in his pursuits."

Nearly opposite to this extremity of Leadenhall Street, a large building was formerly rented by the African Company. It was anciently part of the dissolved priory of the Holy Trinity; but on account of Mrs. Cornwallis having gratified the appetite of Henry VIII. by presenting him some fine puddings, he granted this and other tenements to her and her heirs. The house was afterwards the residence of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, a favourite with Queen Elizabeth, and her Ambassador to France and Scotland. His attachment to the interests of this Queen was so strong, as to excite the envy of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who is supposed to have poisoned Sir Nicholas by a sallad, which he ate at the Earl's house, as Sir Nicholas died soon after he had eaten it, before he could be removed from the table.

Pewterers' Hall, situated on the west side of Lime Street, was one of the City Halls appropriated to the use of the Non-Conformists in the reign of Charles the Second, when they were prohibited preaching in the Churches. An Independent Congregation assembled here under the Rev. Robert Bragge, soon after the Bartholomew ejectment.

At the corner of Lime Street was another great messuage, called

called BEMBREDGE'S INN, supposed to have been a corruption of Brembre, from *Sir Nicholas Brembre*, Lord Mayor, beheaded during the reign of Richard II. Another house, nearly adjoining this, in Lime Street, belonged to the Nevils: but was afterwards the dwelling of Simon De Burley, the favourite of Edward the Black Prince, and tutor to Richard, his son, who, on coming to the crown, advanced Sir Simon to several high dignities, but unfortunately neglecting to follow his advice, Sir Simon fell a sacrifice to Richard's folly and De Vere's oppressive measures, being condemned for treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill.

The west side of Lime Street, in the reign of Edward the First, contained a Royal Mansion, denominated the King's *Attiree*, on the site of Queen Square Passage. The site of this is now occupied by the offices and warehouses of the East India Company. Previously to the year 1509, between Lime Street and Billiter Lane, was a large garden plot, inclosed from the street by a brick wall, which being taken down to dig the ground for cellaring, another wall, with an arched stone gateway was discovered. The gates, which had been of timber, towards the street, were wholly consumed, but the iron hinges and staples remained; and bars of iron were attached to the frames of the remaining square windows: the whole was twelve feet under ground; and, as Stow imagined, was probably the ruin of some mansion burnt in the reign of King Stephen, the fire then having begun near London Stone, and consumed the city eastward to Aldgate,

Not far from hence, towards the end of the adjacent street of *St. Mary Axe*, stood the mansion of Richard Vere, Earl of Oxford, who inhabited it in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Fifth; but being induced in his old age to join his master in the French wars, he died in France in 1415.*

BILLITER LANE, originally called *Belzeter's Lane*, after its founder, was another part of the city, the manners and customs of whose inhabitants frequently exhibited the most striking and whimsical contrasts: this almost in the centre of opulence, as late

* Collins's Coll. Noble Families, 247-8.

late as the reign of Henry VIII. as we learn from Sir Thomas More, was inhabited by a set of impudent beggars, whose conduct to passengers at length became so offensive, that it was found necessary to stop up the thoroughfare. Here at present stands the *Private Trade Warehouse* of the East India Company, for the reception of such goods brought from the Indies as belong to Private Individuals, and here they remain till sold at the India House.

CORNHILL. This part of the city, which in more than one sense may be styled eminent, has been the scene of many singular changes and improvements. The progression from rude to polished manners, has been by no means rapid, but of that description which at the present time rather excite surprise than admiration. Only a few centuries since, the front of the Royal Exchange, the centre of intercourse among some of the most enlightened men in the world, was the site of a dungeon, a loathsome prison called THE TUN. Upon the spot more immediately referred to, now stands "a handsome pump," with the following inscription: "On this spot a well was first made and a house of correction built thereon, by Henry Wallis, mayor of London in the year 1282." In those uncivilized times, it seems the conduct of the lower order of citizens, having been very irregular, in consequence of the tyrannic reign of Henry III. it was necessary to adopt means to ensure good order. The spring then lately discovered was therefore enclosed with a stone wall, and a prison erected there "for night-walkers, and other suspicious persons who at that time infested the city." This prison, on account of its singular formation, was called the Tun. Here not only the laity, but some of the Clergy accused of incontinence, were confined. Richard Gravesend, Bishop of London, not approving of this innovation, had influence enough with Edward I. to cause an order to be made "in full hustings," that no watch should enter the chamber of a priest under a forfeiture of thirty pounds.

This partial mandate was so ill taken by the citizens of Lon-

don, that nine of the principal of them broke open this new place of confinement, and liberated all they found there. As it might be expected, this was another instance of the folly of the weak in provoking the strong: the perpetrators were personally punished, and a fine of twenty thousand marks was imposed upon the city by the Exchequer; and it was nearly twelve years before the corporation was restored to the royal favour, which was then expressed by a grant of some additional privileges.

After 1383, the custom of imprisoning women in the Tun taken in adultery, was adopted, and their heads being shaved, it was usual to expose them publicly, by leading them about the city with trumpets and pipes sounding before them, with the view that their persons might be more particularly distinguished.

In a charge given at one of the Wardmotes about this time, it was ordered, "that if there be any priest in service within the ward, which before that time hath been set in the *Tun* in Cornhill, for his dishonesty, and hath forsworn the city, all such shall be prosecuted."

A ludicrous anecdote is related by Stow of one of these priests, whose incontinence had been discovered; he was, on three successive market-days, conveyed through the high streets, with a paper on his head, whereon was written his crime. The first day he rode in a cart; the second on a horse, with his face to the tail: the third he was led between two: and every day rang with basons, and proclamations made of his crime at every turning of the streets, and also before the stall of John Atwood, (the person offended.) After being exposed at the church-door, where he served, he lost his chauntry, and was banished the city for ever.

But notwithstanding this Tun was made use of for such foul purposes as before mentioned, in the year 1401, it was made a cistern of *sweet* water, and called *The Conduit upon Cornhill.* The well was planked over, and a strong timber prison erected for disorderly persons, and called *The Cage.* To this was added a pair of *Stocks*; and on the top of the prison was placed a pillory,

lory, for the punishment of bakers, millers, procuresses, scolds, &c. In 1468, it appears that common jurors were in the habit of foreswearing themselves for rewards, because it was decreed by the Mayor, that such persons should ride from Newgate to the pillory on Cornhill, with paper mitres on their heads, where, after being exposed, they were to be sent back to prison.

It also appears, from Fabian's Chronicle, that in 1509, Darby, Smith, and Simpson, "ringleaders of false inquests in London," were compelled to ride through the city, with their faces to the horses' tails, and papers on their heads, and were put in the pillory at Cornhill, and afterwards confined in Newgate, "where they died for very shame."

CORNHILL at present consists of large houses, well inhabited. The uniformity of appearance in most of these buildings arises from the many fires which have happened at different periods on both sides of the street, whereby the old houses were destroyed; of course those erected in their stead are all in a more modern stile.

Cornhill, at the time of the Conquest, did not bear its present name; nor was it a street of any eminence for many centuries. Even in 1546 of so little value was the ground in this crowded part of the city, that instead of being a *front* situation, we find a *back gate* of Sir Martin Bowes opening into it. The ancient weigh-house on the same spot was formed out of the house of Sir Thomas Lovel, who gave it to the Grocers' Company, of which he was a member.* Cornhill, undoubtedly, obtained its present name from a considerable Corn-market.

In

* Sir Thomas Lovell was Knight of the Garter, and treasurer of the household to Henry VIII. His country residence was in Enfield, where he died May 25, 1524, and was buried in the priory of Holywell, in Shoreditch, within a chapel he had founded. Mr. Lysons, after relating the ceremonies at Enfield, and the procession to London, proceeds thus with the formulary:—"On the morrow, being Tuesday 7th day of June, the mourners, with all the others, were at the aforesaid parish Church by 7 of the clock in the morning, where all things being in readiness, the mass was began singing by the Abbot

In Cornhill was anciently a large *Hospitum*, or Inn, called *Coleyns hyn;* and, in 1391, a great controversy arose between the

of Waltham, and at the offering, the chief mourner with the other, offered, and so the mass finished, every man went on horseback, and the chair being prepared and ready, set forward to London, and proceeding in manner as in the day before, came through the parish of the said Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham, and Hackney; and every parish aforesaid had for the churches, two long torches, four escutcheons, and 6s. & 8d. in money; and at the same Edmonton came for to meet the said corpse, the venerable Father in God, the Lord Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London, the Lord of St. John's, Sir Richard Wyngfeld, Sir Henry Wyatt, Sir John Dance, Sir Robert Johns, with many other nobles and gentlemen: where also did meet the priests and clerks, the four orders of friars, and 60 long torches borne by poor men; and when they were set all in good order, proceeded still on through the highway which was by Shordyche Church until the gates of his place at Holywell, where on both sides stood the gentlemen of the Inns of Court with certain crafts of London, the Mayor, and all the Aldermen. When they came to the church door the corps was taken from the chair, and there was to incense him, the aforesaid Abbot of Waltham, and the Prior of St. Mary Spyttel besides London, having on their mitres, and in *pontificalibus*. When he was incensed they proceeded through the body of the Church and the Nuns Choir, and so into the great Choir, where he was set under a herse, having five principles, 16 morters, with course of lights; rachements, side lights and other lights well furnished with pencils and escutcheons accordingly. Also there was under the said herse and the corps, a majestic hanging, and over it the dome, and at the four corners of it the four Evangelists, and four escutcheons of Sir Robert's arms; one at the side, another at the feet, and one on every side, and about the said herse was a fringed valence, with the words—*Dieu soit loué*, garnished with his crest and badge, and his arms. When the body was under the herse *Dirige* began, and the Clerks were there to sing the said *Dirige*, the which was solemnly done, while the Mayor of London with the Aldermen came and stood about the herse rails, being spacious enough round the herse, hung with black cloth. Here they said *de profundis* for the soul of the defunct. That ended, they went their way; and when the *Dirige* was fully ended and finished with all the ceremonies accordingly, the mourners with all the other went home to the said place of Holywell, and so rested the body within the church for that night, having watch; and during the said *Dirige* there was a drinking in all the cloisters, the Nuns Hall, and parlors of the said

the rectors of the two parishes of St. Michael and St. Peter, on account of oblations from the western part of this Inn, denominated

said place, and every where else in the said place for as many as would come, as well for the crafts of London, as for the Gentlemen of the Inns of Court; having wine, beer, ale, and hippocras, confets, spiced bread, in good order, which done, every man went home for that night.

On the morrow being Wednesday, and the eighth day of June, the mourners with all the other being ready at the church by seven o'clock, the Mass of our Lady was begun, and sung by the forenamed Abbot of Waltham. At this mass the Lord Ross, and no man else, offered a crown of gold for a mass penny. This mass being finished, the Abbot, with them of the Choir, came and buried the body in his chapel under a tomb of white marble on the south side of the choir of the church: that service being ended, the Mass of the Trinity was sung again by the suffragans; and at the offering Lord Ross offered 3s. 4d.; and when the mourners had offered, brought him to his place again; each of them offered 4d. This and the mass being done, the mass of *requiem* was begun, sung by the Bishop of London and the Abbot Pistoler; and when it came to the offering, Lord Ross offered 6s. 8d. After that the coat of arms was offered by Sir Olyver Manners and Sir Francis Lovel, Knights, and mourners; but because there was nobler men present in black than the other mourners were, it was advised by Garter and Clarencieux, to desire them to offer the other hatchments, which was done, and they were set upon the end of the altar according to custom. Next after them came the Lord Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury, having the Mayor of London on his left arm; and the said Lord Steward made the Lord Mayor to offer before him. After them offered the Lord of St. John's, Sir Henry and Sir Edward Guildford, with many other noblemen and crafts of London, with gentlemen and his own servants. These being done, there was a sermon made by Doctor William Goderick; this being finished and the mass, and when he said *et verbum caro factum est*, the banner of Sir Thomas Lovel's arms was offered, and all things full finished, every man went to dinner: and thus ended the ceremonies at the burial of the most noble Knight Sir Thomas Lovel, Banneret of the most noble order of the Garter.

Item. It is to be remembered that the day he came from Enfield to Holywell there followed a cart with ale and torches to refresh the poor people; and the torches were often renewed by the way.

There was every day while at Enfield two hundred poor folke, and them that had pence a piece, and bread and meat.

There

nated *Vernivele*. Upon enquiry, it was found that one part of the building was in St. Michael's parish; and the remaining part, forty-two feet in length, and twenty in breadth, in that of St. Peter: it was therefore finally settled that the rector of St. Michael should admit the inhabitants of that part of the Inn called *Vernivele*, to the Sacrament, that they should be accounted his parishioners, and that the rector of St. Peter should be indemnified. The rector of St. Michael was to pay him twelve pence at the first of the Nativity, yearly, for ever, under the pain of sequestration.

The history of ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL, is very ancient. In 1133, we read that *Alnoth*, the priest, gave it to the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, who granted it, and all their lands there held, to Sparling the priest, for which he was to pay a yearly rent of one mark to the Abbot, and to find him lodging, salt, water, and fire, whenever he came to London.* In 1390, a chantry was founded in this church for the soul of Walter de Billingham; and to this church Bishop Braybrooke was collated in the same year.

Sir Richard Drope was a great benefactor to the poor of the parish and the ward. His lady, who afterwards married Edward Gray, Lord Lisle, was buried in this church by the side of her first husband in 1500. She was also a benefactress to the church, and gave ninety pounds towards beautifying it, and her great *messuage*, with the appurtenances, to the parson and churchwardens, for ever, on condition that they kept her anniversary, to be spent on the poor or otherwise, to the amount of three

R

pounds,

There was said the day of his burial at Holywell, one hundred and forty masses.

There were served that day to people that were there, four hundred messes of meat and above.

* Among the registers of charters belonging to the Abbey of Evesham is the following note:—"In Londoniis ecclesia S. Mich. de Cornhull, pertinet ad ecclesiam de Evesham, cum tribus domibus et reddit annuatim ecclesia duas marcas, et semel in anno, ignem, salem et literiam....Cott. MSS. Vesp. b. xxiv. fol. 9."

pounds, the rest to be appropriated to the reparation of the church. The house and appurtenances called Lady Lisle's Lands, were leased out in the 34th of Henry VIII. for sixty years, at a yearly rent of 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The parishioners afterwards gave up this bequest as chantry lands, and even suffered the tombs of the benefactors to fall into decay for want of care.

In 1548, John Tolus gave to the rector and the churchwardens for ever, his tenement and its appurtenances in the parish, towards repairing the church and relieving the poor; but this, through their neglect and the knavery of their executors, was not claimed for forty years.

Stow describes this to have been "a fair and beautiful church; but since the surrender of their lands to Edward VI. greatly blemished by the building of four tenements on the north side thereof towards the high street, in the place of a green churchyard, whereby the church was darkened and otherwise annoyed." These tenements, the Drapers' Company being patrons, in the eleventh year of Queen Elizabeth, were given by Richard Mathew, then rector, to Alderman Hawes, and other inhabitants, and their heirs for ever: the rector reserving to himself and successors, the tythes for the embellishment and reparation of the church.

On the south side of the ancient church was "a proper cloister and a fair church-yard, with a pulpit cross, similar to that at St. Paul's Cathedral; here were lodgings for choristers; and in the cross sermons were preached." The expence of the whole was defrayed by Sir John Rudstone, Mayor in 1528. After his death, in 1531, the choir was dissolved, the cross dilapidated, and even his monument demolished; but as some humane persons got possession of the chorister's lodgings, they were used as dwellings for ancient widows, parishioners, who were supposed to stand in need of assistance.

The steeple was erected in 1421; the five bells placed in the belfry were afterwards augmented to six, and finally increased to twelve, forming one of the most musical peals in England. The great

great fire having destroyed the ancient church, it was happily reserved for Sir Christopher Wren to rebuild the present fabric, "the Gothic tower" of which, by one of the most fastidious critics* upon architecture, is acknowledged, "justly deserves to be esteemed the finest thing of that sort in London."

"The walls are mostly stone, with a camerated roof; the groins and imposts are covered with lead, and supported by columns of the Tuscan order: the floor, several steps above the street, is paved with stone, and the chancel with marble. The building is divided into three ailes, on the south side of which are six light windows; but the north side is blank. The key-stones on the arches are enriched with shields. The pews and pulpit are of oak; and the altar-piece, with two columns, entablature, and pediment, of the Corinthian Order, are highly ornamented. At the west end is an elegant door-case, and gallery, with a good organ. The body is seventy feet long, and sixty broad. The stately tower is one hundred and thirty feet high. The lower part of the tower occupies the centre of the church in St. Michael's Alley; and on each side there is a regular extent of building. The principal door opens in the lower stage of the fabric, which rises with angulated corners from the ground, forming a kind of base, terminating at the height of the body of the church. The second stage, plain and lofty, has two tall windows one over the other, terminated by a Saracenic cornice.—The third stage is in the form of the two others, excepting the number of its ornaments: the angular corners are fluted, and terminated by cherubs heads under a cornice: the plain face between them has four windows in two series. Above the cornice, over the uppermost of these windows, runs a battlement, on the plain faces of the tower; and from the corners are carried up four beautiful fluted turrets, cased a part of their height, with Doric turrets: these terminate in pinnacle heads, from within each of which rises a short spire, crowned with fanes."

* Ralph's Critical Observations.

The monuments of the most eminent persons in this church, are to the memory of the early branches of the noble family of Cowper. Here is also the monument of Robert Fabian,* Alderman and Sheriff, one of the earliest contributors to English literature.

Towards

* Robert Fabian, author of the Chronicle of England and France, or, as he himself calls it, "The Concordance of Stories," was born in London in the 15th century, and being brought up to trade, became a considerable merchant. For the times in which he lived, he was a man of learning, and was skilled in English, Latin, and French poetry; but applied himself chiefly to history. Stow, in his "Survey of London," has preserved the following verses, which were formerly upon Fabian's monument:

"Like as the day his course doth consume,
And the new morrow springeth again as fast;
So man and woman by Nature's custome,
This life to pass at last in earth are cast.
In joy and sorrow, which here their time do waste,
Never in one state, but in course transitory.
So full of change is of the world, the glory."

His Chronicle was first printed at London, in 1516; and afterwards in 1553, and is divided into two volumes folio; the first of which begins with Brute, and ends at the death of Henry II. The second, the most valuable, begins with Richard I. and ends at the twentieth of Henry VII. in 1504. Stow calls the work "a painful labour, to the great honour of the city, and the whole realm." Fabian is very circumstantial respecting the affairs of London, and notices several things relative to the government of this city, not to be met with elsewhere. We are told that Cardinal Wolsey caused as many copies of the book as he could obtain to be burnt because the author had made too clear a discovery of the large revenues of the clergy. A new and very correct edition has been lately published by the London booksellers.

In this churchyard also were buried, the grandfather and father (both named Thomas) of John Stow, the historian. The will of Thomas the elder, proves that the historian of London was of respectable ancestry. It is a very curious specimen of the superstition of the times, as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord God, MCCCCCXXVI. the last day of December, I Thomas Stow, citizen and tallow-

Towards the rebuilding of this church considerable benefactions were received from Sir John Langham, Bart. 500*l.* Sir John Monson twenty pounds, Sir John Cutler, twenty pounds, Sir Andrew Riccard 100*l.* James Clitherow 50*l.* and Mary Scottow 50*l.*

tallow-chandler, of London, in good and hole mind, thanckes be to our Lord *Jhu* make this my present testament. Fyrst I bequeath my soul to *Jhu* Christ and to our blessed Lady Seynt *Mary* the Virgin, &c. My body to be buryed in the litell grene church-yard of the paryshe church of Seynt Myghel in Cornehyll, betweene the cross and the church wall, nigh the wall as may be, by my father, mother, systers, and brothers, and also my own childerne.

"Also I bequeath to the hye aultar of the foresaid church, for my tithes, forgotten, 12d, Item to *Jhus* brotherhoode, 12d. I give to our lady's and seint brotherhoode, 12d. I give to Seint Crystofer and Seint George 12d. Also I give to the seven aultars in the church aforeseyd in the worship of the seven sacraments every yere, during three yeres, 20d. Item five shillings to have on every aultar a wacchying candel burning from VI of the clocke tyll it be past seven in worship of VII sacraments. And this candel shall begynne to burne and to be set upon the aultar upon Allhallowen day, till it be Candlemas day following: and it shall be wacchying candel of VIII in the pound. Also I give to the brotherhoode of clarcks to dryncke, 20d.; also I give to them that shall bare me to church, every man, 4d.; also I give to a pore man or woman, every Sunday in one yere 1d. to say V *prnostors* and *Aves*, and a *Crede* for my soule. Also I give to the reparation of *Polls* (St. Paul's Cathedral) 8d.: also I will have VI nue torches and 2 torches of St. Myghel, and 2 of St. Anne, and 11 of St. Christofer, and 2 of *Jhus*, of the best torchys.

"Also I bequeath Thomas Stow, my son xxl. in stuff of howshold, as here followeth, that is to say, my grete meltinge panne withal the instruments belonging thereto. Also I bequeath my son Thomas VI*l.* XIIIs. IIII*d.* in plate, as hereafter followith. Item, a nut of sylver and gylt—54s. and 4d. Item, a pounseed pece, weeing VI ounces and more, 40s. Item, a mas$_{s}$ of a pynt, 26s. and 8d. Item, a litel maser, 13s. and 4d. Item, of this my present testament, I make Elizabeth my wife, mine executrix, and Thomas Stowe, my son, my overseer, and Mr. Trendal as a solicitor with my son Thomas; and he to have for his labour 10 shillings."*

* This will is extracted from the office of the registrar to the Bishop of London, *Tunstal fol.* lxxxix, *b* and was proved on the 4th of April, 1527.

Here is a lecture every Sunday morning, and every holiday, founded by John Rayney, Esq. the endowment, forty pounds per annum, arises from houses in Gracechurch Street, under the direction of the Drapers' Company.

To the King's Weighhouse, or Beam, for weighing foreign merchandise, which stood nearly opposite this church, one cart and four horses, and a number of porters were attached!

Though the supposition maintained by some writers that St. Peter's, Cornhill, was the original seat of the archiepiscopal see in London, is not born out by substantial facts, it was beyond doubt a structure of great antiquity, as appears from the circumstance, that in the reign of Henry III. an affray among some priests occasioned the murder of *Amice*, the Deacon of that church. In 1275, a chantry was founded here by William de Kyngston, citizen and fishmonger. Stow thought the building to have been of the architecture of Edward IV.; but it had then been lately rebuilt, Newcourt says in his *Repertorium*, at the expense of 1,400*l.** In this parish there were no less than seventeen tenements belonging to chantries; the latter in the third of Edward VI. were dissolved, and the premises sold.

The present edifice is substantial, plain, and neat; the body eighty feet long, and forty-seven broad; forty feet high to the roof, and the height of the steeple one hundred and forty feet. The body is enlightened by a single series of windows, except the east end, where the church forms a sort of a front to Gracechurch Street. The tower is plain, having a small window in each stage, and the dome which supports the spire is of the lanthorn kind; the spire is terminated by a fane in the form of a key. In the interior a handsome carved screen divides the chancel from the body; the altar-piece has a stately appearance, and there

* Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, knight and alderman, in 1682, built three shops at the west end of the church yard, and settled them upon the parish for the maintenance of the organ and organist to play upon it in the time of Divine service on Sundays and holidays for ever. *Newcourt's Repertorium.*

there is a neat gallery at the west end, in which is a fine organ. Here is a small monument to the memory of Dr. Buck, a pious and learned minister, who died in 1685. He was editor of a Greek Testament, &c.

But no one, it has been justly observed, "can pass without the tribute of a tear, the monument erected over the remains of those who were consumed in the dreadful fire at Mr. Woodmason's house, in Leadenhall Street, on Friday, January the 18th, 1782." "Mr. Woodmason had gone with several friends, it being the Queen's birth-day, to see the company of the ball-room at St. James's palace. Mrs. Woodmason, and the rest of the family, consisting of seven children and three servant maids, were at home. It was usual for Mrs. W. to visit her young family before she went to rest, having so done, this evening, she retired to her own chamber; but going to another apartment to arrange part of her household economy; on the maids coming into her mistress's bed-room with some water, she discovered the furniture of the bed on fire. Her screams brought back Mrs. Woodmason, who, in her fright, forgot to shut the door, and thereby confine the flames till the children were brought away; on the contrary, she flew to the other windows, and her cries having brought the neighbours and populace to the house, they requested her to open the street door, which she did; but by this time the flames had formed a tremendous barrier between the children and those who ran up to save them. All seven were destroyed, as well as two young men who lived in the next house. The catastrophe is too dreadful to dwell upon."

Upon the monument before mentioned, after the names of the children, is engraved the following:

The whole Offspring of
James and Mary Woodmason,
In the same awful moment on the 18th January 1782.
Translated
By sudden and irresistible Flames,

In the late mansion of their sorrowing parents
From the
Sleep of Innocence
to
Eternal Bliss.
Their remains collected from the Ruins,
Are here combined.
A sympathising Friend of the bereaved Parents,
Their companion through the night of the 18th of January,
In a scene of distress beyond the power of language,
Perhaps of imagination!
Devotes this spontaneous tribute
Of the feelings of his mind,
To the memory of Innocence.
I H C.

The advowson of this rectory was formerly in the disposal of the Lords of Leadenhall manor; but having come into the possession of the Corporation of London, by gift, they have ever since presented to the living. Several eminent persons were rectors of St. Peter's Church, viz. Dr. John Taylor, Dean, who was selected to compile the Liturgy in 1548; Dr. Fairfax, deprived by the Parliament, after he had been imprisoned in Ely House, and on shipboard, was driven with his wife and children from their dwelling; Dr. Hodges, a preacher before the Long Parliament, one of the assembly of divines, and Dean of Hereford, in 1661. On his death, in 1672, succeeded Dr. William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1707, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; Dr. John Waugh, rector, was also prebendary of Lincoln, Dean of Gloucester, and in 1723, Bishop of Carlisle.

What was called THE WATER STANDARD, and which stood in the centre of the four streets at the eastern extremity of Cornhill, was erected in 1582, by Peter Maurice, constructor of the water-works under London Bridge. This ingenious person made an artificial forcer, to convey the Thames water over the steeple of the

church of St. Magnus, and thence into several houses in Thames Street, New Fish Street, and Gracechurch Street up to Cornhill, by the north-west corner of Leadenhall, then the highest ground of all the city. Here the water from the main pipe rising into a standard, rushed out again through four spouts: viz. one running each way at every tide. This not only supplied the inhabitants in a plentiful manner; but in some degree inundated the streets towards Bishopsgate, Aldgate, Gracechurch Street, and Stocks Market. This rude contrivance, which Stow calls "a conveniency," did not continue till his time.

The opposite corner to Bank Buildings, forming the point of Cornhill and Lombard Street, has long claimed particular notice among topographers, on account of its being the first residence of THOMAS GUY, ESQ. sole founder of the capacious hospital in Southwark, which bears his name. In this house, and in a small shop he commenced the business of a bookseller in the most penurious manner; an old newspaper, or proof sheet of printing serving him instead of a table cloth. Yet this industrious speculator purchasing seamens' tickets, and dealing in South Sea stock, accummulated such sums as enabled him to leave 200,000*l.* for establishing the hospital; besides very large property for other benevolent uses. He also became a member of Parliament, some time before his death, for Tamworth, where he was born: at this place he erected a solitary almshouse; but his partiality to the Borough of Southwark might have arisen from his being the son of Thomas Guy, a lighterman and coal-dealer in Horseley-Down. Mr. Guy's house is now used as a lottery-office!

The GLOBE FIRE OFFICE in Cornhill is an establishment which comprehends granting insurances against loss or damage by fire, on lives or survivorships, the endowment of children, and immediate, deferred, and progressive annuities. The capital of this company is one million sterling; the whole paid up, and invested in government or real securities.

POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, before the great fire, was occupied by a vast

a vast stone building, distinguished by the arms of England on its front, before any quarterings were annexed, supported by two angels! Another part of this great house was occupied as the *Pope's Head Tavern*, having its front in Lombard Street. Of this royal domain very little is known, excepting that Edward the Third gave his large *Hospitium*, or place for the entertainment of his guests in Lombard Street, to the College of St. Stephen, Westminster, in the twenty-second year of his reign.

On the same side of the way, opposite the Exchange, is the BRITISH FIRE OFFICE AND WESTMINSTER SOCIETY for insurance on lives and survivorships. There was at first a difference between the British and other Fire Offices, which was, that the Directors departed from the usual rule of requiring a minute specification of goods, and their respective values, whereby in case of fire, many articles not being admitted in the demand, heavy loss often arose to those whose claim in the aggregate would otherwise be fully satisfied. This office therefore only required a general description or denomination of goods, without ascertaining the extent of the insurance on each (except on articles required to be otherwise insured) so that on whatever property the loss fell, the insured would recover to its full extent But now furniture is insured generally without a specification of each separate article, by all offices; this has been the practice about twelve years. Pope's Head Alley is at present inhabited by stock brokers, public notaries, and mercantile persons in general.

EXCHANGE ALLEY was the site of the house of Mr. Alderman Backwell, no longer since than the reign of Charles II. It has since been formed into a passage from Cornhill to Lombard Street. On this spot are two of the first Coffee Houses in the city; viz. Garraway's and Baker's. The first is frequented by ship-brokers, where estates, merchandize, &c. are sold by auction. The King's Arms Tavern here was formerly a place of public resort, but is now only used for offices, and counting-houses.

Passing FREEMANS COURT, so called from having been the

residence of an Alderman of that name, *Finch Lane* is the next object; it obtained this appellation at a remote period from Robert Finch, or Fink, who rebuilt the church, called from him St. Bennet Fink.

A few paces to the eastward is the THE UNION FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, which, in its principle is very similar to those establishments in general. The emblematical figures of Justice and Strength in the front of this building in *Coades's Composition* are very fine: the muscular powers of the Hercules are in a masterly manner.

BIRCHIN LANE, is derived from *Birchover Lane.* This was formerly inhabited by wealthy drapers, who continued their stands as far as the Stocks. It is now the residence of several respectable tradesmen, bankers, &c.

Before quitting Cornhill, we may be permitted to add another remark upon the revolution of streets and buildings, particularly applicable to this quarter; in the reign of Henry V. Cornhill was inhabited by *Fripperers,* and *Upholders,* who sold old cloaths and household furniture, and to shew its reputation (similar to that of Field Lane, Holborn, in modern times) Dan John Lydgate * humoursly describes a poor countryman, who having lost his hood in Westminster Hall, saw it hung up for sale in Cornhill.

The

* London Lackpenny, a Ballade, compiled by Dan John Lydgate, monk of Berry, about years agoe, and now newly overseene and amended.

To London once my steppes I bent,
Where trust in no wise should be faint,
To Westminster ward I forthwith went,
To a man of law to make complaynt:
I said for Mary's love, that holy saint,
Pity the poore that would proceed;
But for lack of money I could not spede.

And

The Mansion-House, and Stocks Market, its former site, having been described at large in a former Volume, we shall proceed to that edifice generally esteemed a beautiful foil to its unshapely neighbour; we allude to that celebrated fabric, the church of St. Stephen's Wallbrook. As to the origin of Wallbrook,

And as I thrust the croud among
By froward chance my hood was gone,
Yet for all that I staid not long
Till at the King's Bench I was come;
Before the Judge I kneel'd anon
And pray'd him for God's sake to take hede,
But for lack of money I might not spede.

Beneath them sat clerks a great rout
Which fast did write by one assent,
There stood up one and cried about
Richard, Robert, and John, of Kent;
I wist not well what this man ment,
He cried thyche there indeed,
But that lack'd of money I might not spede.

Unto the common place then I yode,
Where sat one with a silken hoode,
I did him reverence for I ought to do so,
And told my case as well as I could,
How my goods were defrauded me by falshood;
I gat not a man of his mouth for my meed,
And for lack of money I might not spede.

Unto the Rolls I got me from thence
Before the clerks of the Chauncery,
Where many I found earning of pence,
But none at all regarded me;
I gave them my plaint upon my knee,
They lyked it well when they had it reade,
But lacking money I could not spede.

In

Wallbrook, this interesting spot dignified by its church, famous for its architecture all over Europe, once covered a brook, which, in William the Conquerors's time, was denominated the RUNNING WATER; and as this stream passed through an aperture made in London Wall, it received the name of Wall Brook. This water-course,

In Westminster Hall I found out one
Which went in a long gown of raye,
I crouched and kneeled before him anon,
For Mary's love of help I him pray;
"I wot not what thou meanest," gan he say
To get me thence he did me bede,
For lack of money I could not spede.

Within this wall neither rich nor yet poore,
Would do for me ought altho I should dye,
Which seeing I got me out of the door,
Where Flemynge began on me for to cry
"Master what will you copen or buy;
"Fyne felt hats, or spectacles to reede,
"Lay down your sylver and here you may spede."

Then to Westminster gate I presently went
When the sunne was at high prime,
Cokes to me they toke good intent
And proffered me bred with ale and wyne,
Ribs of beefe, both fat and full fyne,
A fare cloth they gan for to sprede,
But wanting money I might not spede.

Then unto London I did me hye
Of all the land it beareth the prise;
Hot pescods, one began to cry
Strawberry ripe and cherries in the ryse;
One bad me come near and buy some spice,
Peyper and safforne they gan me bede,
But for lack of money I might not spede.

Then

course it seems, so late as 1574, ran downwards to Dowgate Hill, where there was then a conduit, between which and the river there was such a fall of water on the 4th of September in that year, that the channel rose so high that a lad of 18 years of age, endeavouring to leap over it was carried away by the flood and drowned. A house lately denominated *Wallbrook house*, from its lofty

Then to the Chepe I began me drawne
Where much people I saw for to stand ;
One offred me velvet, sylke and lawne,
And another he taketh me by the haund.
" Here is Paris thread the finest in the laund"
I never was used to such thynges indeed,
And wanting money I might not spede.

Then I went forth by London Stone
Throughout all Canwyke Street ;
Drapers much cloth offerd me anone
Then comes me one, cryd " hot sheepes feet"
One cryed mackrel, ryster greene, other gan greete
One bad me by a hood to cover my hede,
But for want of money I might not spede.

Then I hyed me into Eastchepe
One cryes ribbes of beef and many a pye ;
Pewter pots they clattered on a heape,
There was harpe, pype, and minstrelsy
" Yea by Cock, Nay by Cock," some gan cry
Some sang of Jenky and Julyan for their mede
But for lack of money, I might not spede.

Then into Cornhill anon I yode;
Where was much stolen gere amonge,
I saw where hung mine own hoode
That I had lost among the thronge ;
To buy my own hood I thought it wrong,
I knew it well as I did my crede
But for lack of money I might not spede.

The

lofty arches of exeellent workmanship in the cellar, seems to have been the remains of that belonging to the Abbot of Torkington, afterwards the residence of the family of Pollexfen, one of whom in the reign of Charles II. was retained by the City to plead their cause against the iniquitous Act of *Quo Warranto*. Lower down the street, was the residence of the notorious Empson and Dudley.

The ancient church of ST. STEPHEN WALLBROOK is first mentioned by Dugdale, who says that *Eudo*, steward of the household to Henry I. gave it to his newly founded monastery of St. John at Colchester; accordingly, the Abbot and convent presented to the living till the year 1442. Sir Robert Chichely, grocer, who had been Lord Mayor in 1421, gave to the parish a plot of ground,

The Taverner took me by the sleeve
"Sir, sayth he will you our wyne assay"
I answered "that cannot much me greve,
A penny can do no more than it may"
I drank a pynt and for it did pay,
Yet sore a hungered from thence I yede,
And wanting my money I could not spede.

Then hyed I me to Belinesgate,
And one cryd Ho! go we hence,
I prayd a bargemen for God's sake,
That he would spare me my expence:
"Thou steppst not here cryd he under too pence
I lyst not yet bestow my alms dede;"
Thus lacking money I could not spede.

Then I conveyed me into Kent,
For of the law I wold meddle no more,
Because no man to me took entent,
dyght me to do as I did before;—
Now Jesus that in Bethlem was bore
Save London, and send trew lawyers there mede,
For whoso wants money with them shall not spede.

Harl. MSS. No. CCCLXVII.

ground, containing two hundred and eighty feet and a half in length, and sixty feet in breadth, for the purpose of erecting a new church, and forming a church-yard. The first stone of this church, Sir Robert laid in 1429, but the building was not completed till 1439. The patronage purchased by Sir Robert Whittingham, passed from him to the Duke of Bedford; from him to Richard Lee, Esq. and lastly, into the Grocers' Company, with whom it continues. Levelled by the fire, in 1666, the present fabric was the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and the parish of St. Bennet Sherehog, was then united to it by act of Parliament.

The walls and tower are of stone; the roof within, over the middle aisle, arched. In the centre is a spacious cupola and a lantern; the roof over the rest of the Church is flat, covered with lead, and supported by columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order; there are three aisles and a cross aisle covered with stone. The ascent from the street is by fifteen steps. The roof and cupola are adorned with an entablature and arches, ornamented with shields, palm-branches, and roses of fret work, and pannels of crochet work. The walls are wainscotted ten feet high, having the Grocers' arms within a handsome compartment of palm-branches, &c. At the north end of the cross aisle, is a door-case beautifully decorated with various kinds of fruit and leaves; at the north-east angle is another, and at the west end a third, very magnificent, adorned with two columns, entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with cherubim festoons, and the arms of Chicheley of wainscot. The altar-piece is adorned with two columns, their architrave, frieze, and cornice of the same order: on the cornice are the arms of England, and underneath are figures of Moses and Aaron, with a radiance. Above the Creed and Lord's prayer, are two shields with compartments and festoons, fruit, &c. gilt with gold; and on the northernly shield are the arms, or a chevron, between three cinquefoils, gules, for Chicheley. The communion table, which is a semicircle, finely veneered and carved, is placed on a foot pace of black and white marble,

marble, and inclosed by a circular rail and banister, with two steps of black marble higher than the rest of the chancel. Over the altar is a most beautiful historical painting of the stoning of St. Stephen, by Benjamin West, Esq. The pulpit is also finely carved and veneered, and has enrichments of cherubim, cupids, festoons, and a lamp. Here is also a white marble font whose type is curiously carved. The principal beauties of this justly admired edifice are in the interior, where the dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, and is supported by very noble Corinthian columns raised on their pedestals. On the sides under the lower roofs, are only circular windows, but those which enlighten the upper roof, are small arched ones. At the east end are three very noble arched windows. The appearance of the whole has a very striking effect upon entering; every part at once attracting the eye, except the bases of the columns which are injudiciously concealed by the carving on the top of the pews.

Among the old monuments here, mentioned by Stow, is that of Sir Rowland Hill, Mayor in 1549, whose character is highly worthy of notice from its resemblance to that of one of this most worthy man's family descendants now living; the Reverend Rowland Hill.

The character of this great man (Sir Rowland Hill, Mercer) is best described on an obelisk or observatory erected a few years since by Sir Richard Hill, bart. in Hawkstone Park, Shropshire.

" The first stone of this pillar was laid by Sir Richard Hill, Bart. member in several Parliaments for this county, on the first day of October 1795, who caused it to be erected, not only for the various uses of an observatory, and to feast the eye by presenting to it a most luxuriant and extensive prospect, which takes in not less than twelve (some say fifteen counties); but from motives of justice, respect and gratitude, to the memory of a truly great and good man, viz. Sir Rowland Hill, Knt. who was born at

the family mansion of Hawkstone, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh; and being bred to trade, and free of the City of London, became one of the most considerable and opulent merchants of his time, and was Lord Mayor of the same in the second and third years of Edward VI. anno 1549, 1550, and was the first Protestant who filled that high office.

" Having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he zealously exerted himself in behalf of the Protestant cause; he exchanged this life for a better, a short time before the death of that pious young monarch, being aged nearly seventy years.

" For a considerable time previous to his decease, he gave up his mercantile occupations, that he might, with more devotedness of heart, attend to the great concerns of another world. His lands, possessions, and church patronage were immense, particularly in the counties of Salop and Chester, the number of whose tenants (none of whom he ever raised or fined) amounting to one thousand one hundred and eighty-one, as appears from a rental yet preserved and copied from his own hand writing. But his private virtues, good deeds, and munificent spirit, were quite unlimited, and extended, like the prospect before us, east, west, north, and south, far surpassing all bounds! Being sensible, saith Fuller, speaking of him in his " Worthies of England," that his great estate was given him but of God, it was his desire to devote it to his glory. He built a spacious church in his own parish at Hodnet, and likewise the neighbouring church at Stoke, at his own expense. He built Tern and Atcham bridges in this county, both of hewn stone, and containing several arches each. He also built other large bridges of timber. He built and endowed several free schools, particularly that of Drayton. He made and paved divers highways for the public utility. He ounded exhibitions, and educated many students at both Universities, and supported at the Inns of Court, others who were brought up to the law.

" He

" He was the unwearied friend of the widow and the fatherless. He clothed annually three hundred people in his own neighbourhood, both with shirts and coats, and in the City of London, he gave 200l. (an immense sum in those days) to St. Bartholomew's hospital: besides, saith Fuller, 600l. to Christ Church hospital. He also gave most liberally to all the other hospitals; and, at his death, bequeathed 150l. to the poor of all the wards in London. He had no children: but his relations and kinsfolks were numerous, who all partook largely of his bounty, both in his life-time and at his death. He constantly kept up a great family household, where he maintained good hospitality; many resorted to him for his wise and salutary advice, and none who came to him, were ever sent empty or dissatisfied away." Among the other few modern monuments in this church, worthy of attention, is that erected by the late Dr. Thomas Wilson, rector, and son of the venerable Bishop of Sodor and Man, " addicted, in the decline of his life, to countenance political opinions," and to shew the preference he gave to the writings of Mrs. Catharine Macaulay, he caused a whole length statue of her to be put up in her life-time, in this church; but which, after being noticed and censured, was very properly removed by the Rev. Mr. Townley, his successor.

Bucklersbury, which opens into Cheapside, near Mercers' Hall, was so called from a manor and tenement belonging to a person named Buckle, who lived there. This was a manor, and supposed by Stow, to have been a large stone building, a part of which remaining in his time, on the south side of the street, was called the *Old Barge*, from a sign hanging near the gate; for when Wallbrook was open, it is supposed that barges were towed up here. The manor, as it was called, was divided, and let out in tenements.

On the north side of the street facing Bucklersbury, stood a strong stone tower, called Cornat's Toure. Edward III. in the eighteenth year of his reign, made this place his money ex-

change, and in the twenty-ninth year, granted it by the name of the King's House in Bucklersbury in London, to Fryders Guinisane and Landers Bardoile, merchants of Lucca, for 20l. per annum. In his thirty-second year he gave it to his College, or Free Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster.

It seems that after this another person, named *Buckle*, a grocer, wishing to pull down the Tower, and taking a part in the labour, it fell upon him and caused his death. His intention was to raise a building of timber, or, perhaps, several, upon the ground occupied by the Tower, which, it appears, was afterwards carried into execution by the person that married his widow. Bucklersbury was at that time wholly inhabited by grocers and apothecaries. It is at present a good street, formed like the letter Y; the stem of which is towards the Mansion House; one of the arms forms Pancras Lane, and the other the continuation of Bucklersbury to Cheapside.

The Bank, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's Coffee House, &c. being already described in the preceding volume, we now proceed to notice the remainder of a variety of interesting objects which present themselves in the circuit between the Poultry, Cheapside, &c. to Fore Street and St. Martin's Le Grand.

Passing on either side of the Bank to the northward, we proceed to Lothbury, which, it is said, was so called from a court anciently kept here. In Stow's time it was inhabited by brass-founders, who cast candlesticks, chaffing-dishes, mortars for pounding spices, &c. In the reign of Henry III. the angle formed by Lothbury and the Old Jewry was covered by a Jewish Synagogue. Till the year 1765, Coleman Street and the Old Jewry were so inconvenient, that many accidents having happened to passengers, the Corporation of London opened the passage at their own expence.

The parish church of St. Margaret, Lothbury, stands upon the water-course of Wallbrook. The original fabric was of ancient foundation;

foundation; as it appears that the Abbess and Convent of Barking, in Essex, presented John de Haslingfield to the rectory, in the year 1303. The presentation remained in the same community till the suppression of the convents, when it was seized by the crown, and still remains in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

In 1440, Robert Large, Lord Mayor, contributed towards the arching of the water-course at Wallbrook, that ran close to the church, which was rebuilt in the same year; but, with many others, became a prey to the great fire in 1666. It has been remarked, that some of the first improvements in London began in this neighbourhood, by pulling down some despicable sheds or shops, occupying the whole length of the pavement before the church. These nuisances are exhibited in the old prints of the building. The present edifice is neat and plain, of fine stone, sixty feet long, sixty-four broad, thirty-six high to the roof, and forty feet to the top of the steeple. The body is well enlightened with a row of lofty windows; over which the wall is terminated by a balustrade; the principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, which support an angular pediment. The tower has large windows in the uppermost stage, and is terminated a little above by a plain cornice, upon which is raised a small dome supporting a slender spire.

The interior is handsomely wainscoted, the floor paved, the pulpit veneered, and the altar-piece ornamented; the font is beautifully designed, the bason being carved, representing the garden of Eden and the fall of man; the salvation of Noah and his family in the ark; the baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist; and Philip baptizing the Eunuch. The cover is adorned with figures of St. Margaret, accompanied by Faith, Hope, and Charity.

In Founder's Hall Court, Lothbury, is a Meeting House of ancient date, which is accessible by a flight of stairs, the lower part being used as a tavern. This Meeting was occupied nearly the period of a century by a Scot's Presbyterian congregation,

which was the earliest of that denomination in London, being collected in the reign of Charles the Second.

Relative to the Jewish Synagogue, which formerly stood in this vicinity, we are reluctantly compelled to record, "That after the cruel massacre of seven hundred and fifty of these unfortunate people in London, and the robbery of many others, the Synagogue, which they had lately erected in this place, was burnt by the rabble in the year 1262, upon the pretence that a Jew had wounded a Christian in the Old Jewry, who refused to submit to his extortion. Having recovered this calamity, and rebuilt what had been destroyed, another misfortune overtook them in 1271. It seems they had been grievously oppressed by the assessment of six thousand marks for the expence of Prince Edward's journey to the Holy Land; and as they could not raise the whole sum as soon as wanted, the whole community were mortgaged to Richard Earl of Cornwall, who taxed them very heavily the following year: but their greatest grievance was the loss of the Synagogue, which was taken from them upon complaint of the *Friars Penitents:* "*That they were not able to make the Body of Christ in Quiet,*" as they blasphemously expressed themselves, "on account of the great howlings the Jews made there during their worship." But the case really was, that those pharisaical locusts, the Friars, having but a small dark chapel belonging to their monastery, and imagining that the stately Synagogue would be more convenient, took the advantage of the odium under which the Jews laboured at that time, and therefore begged it of the unprincipled Henry, who was easily prevailed upon to confirm the grant."

These *Fratres Sacci,* or so called Penitents, constituted part of an Order of *Begging Friars,* called Franciscans, and it was said was instituted for such married people as were desirous of repentance. The men took the name of *Fratres* de *Pœnitentia* Jesu Christi, and were known by another name, *Sacci,* on account of the sack cloth which they wore. Upon their first coming into England, they had a house assigned them beyond Aldersgate.

Queen Eleanor, consort of Edward I. took them under her protection, and " warranted to the prior and the convent the land and building in Colechurch Street, in the parish of St. Olave, in the Jewry, and St. Margaret, in Lothbury, by her granted, with consent of Stephen de Fulborn, and other brethren of that house, for sixty marks of silver, which they had received of the said prior and brethren of *Repentance.*"

In 1305, Robert Fitzwalter requested and obtained of King Edward, that these friars might assign to him their chapel or church, which joined his mansion-house. " Thus what they gained by fraud was taken away from them by oppression." In the reign of Henry VI. the family of Fitz-Walter devolving to a female heir, Sir Robert Large, Mercer, purchased these premises, kept his mayoralty there in 1439, and made it his residence till his death. Sir Hugh Clopton, another Lord Mayor, resided there in 1492. In Stow's time this great house was converted into a tavern, bearing the sign of the *Windmill,* and remained till the fire of London destroyed every vestige but the name.

The eastern side of the Old Jewry contains several capacious houses, built by Sir Christopher Wren. These were inhabited by Sir Robert Clayton and Sir Nathaniel Hearne, Sheriff in 1674. The family of the late Granville Sharp also resided here a number of years.

In the farthest northern extremity of Lothbury is TOKEN-HOUSE YARD, so named from an old house which was an office for the delivery of tradesmens' farthings or tokens. Upon the origin of small money, it has been observed, " The Saxons were the first who divided the penny, which they had borrowed from the Roman *Denarius,* by a cross, which being commonly cut, each quarter supplied the small change of the farthing; the farthing of those times, however, was nearly the intrinsic value of a modern penny."

The copper coinage was unauthorized, with very few exceptions, till the year 1672. The known aversion of Queen Elizabeth, and of the nation, to a copper coinage, arose from the circulation

culation of counterfeit money, called *Black Money,** which being always of copper, was mixed or washed with about a fifth part silver. When it is considered, therefore, that the base money was always of copper, it is no wonder that the idea of a copper coinage should be confounded with that of an imposition of authorized bad money. Edward VI. on account of the metal having increased in value, coined but few farthings. The diminutive size of the silver halfpenny, though continued down to the time of the commonwealth, was of extreme inconvenience. Hence, in the reign of Elizabeth, there being no state farthings, several cities struck tokens, which were confined to the use of their respective inhabitants, till they were called in by order of government.

In the city of London this traffic of coinage was very considerable; as it appears that no less than three thousand tradesmen, and others, coined *tokens*, upon returning which to the issuer, he gave current coin, or value, as desired.

This practice was carried to such an extent in 1594, that government having resolved to have a copper coinage of their own, a small copper coin was struck about the size of a silver twopence, with the Queen's monagram on one side, and a rose on the other, the running legend on both sides, being the pledge of a halfpenny; however, the Queen not being able to resign her fixed aversion to copper coinage, the scheme fell to the ground.

During the year 1609, Sir Robert Cotton wrote a tract, entitled, "How the Kings of England have supported and repaired their estates," in which he observed, "The benefit to the King will easily fall out, if he restrain retailers of victuals and small wares from using their own takens; for in and about London

* There were two kinds of Black Money, the counterfeit, intended by forgers to pass for silver, and the authorized money of Billon, or Black Money: this was first struck in the Mints of the English dominions in France by the command of the Kings of England, for the use of their French subjects; but *black money* and copper money were very different; and the name of the former arose no doubt in contradistinction to *white* money, a name given to pure silver, of which it was a counterfeit.

don there are above three thousand tradesmen that, one with another cast yearly five pound a piece of leaden tokens, whereof the tenth remains not to them at the years end, when they renew their store, which amounteth to 15,000*l.*"

" For the prejudice, since London, which is not the twenty-fourth part of the people of the kingdom, had in it found above eight hundred thousand, by a late enquiry by order of the late Queen, and so falleth to be 2d. a person, in the active state it may be nothing, either of the loss by the first uttering being so easy, nor burthen any with too great a mass at a time, since continual use will disperse so small a quantity into so many hands. But, on the other side, will be to the meaner sort of necessary use and benefit. For the buyers hereafter shall not be tied to one seller, and his bad commodities as they are still, when his tokens, hereafter made current by authority, shall have the choice of any other chapman; and to the poor in this time of small charity it will be of much relief, since men are like to give a farthing alms that will not part with a greater sum."

In consequence of this, and similar representations, on the 19th of May, 1613, King James's royal farthing tokens commenced by proclamation. They have on one side two sceptres in saltier, surmounted with a crown, and the harp upon the other, as would seem with intention, that if the English should refuse their currency, as was justly suspected, they might be ordered to pass in Ireland. For they were not forced upon the people in the light of farthings, or established coin, but merely as pledges or tokens, for which the government were obliged to give other coin if required. Their legend is the King's common titles running on each side. These pieces were by no means favourably received, but continued, in a kind of reluctant circulation, all this reign and the beginning of the succeeding. In 1635, Charles struck those with the *rose* instead of the *harp*. The vast number of counterfeits, and the king's death in 1648, put an utter stop to their currency; and the tokens of towns and tradesmen again took their run, increasing prodigiously till 1672, when

when farthings, properly so called, were first published by government. These farthings were of pure Swedish copper; and the dies were cast by *Roettier*. They continued till 1684, when some disputes arising about the copper lately had from English mines, *tin* farthings were coined, with a stud of copper in the centre in 1685. Tin continued to be coined till 1692, to the value of 65,000*l*. In 1693 the tin was called in, and the copper coinage again commenced. The farthings of the reign of Queen Anne are trial pieces, except those of her last year, 1714. The legitimate coinage of farthings has continued to the present period, and constitutes a very convenient portion of English money.*

Frederick's Place. Sir John Frederick, son of Christopher Frederick, Citizen and Barber Surgeon, being Lord Mayor in 1662, built a stately mansion here after the great fire. It was afterwards occupied as the Excise Office; but upon the removal of this building, Sir John Frederick's great house was taken down to make room for a whole court of elegant modern buildings. Here is the African Company's Office.

Lower down in the Old Jewry was formerly a large stone building, erected on the site of dwellings belonging to the Jews. It was granted by Richard III. to his trusty servant, John Kendale, his secretary. It had been the royal wardrobe during one of the early reigns.

In the reign of Edward VI. it was alienated from the crown under the name of a great *Messuage*, called the *Prince's Wardrobe*, to which belonged divers houses, gardens, &c. and was sold to Sir Anthony Cope, a privy counsellor, for 60*l*.; "a good pennyworth," Stow observes, "beyond all question."

Proceeding through the Old Jewry we meet with the site of St. Mary Colechurch, so named from its founder of the name of Cole. The building was constructed upon a vault above ground, after the modern mode, so that there was an ascent of several steps to the church. The date of its foundation is uncertain;

* Pinkerton's Essay on Medals, II. p. 80, et seq.

certain; but the baptism of Thomas a Becket and St. Edmund here, prove it very ancient. It was under the patronage of the master and brethren of the Hospital of *St. Thomas de Acon.* Not having been rebuilt since the great fire, the parish has been united to that of St. Mildred.

Lower down in the Jewry is MERCERS' SCHOOL, one of the earliest foundations of the kind in London: but, though several scholastic institutions ceased at the dissolution of religious houses, the Mercers' Company purchasing the dissolved Hospital of St. Thomas, continued this school, which, after the great fire, was, with the adjacent buildings, confirmed to them by act of parliament in the 22d year of the reign of Charles II. In this seminary twenty-five boys are instructed in grammatical learning; and the master has a commodious house and a liberal salary.

On the west side of the Old Jewry stands the parish Church of St. Olave Jewry.* This church is of very ancient foundation, and was originally called St. Olave Upwell, from its being dedicated to the saint of that name. The well, called Upwell, was under the east end of the church, where a pump has stood for many years past. The parish was a rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, till about the year 1181, when it was transferred by them, with the Chapel of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, to the prior and convent of Butley, in Suffolk, and became a vicarage. At the suppression of that convent the unpropriation was forfeited to the crown, in which it has been continued till the present time. When the old church was burnt down in 1666, the parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, was annexed to it: the patronage of which is also in the crown.

The present structure was erected soon after the fire of London, and

* Stow thought that the church had been a synagogue for the Jews, and afterwards a Chapel to St. Olave in the Jewry, and was again made a parish Church in the seventh of Edward IV; but he has at least been guilty of an anachronism, as this Church or Chapel was evidently made parochial; and a vicarage ordained and endowed by Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, with 11*l.* per annum in 35 Henry VI.—*Newc. Reper.* p. 537.

and is built partly of brick and partly of stone. It is seventy eight feet long, twenty-four broad, thirty-six feet high to the roof, and eighty-eight feet high to the top of the tower and pinnacles. The door is of the Doric order, well proportioned, and covered with an arched pediment. The tower is very plain, on the upper part of which rises a cornice, supported by scrolls, and upon this a plain attic course. On the pillars at the corners are placed the pinnacles upon balls; and there is a ball also at the top of each pinnacle. The body of the church is well enlightened; the floor paved with Purbeck, and the walls wainscoted. The pulpit is decorated with carved cherubim; and in the front of the altar are the King's arms. There are also three paintings in this church: Queen Elizabeth lying on a fine couch under an arched canopy, on which are placed her arms. King Charles I.; and the figure of Time, with his wings displayed; in his right hand a scythe; an hour-glass in his left: at his foot a Cupid, dormant; and under him a skeleton, eight feet long.

King's Arms Yard, in Coleman Street, now built into fine large houses, and inhabited by eminent merchants, was originally an Inn and stable for horses under that name. In fact, the ground occupied by so many large houses, was converted into streets, courts, and alleys, after the fire of London, to that near four thousand houses were added to the former number within the original space.

The London Institution, since its recent removal from the Old Jewry, now dignifies a large house in King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street. The following is the original Prospectus of this grand national establishment, the design of which is to promote the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts.

Its views at present are confined to three objects:

The acquisition of a valuable and extensive library;

The diffusion of useful knowledge by the means of lectures and experiments;

The establishment of a reading-room, where the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works, and the best pamphlets

phlets and new publications are to be provided for the use of the proprietors and subscribers.

All the affairs and concerns of the Institution are to be directed and administered by a Committee of Managers, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents, twenty managers, and the secretary, chosen by and from among the proprietors, of which four vice-presidents and twenty managers, one fourth part shall annually vacate their office, but not thereby become ineligible to the same, or any other office of the Institution.

The Managers to engage suitable persons as professors and lecturers, and cause courses of lectures in experimental philosophy, in chemistry, and in different departments of literature and the arts to be given annually, or oftener, at the Institution.

They are also to take care that no subjects be treated of at the lectures but such as are connected with the objects of the Institution.

They elect and appoint, either annually or otherwise, the professors, lecturers, librarians, assistant secretaries, and other officers, and remove them when they see cause, and engage and dismiss the domestic servants of the house.

They have the direction of the house of the Institution, and make such regulations for the preservation of order and decorum therein as they think proper.

And besides other duties and privileges, they have power to admit to the lectures, to the library, and the other rooms of the institution, foreigners of high rank, or of distinguished scientific acquirements, during their temporary residence in the metropolis.

The visitors elect from their own members a Secretary, who is to take minutes of their proceedings, &c.: this office is honorary, and without salary or emolument,

The number of proprietors is limited to one thousand.

The whole property of the Institution is vested solely in the proprietors, who have complete authority to control and dispose of the same; and no sale, mortgage, incumbrance, nor other

disposition of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the Institution, whether freehold or leasehold, or of any stock of money belonging to the institution, which shall be intended to be permanently invested, shall be made, except with the approbation and concurrence of a general meeting of the proprietors convened for that express purpose.

They, together with the subscribers and honorary members, have a right of admission to the library, lectures, reading-rooms, and all other public parts of the institution at all hours, from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven at night, (Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Fast and Thanksgiving days by proclamation, excepted;) but on Saturday the doors of the Institution close at three o'clock.

They have also one transferable ticket, admitting the bearer to the library, reading-rooms, and lectures.

In case of the decease of any proprietor, the executors or administrators may nominate such person as is appointed in the will of the said deceased proprietor; or, in default of such appointment, or in case of the decease of the person so appointed, such other person as they may think proper to be ballotted for by the Managers, at their first meeting after such nomination is delivered to them, except the legitimate son of such deceased proprietor, who shall be entitled to admission without any ballot of the Managers; which report shall be entered in a register-book to be kept for that purpose, and the document referred to therein filed and preserved. The Solicitor's fee for his report shall be one guinea, and no more, to be paid by the proprietor on his admission; and in case such person reported by the solicitor to be properly and legally nominated, shall not be elected thereupon, the executors or administrators of such deceased proprietor shall, at their option, be entitled to propose some other person for admission, or to claim from the funds of the Institution whatever sum may be then fixed in the bye-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

Persons of distinguished rank or qualifications, whether natives

or

or foreigners, may be elected honorary members of the Institution.

Every person proposed for election as an honorary member must be recommended by three at least of the Managers; and be proposed and ballotted for within the interval of one month at least between such proposal and ballot, when two negatives shall exclude.

Subscribers for life, and annual subscribers, shall have free admission into all the public parts of the Institution at all hours, from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven at night, Sundays, &c. excepted.

Ladies are admissible as subscribers to the lectures only, upon such terms, and under such regulations, as may be fixed by the Managers.

The treasurer enters into a bond, with two sureties, to be approved of by the Managers, in the sum of 5000*l.* on condition that he duly account for, pay, and apply all such sums of money, or other property and effects belonging to the institution, as shall come into his possession as treasurer.

The sum of 40,000*l.* or thereabouts, is to be invested in the public funds as a provision for the permanency and stability of the Institution.

The rents, revenues, and annual income of the Institution, are to be supplied by the Managers in discharging current and incidental expences, and in the purchase of foreign and domestic journals, periodical, and other new publications, for the use of the reading-room.

The surplus to be applied, at the discretion of the Managers, to the improvement and augmentation of the library, and apparatus for philosophical experiments.

The books belonging to the library shall be under the care and custody of the librarian.

No person must take down any of the books in the library; but a note or card, containing the name of the person applying, and the title of the book, must be given to the librarian, or attendant, who

who shall supply him with the book required. No person to take away any book from the library.

No librarian or attendant, or any other officer or servant of the institution, shall receive any fee, perquisite, or gratuity, on account of, or during the execution of their office, under penalty of immediate dismission from the service of the Institution."

In the beginning of April, 1806, Sir Francis Baring, John Julius Angerstein, and others of the managing proprietors, presented a petition to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, soliciting a grant of the site of Blackwell Hall, on which to erect an edifice appropriated to the purposes of the Institution. This was referred to the Committee for letting the City Lands; but though since this period the Institution has been removed as before mentioned, there can be little doubt that any time will be lost in procuring a situation for this seat of science more consistent with the extensive objects of this establishment.

A narrow passage over the southern end of the Old Jewry, now called Grocers' Alley, was formerly called Coney Hope Lane, from a rabbit market. At the corner of this lane was the Chapel of St. Mary Coney Hope. In the Poultry, near this spot, stood SCALDING ALLEY, formerly a large house, in which fowls were scalded, preparatory to their being exposed for sale. The site of this has since been covered by the handsome houses in St. Mildred's Court.

COLEMAN STREET, was probably so called from a person of that name, who might be a builder, owner, or principal inhabitant of that part of the city.

On the west side of Coleman Street, near the south end, stands the church of St. Stephen. This, before the year 1181, was originally a chapel belonging to the Deans of St. Paul's, but made parochial in 1546, though still under the patronage of the canons of Butley, in Suffolk. In 1577, Queen Elizabeth granted the rectory to Thomas Parkins, and others; and, in 1599, to William Daniel, serjeant-at-law, and other parishioners; but this

rectory

rectory impropriate and the right of advowson have been held by the parish in fee-farm of the crown ever since: the old church fell a prey to the flames in 1666.

The present church, erected about four years after the fire, is a neat and solid building, principally of stone, strengthened by rustic at the corners, and enlightened by one series of large windows, with an handsome cornice, and has a very extensive roof, without a single pillar to support it. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces, and encloses a bell to call the parishioners to prayers. The front is adorned with a cornice, two pine apples, and the figure of a clock, handsomely carved. The length of the church is seventy-five feet; breadth thirty-five; the height of the roof twenty-four feet; and that of the tower sixty-five. On the north side is the church-yard: and, on the south, a large pavement that covers a burial-vault the whole length of the church. To this pavement there is an ascent by several steps through a gate, over which is cut, in stone, a striking representation of the general resurrection. Near the north-east corner of the street towards Fore Street, is Armourers and Braziers Hall, which has been described with the rest in the preceding volume.

Passing through Mason's Court to the west, we enter BASINGHALL STREET: here is SAMBROOK COURT, the site of a mansion formerly belonging to Sir Jeremy Sambrook, an eminent merchant, and, at present, the residence of the truly philanthropic Dr. LETTSOM. Higher up, on the opposite side of the way, is the Church of ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW. This is a rectory of very remote foundation, being, in the year 1140, in the presentation of the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield; but, about one hundred years after, it fell to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who continue patrons at the present time. The original church is said to have been beautiful: but became ruinous before 1460, when it was rebuilt; and that church continued till consumed by the fire of 1666. The walls of the present building, finished in 1679, are of brick, strengthened

ened with rustic work at the corners, and the body is well enlightened by a single series of large windows: at the east end, where the top is terminated by an arch, are three windows: one of them tall and upright, is bricked up: the two others, circular. The pillars are Corinthian: here is also a good organ, and the steeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which rises a kind of spire. The length of this church is seventy feet, the breadth fifty, height forty-two, and the tower seventy-five feet. Among the interments here, is the body of John Kirkman, Esq. Alderman of Cheap Ward, and Sheriff Elect of London in 1780. This gentleman, during this troublesome period, when almost every one was afraid of doing his duty, headed a body of young citizens, afterwards denominated THE LONDON ASSOCIATION, and eventually preserved this great and opulent city from destruction from an infatuated banditti, calling themselves Protestants! Mr. Alderman Kirkman's illness originated in a violent cold, caught when he headed the city volunteers during several rainy nights, which bringing on a brain fever, shortly terminated in his death, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.*

Two

* Thus fell an opulent and valuable City Officer, one of many lives sacrificed to the persecuting zeal of pretended Protestants! It is not possible to pass over these instances of religious fanaticism without some mark of indignation. Future ages will scarcely credit the fact, that, at the close of the 18th century, when the principles of Religious and Political Liberty were so well understood; and at a period when persecution on account of religious opinions was almost universally reprobated, in the City of London a body of men should be found sufficiently mad with zeal to commit outrages on their loyal and peaceable fellow-citizens, merely because they did not say their prayers in precisely the same manner or language as themselves! My predecessor in this work, Mr. Brayley, in the first Part, page 527, *et seq.* has narrated the infamous proceedings of the *Protestant Association* with sufficient spirit and faithfulness of detail. It was a nefarious piece of business, instigated by men who themselves made the loudest pretensions to a love of liberty and hatred of persecution;—who affected to dread "*popery*" merely on account of its supposed persecuting spirit. The name of the founder of the most popular and zealous sect of the present day appeared very

Two passages, running nearly round this church, lead into Aldermanbury.

ALDERMANBURY is said to have been the place where the first Bury, or Hall,* for the meetings of the Aldermen, was situated; and this spot is first noticed in the register of the parish of St. Mary, at Osney, near Oxford, in which an entry is made of certain grounds and rents in the *Aldermanbury* of London, given to that parish in 1189, by Richard Renery, one of the Sheriffs of London.

On the west side of the street, between Love Lane and Addle Street, stands the parish Church of ST. MARY, ALDERMANBURY, built upon the site of that destroyed by the great fire, in which was an ancient inscription of the date of 1116; and to this church it appears, that, in 1437, Sir William Estfield was a considerable benefactor. The present edifice is a stone building, with a tower and turret. The roof within is camerated, covered with lead, and supported by twelve pillars of the Composite

 order,

very prominently on the List of Members of the "*Protestant Association!*" Many of his followers, it is to be feared, are not even yet cured of the spirit which dictated, if it did not immediately direct, the outrages against the innocent Catholics of 1780. It is hoped, however, that this censure does not apply to the general body, though the writer of this has had abundant cause to believe that it will but too truly bear on many of them.

* An account of Guildhall having appeared at large in a former Vol. it may only be necessary to add, that the Council Chamber has undergone several improvements in the course of the present year, 1814.—— The whole of the paintings with which the walls were hung have been removed, and the Chamber has been completely new painted. At the upper end of it, immediately behind the chair of the Lord Mayor, an elevated recess has been formed, in which is to be placed the statue of his present Majesty. The recess is lined with dark grey Italian marble; and a pedestal of white marble has been erected protruding a little from it, upon which the statue is to stand. In the front of this pedestal is the Chair of the Lord Mayor, who thus holds a more conspicuous situation than before. The fire-place at the lower end of the room has also been removed, and the Chamber is in future to be warmed by flues under the floors.

order, and paved with stone. The floor of the chancel is higher than that of the body of the church; and the apertures for the windows are well placed. At the east end, fronting Aldermanbury, is a large cornice and triangular pediment: also two large cartouches and pine-apples of carved stone. The inside of the roof is adorned with arches of fret-work; and the columns with an entablement and cantaliver cornice; the inside is wainscoted and pewed with oak; the pulpit is of the same kind of timber, with enrichments, cherubim, &c.

The altar-piece is adorned with two fluted pilasters, entablature, and open circular pediment. Here is also a fine painting of the *Last Supper*, the gift of Mr. Whitchurch, clerk to the Brewers' Company. The length of this building is seventy-two feet, breadth forty-five, and that of the steeple, consisting of a tower and a turret, about ninety feet.

Among a few modern monuments is a neat variegated marble tablet, with a pyramid and funeral vase, to the memory of Samuel Smith, Esq. who died December 4, 1789, and of Elizabeth Smith. A pedestal on brackets, about which is represented a beautiful female figure seated on a gun; her hands crossed on the pedestal of a fractured restral column. This monument, admirably executed by Dominico Cardelle, of Rome, in 1789, has an appropriate inscription.

Here was also buried the infamous Lord George Jefferys, Baron of Wem, 1695, who being privately interred in the Tower, where he was confined for his mal-practices, his relations made interest to have the body removed here: the coffin was in good preservation a few years since, covered with crimson velvet and gilt furniture. Also Lord Jeffery's son 1702: this rake was the person who acted so shamefully with respect to the funeral of Dryden. The Rev. Edmund Calamy, 1665, one of the most eminent curates of this place, also buried here, was born in London in 1600, and having gone through his academical degrees, was appointed preacher in St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, where he continued ten years, when Robert Earl of Warwick removed him

him to Rochford, in Essex. Here he continued till 1639, when he was elected and continued Curate of St. Mary, till he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity. Mr. Granger says, " His natural and acquired abilities qualified him to be the leader of the Presbyterians. He presided over the city ministers at their meetings; was the most active of their members in the Assembly of Divines; and was, in effect, the Baxter of the reign of Charles the First. But his writings, which are chiefly practical, are not so numerous as Baxter's. He was one of the writers against the Liturgy; but was not so captious as some of the Nonconformists, who were inclined to quarrel with the *Te Deum*, and correct the *Magnificat*, only because they were used in the service of the church of Rome;" and yet they uttered not a syllable against the Athenasian Creed, or its damnatory clauses! " He dared to censure the conduct of Cromwell to his face; and was never known to be intimidated where he thought his duty was concerned. He lived to see London in ashes, the sight of which left a melancholy impression upon his mind, which was never effaced. Having been driven through the ruins in a coach, he went home, never left his chamber, and died within a month."

Benjamin Calamy, son of the above by a second wife, was Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II. In 1677, he succeeded Dr. Simon Ford as minister of this church; and was afterwards preferred to St. Lawrence Jewry, in which he died in January 1686.

Ezekiel Hopkins, D. D. This prelate, the son of an obscure clergyman in Devonshire, was a Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Usher of the adjoining school. In the early part of his life he was inclined to presbytery, and was esteemed an excellent preacher. John Lord Robarts happening to hear him preach, was so taken with his discourse, his person, and his manner, that he retained him as his chaplain; and when he went to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, preferred his favourite to the Deanery of Raphoe, whence he was preferred to Londonderry. During the war under the Earl of Tyrconnel about the time of the Revolution, he withdrew into England, was chosen Curate

of St. Mary Aldermanbury: died in the parish in 1690, and was buried in the church.

Proceeding westward, into Wood Street, the Church of St. Alban attracts particular notice. It was first founded about the time of Athelstan, the Saxon king, and dedicated to St. Alban, who was the proto-martyr of England about the year 300. Stow observes, this church was very ancient, not only from its dedication to St. Alban, the manner of turning the arches of the windows and capitals of the pillars, and the Roman bricks interspersed among the stones of the building; but also from the probability "that it was at least of as ancient standing as King Adelstan, the Saxon, who began his reign about 924; and, as tradition says, had his house at the east end thereof; and having a door into Adel Street, in this parish, gave name to the same street, which in all ancient evidences is written *King Adel Street*. One great tower of this house was then remaining to be seen at the north corner of Love Lane as you come from Aldermanbury, which tower was of the very same stone and building with St. Alban's Church."

Matthew Paris seems to think the Chapel, and the Royal Palace of King Offa, were contiguous to this house; but, through the carelessness and sloth of his successors, and the unjust seizing and encroaching thereon by neighbouring citizens, reduced, though still retaining its ancient liberty, to a small house. This church, almost in ruins, was rebuilt in 1634; but being consumed by the dreadful fire in 1666, was re-erected, and finished in 1685. In the present structure the Gothic order prevails, both in the external and the interior. It is wainscoted round with Norway oak. The front of a gallery at the west end of this church is a very large bolection, with raised pannels, in which is a very good organ; also a door-case and a spacious arch under the gallery, opening into the nave of the church.

The pulpit is finely carved in imitation of fruit and leaves; the sounding-board is a hexagon, surrounded by a handsome cornice adorned

adorned with cherubim and other embellishments; the inside is neatly veneered.

The altar-piece is highly ornamented, and consists of four columns, fluted, with their bases, pedestals, entablature, and open pediment of the Corinthian order: over each column, upon acroters, is a lamp with a gilded taper; and, above the cornice the arms of England, with the supporters, helmet, and crest, richly carved, under a triangular pediment: on the north and south sides of these ornaments are two large cartouches, carved in fine wainscot.

The church is well pewed with oak: here are also two large brass branches, and a neat marble font enriched with cherubim, &c. The tour is of stone, built square; the eight acroterial pinnacles are of the Gothic order: the height of the tower is eighty-five feet and a half; and to the top of the pinnacle ninety two feet. The church is in length about sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-nine, and height thirty-three.

During the reign of Edward III. the patronage of this rectory was in the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of St. James, Westminster, and continued so till the foundation of Eton College by Henry VI. when the presentation was transferred to the provost and fellows of that College, in which it still continues.

The old church contained the monument of Sir John Cheke, preceptor to Edward VI. with a Latin inscription.

Among the rectors of eminence was William Watts, D. D. a native of Lynn, in Norfolk, and a member of Caius College, Cambridge, an admirable critic and divine. Charles I. appointed him one of his chaplains; he was also chaplain to the Earl of Arundel, General of the Scottish expedition in 1639. He was afterwards prebendary of Wells; but being sequestered from this benefice, plundered, his wife and children turned out of doors, and himself compelled to fly for his life, he joined the king, and was appointed chaplain to Prince Rupert. He was present with him in all the battles he fought with the Parliamentarians; and attended him at the blockade of Kinsale, where he died

in 1649. He greatly assisted in *Spelman's Glossary*, and added considerable notes to Matthew Paris's Historia Major, which he published in 1640. A catalogue of several other learned works which he published, is to be seen in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.

At the corner of Huggin Lane, in Wood Street, is the church of St. Michael. It appears that in the thirty-third of Edward III. A. D. 1359, Richard de Basingstoke, by his last will and testament, gave all his tenements in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, to the rector of St. Michael, and four of his parishioners, to find two chaplains to say mass for the souls of himself and relations, out of which they were to pay them for so doing eight marks *per annum*. These chaplains, after the death of his executors, were to be presented, from time to time, by the rector, and the four parishioners, who were to have half a mark yearly for their pains; and the overplus of the rent was to defray the expense attending the repairs of a chauntry which Richard de Basingstoke had already founded there.

The old structure having been burnt in the fire of London, the new one, which is of stone, was erected. It is of the Ionic order, the roof flat and quadrangular, covered with lead: the windows only on the south side and east end; the floor paved with stone, and the chancel one step higher than the rest of the church; the body is divided into three aisles.

The roof is adorned with fret and crocket work, the walls with arches and imposts; the front towards Wood Street, with spacious stone pilasters, their entablature and pitched pediments of the Ionic order. The church is wainscotted eight feet high, and pewed with oak, of which also the pulpit is made, being veneered, and having enrichments of cherubim, festoons, &c. The altar-piece is also ornamented. The tower seems to have been part of the old church, on which was a turret, since altered into a very awkward and inelegant spire. The tower and spire, are about one hundred and twenty feet in height: the length of the church within, is sixty-three feet; breadth, forty-two; altitude, forty-one.

Here,

Here, it is asserted, was buried the head of James the Fourth of Scotland, killed in the battle of Flodden Field, September 9th, 1513, and his body embalmed and brought to Sheen, (Richmond) was, after the dissolution of the monastery there, exposed, and his head carried home by a glazier of this parish, on account of the sweet smell that it afforded, in consequence of having been embalmed. It was afterwards buried, but Mr. Speed relates that (" for all John Stow's fair tale") Lesley, Bishop of Ross says, this was the head of the Laird Bonehard; and that King James was seen alive that night the battle happened, at Kelso, whence he passed to Jerusalem, and there ended his days.

Against this authority, and notwithstanding John Jonston, in his Historical Inscriptions of the Scottish kings, makes the place of James's burial uncertain, the records of a monastery in Lancashire, mention that he was interred among the Carthusians, in the priory of Sheen at Richmond. And Weever says, this was no doubt the place of his burial, notwithstanding what the Scottish authors say.

Among the rectors of eminence were Arthur Jackson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who when the plague broke out in London, in 1624, sent his wife and children to her father at Stoneberry, in Hertfordshire, while he often visited persons infected, preaching constantly twice on the Sundays, catechising the children before sermon; and, in fact, shunning neither duty nor danger, he obtained the name of a Puritan; he was, however, so respectable in his private character, and so moderate in his sentiments, that when officious complaints were made against him to Archbishop Laud, he replied " Mr. Jackson is a quiet, peaceable, man; and, therefore, I will not have him meddled with:" Archbishop Sheldon passed similar encomiums on him, notwithstanding their difference concerning church government and ceremonies.

Mr. Jackson continued several years in the rectory, though the income was so small that he expended 2000*l.* of his own private property, among his parishioners; and though he was chosen at

Wapping,

Wapping, with the offer of 120*l.* a year, he yielded to the request of his former hearers, to remain with them, on their promising him 100*l.* per annum. But, in two years, the sum fell so far short, that his best friends persuaded him to accept of any better situation that might be offered; he was therefore soon after appointed to the duty of St. Faith's parish, where he continued till he was ejected, for non-comformity, in 1662.

Granger says he strongly adhered to Parliament upon the commencement of the civil war. He was a particular friend of Christopher Love, and refused to give evidence against him, for which he was fined 500*l.* and committed close prisoner to the Tower. He was a man of prodigious application, and died August 5, 1666, at the age of seventy-three.

Christopher Love was minister of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, and St. Lawrence Jewry, and author of several sermons, and other pieces of polemical divinity, which gained him considerable reputation. He was convicted by the High Court of Justice, of having corresponded with Charles II. and conspiring against the republican government, for which he was condemned to be beheaded. The strongest interest was made to the Parliament for his pardon, not only by his wife and friends, but also by several parishes in London, and by fifty-four ministers, who could only procure a respite of his execution for a month. He was beheaded in July 1651.

Lad Lane, a little lower down on the same side of Wood Street, was anciently called *Ladle Lane*, below which is the *Castle Inn*, a respectable place for accommodation, as is the Cross Keys, on the other side of the street above Huggin Lane. *The Swan with Two Necks* in Lad Lane, is also famous for mail, and other stage-coaches.

The origin of this singular *sign* is somewhat uncertain; but probably it is a corruption of *Swans with two nicks*. The kings of England had formerly several swannaries. The swans from these places being frequently stolen, it at length became the practice to mark the king's swans with two nicks, or slight notches,

notches. Hence originated the term Swan with two *Nicks*, which latter term became changed into *Necks;* and thus that imaginary fowl was generated, which is at present so commonly the subject of publicans' sign-boards in this country.* The inn, in Lad-Lane, having this sign, is at present an excellent one; being furnished with every convenience for travellers, &c. It is much frequented by gentlemen belonging to the Manchester trade, and others, from the north of England.

This is a proper place in which to take some notice of the vast extent of the stage-coach and carriage business carried on in this great

* In the 16th Volume, p. 153, of Archæologia, of the Society of Antiquaries, No. XX. appears an "ordinance respecting swans, on the river Witham, in the county of Lincoln, together with an original roll of swan marks, appertaining to the proprietors of the said stream: communicated by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. Pr. R. S. and F. S. A." intituled Swan Motte: also

"The true copy of a Parliament Roll, touching the swannery, delivered to me, W. Monson, by Mr. Matthew Naylor, now officer thereof, under Mr. Secretary, this June, 1570, 12th Elizabeth."

Then follow various ordinances respecting the swannery, "made the 24th day of May, in the 15th year of our Sovereign Lord, King Henry the Eighth, anno. 1524." To which is added,

"The true copy of an old paper, touching the swannery, found among my father's books, and intituled "A Copy of the Ordinances for Swans, &c. now written out anew this June."

On this communication is added, in the Archæologia, p. 163,

"Note by the Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

"It appears in the swan-rolls, exhibited by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, that the king's swans were doubly marked, and had, what was called two nicks, or notches. The term, in process of time, not being understood, a double animal was invented, unknown to the Egyptians and Greeks, with the name of the Swan with two Necks: but this is not the only ludicrous mistake that has arisen out of the subject, since *swan-upping*, or the taking up of swans, performed annually by the Swan Companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them, has been changed by an unlucky asperite, into *swan-hopping*, which is not to the purpose, and perfectly unintelligible."

Read 25th of January, 1810.

great metropolis. The principal coach and waggon inns are the following:—From the Angel Inn, St. Clement's Strand, coaches start daily to almost all the great towns in the west of England, and various other places: from the Angel, Angel Street, St. Martin's-Le-Grand, coaches run to many of the large towns in Yorkshire, and the north in general; from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, many western coaches; from the Old Bell, Holborn, there are numerous coaches into Oxfordshire, and other places on the western road; from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, a very excellent inn, now under the care of Mr. Holt, coaches start to all places, the same as from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, which are nearly to every large town in the United Kingdom, but particularly to towns in the north of England. From the Black Lion, Water Lane, Fleet Street, there are several coaches into Berkshire, and Oxfordshire; from the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, into Norfolk, and places on the road to Norwich; from the Bull, Holborn, into the counties of Surrey and Kent; from the Bull, Whitechapel, chiefly into Essex; from the Bull and Mouth, in the street of the same name, to almost every town on the north road, and into Scotland; as also into Wales, and the towns on the road. This is a very extensive establishment. From the Cross Keys, Gracechurch Street, into Kent, &c.; from the Cross Keys, St. John Street, West Smithfield, to Leighton Buzzard, and towns on the north road; from the Four Swans, Bishopsgate Street, into Essex; from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, to almost all parts, particularly to the western and northern counties, and to Scotland; from Gerrard's Hall, Basing Lane, to most of the western towns; from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, to almost all parts, as from the Belle Sauvage; from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, western and northern coaches, and to almost all other parts. This is a very excellent establishment, under the judicious management of William Butler Mountain, Esq. who also keeps the capital inn; from the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, eastern coaches; from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, to almost all the towns on the north road, and into Wales, &c.; from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, to almost every

 part

part of the kingdom, particularly to the northern counties; from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, to almost all parts; this is also an old and very extensive concern.

Besides these inns, &c. there are coaches from almost as many more, and to almost every quarter of the empire:—The Golden Lion, St. John Street; the Green Dragon, Bishopsgate Street; the King's Arms, Snow Hill; the New Inn, Old Bailey, lately much improved under the able management of Mr. Harvey, from the Ram, West Smithfield; from the Saracen's Head, Friday Street; from the Three Cups, Aldersgate Street; the Three Nuns, Whitechapel; the White Horse, Friday Street; the General Coach Office, 93, Bishopsgate Street; and the Windmill, St. John's Street, coaches are regularly dispatched to all quarters. There are upwards of 400 coaches; most of them daily; and since the peace of Paris, this year (1814) coaches have been set up, at a reasonable expense, to convey passengers, by the way of Dover, &c. to Calais, to Dieppe, &c. to the French metropolis. There are, moreover, daily and hourly coaches to nearly 100 circumjacent towns and villages. The hackney-coaches which run to all parts of the metropolis, and ten miles round, are, at present, 1100 in number. But this has been mentioned in a former place. The total number of inns, wharfs, quays, and places referred to in Messrs. Critchet and Wood's New Guide to Stage Coaches, Waggons, Carts, Vessels, &c. for the year 1814, are 123; yet this list itself, though excellent, and, upon the whole, correct, is deficient in many particulars. The mail-coaches are twenty-two in number. These set out every evening at eight o'clock, (except on Sundays, when they start two hours earlier) from the General Post Office, in Lombard Street.

This list, imperfect as it is, and unimportant as it may at first sight appear, will serve to form a pretty accurate estimate of the immense trade of the metropolis, and the uninterrupted correspondence kept up with the various cities, towns, and villages, of the United Kingdom. The statistics of London will at all times be an interesting subject to Englishmen; and to foreigners, the various

rious objects of national importance which that term embraces, must excite, if not their envy, their surprise at the vast wealth and commerce of the City of London, and its numerous provincial dependencies. In every point of view, therefore, is this brief sketch of the extent of the coach and carriage trade of value and importance, and, consequently, strictly within the range of our plan.

MAIDEN LANE was anciently called *Ingene* or *Ing* Lane; but from what circumstance remains unknown. At its south-west corner stands GOLDSMITHS' HALL, an account of which is given in the preceding volume. In Wood Street was a house called BLACK HALL, in which it is probable that Sir Henry Percy, son and heir of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, entertained King Richard II. the Duke of Lancaster, the Duke of York, the Earl Marshal, and his father, the Duke of Northumberland, at a sumptuous supper.

On the east side we observe the site of one of the city prisons, called *Wood Street Compter,* now covered with respectable houses, the prison being removed to a more eligible and airy situation in Giltspur Street.

In the area formed by Lad Lane, Milk Street, Cateaton Street, and Aldermanbury, was an ancient well, with two buckets, built by Sir William Estfield, Lord Mayor, 1438, who also built the conduits in Cripplegate, and in Fleet Street. In Stow's time it was converted into a pump.

MILK STREET is supposed to have been a milk market. Gregory Rokesley, Mayor of London, lived here in the reign of Edward the Third, in a house belonging to the priory of Lewes, in Sussex; he was tenant at will, and paid an annual rent of *twenty shillings*, without being liable to reparations or other charges. The street is at present occupied chiefly by Manchester warehousemen, and respectable salesmen and commission houses of various kinds.

Milk

Milk Street is also famous for being the birth-place of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England. This great man was the son of Sir John More, a *puisne* Judge of the King's Bench, of whom it is said "the son was in such awe, that in passing through Westminster Hall to preside in the Court of Chancery, he never failed to fall on his knees and ask his blessing whenever he saw the Judges sitting in the Court."

After receiving a liberal education at St. Anthony's Grammar School, he was taken into the service of Cardinal Morton. He afterwards removed to Christ Church Oxford, where severe study, and restricted finance, gave him neither the leisure, nor the means to be vicious. At seventeen he was eminent for his witty epigrams. His legal proficiency raised him to a seat in Parliament, where he was so firm a patriot, that he displeased Henry VII. and awed Henry VIII. But his popularity recommended him effectually to the latter monarch, to whom he was serviceable in appeasing the tumults in the city. Sir Thomas was alike the patron of, and respected by, men of learning, reckoning among his friends and correspondents, Erasmus, Grocinus, Lincere, Colet, Lilly, Bishop Fisher, &c. He was also the encourager of the painter, Holbein. When Henry scrupled his first marriage, Sir Thomas unfortunately told him, that neither he, nor my lord of Durham, were so fit to advise him as St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and the other fathers. This answer offended the king, who was not remarkable for his respect to church authorities. After Sir Thomas was raised to the Chancellorship, he would not be biassed from what he conceived to be his duty, out of compliance with Henry's private opinions; he, however, managed his trust with such integrity and promptitude, that when he resigned the seals, there was not a single cause undecided in Chancery.

He denied the king's supremacy, and detested his divorce from Catherine of Spain, for which he was beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 5th of July, 1535. Before the executioner performed the dreadful office, Sir Thomas desired him to remove his beard, "for that," said he, "has never committed treason." Sir Thomas,

as was the custom of the times, kept his fool or jester, named Henry Paterson: after his resignation of the Great Seal, he gave this fool to "my Lord Mayor and his successors;" hence the proverb of "my Lord Mayor's fool." Sir Thomas was a learned, pious, and excellent man; and his martyrdom should at least moderate the tone of those who are now so clamorous on the score of what they call Popish persecution: for Protestants can persecute.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, the parish of which is annexed to St. Lawrence Jewry, stood on the east side, and towards the south end of Milk Street, near Cheapside, in the milk market, and was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's as early as the reign of Henry I. but what is surprising, at the time so badly endowed, that a remark was made, intimating that this living was of no value.* The site of the church, after the fire of London, was by act of Parliament, laid into Honey Lane market; but the parishioners still maintain their own poor, and have one Churchwarden.

Honey Lane Market, occupies about one hundred and ninety-three feet from east to west; and from north to south, ninety-seven feet. The proximity of this to Newgate Market, it is supposed, prevents much meat from being sold here. Of course a number of shops, stalls, &c. are generally unoccupied.

At the west end of Cheapside, almost opposite to the Cross, stood the Nag's Head Tavern, the supposed scene of the consecration of the Protestant bishops at the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1559. It has been asserted by the adversaries of the Reformation, that a certain number of ecclesiastics, in haste to take possession of the vacant sees, assembled here, where they were to undergo the ceremony of consecration from Anthony Kitcher, alias *Dunstan*, Bishop of Llandaff, a sort of occasional conformist, who had

* Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 273.

taken the oaths of supremacy to Queen Elizabeth, Bonner, Bishop of London, (then confined in the Tower) hearing of it sent his Chaplain to Kitcher, threatening him with excommunication in case he proceeded. On this the prelate refused to perform the ceremony: on which, say the Catholics, Parker, and the other associates, rather than defer the possession of their dioceses, determined to consecrate one another, which they did, without any sort of scruple, and Scory began with Parker, who instantly rose Archbishop of Canterbury!*

There is little doubt, that some foundation exists for this ridiculous farce, though probably Ward has not failed to give it with all the exaggerating circumstances his fertile genius so well knew how to embellish and amplify. But why should Protestants feel sore on the subject? Surely that authority which made a woman head of the Christian Church could not be disgracefully exercised in consecrating an Archbishop of Canterbury? Though certain antiquated writings declare that "a woman should not speak in the churches;" yet if she may be allowed, as Queen Elizabeth was, "to be supreme governor, *in all causes*, as well ecclesiastical as temporal;" if she may be permitted to *enforce*, by pains and penalties, uniformity in religion; if she may be allowed to reserve to herself the lands belonging to ancient bishoprics; if *all* religious houses might be annexed to the crown of this woman—if she might claim and possess the right to deprive bishops of their sees; and lastly, if, as Rapin and others inform us, this woman was "empowered to put the exercise of her supremacy into what hands she should think proper," why, in the name of consistency should any expression of surprise or indignation be encouraged when we are told that she permitted certain ecclesiastical persons to raise themselves to dignities by the very same species of self-created authority? Ward's story, therefore, ought not to be discredited from any want of in-

 ternal

* "Ward's Reformation;" but see also Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, p. 57.

ternal evidence of the fact. Nor should we wonder at any thing in those times, when the interests of the Reformation were so zealously pursued, that of 9400 beneficed clergymen in the kingdom, only 14 bishops, 12 archdeacons, 15 heads of colleges, 50 canons, and about 80 parochial priests, chose to quit their preferments rather than their religion!*

Honey Lane, as Stow observed, was not called so on account of its sweetness, being "very narrow and somewhat dark; but rather of often washing and sweeping to keep it clean." "Here," said he, "is an eating house of long standing, denominated,—"The Pig and Beehive," the latter on account of its situation; the former as being the most famous *pig ordinary* in London. This Eating-house is still kept.

Lawrence Lane. The most remarkable building here is the Blossoms Inn, so called on account of its sign, on which was formerly painted a figure of St. Lawrence, in a border of blossoms or flowers. This street is now chiefly occupied by Manchester warehousemen, manufacturers, &c.

Ironmonger Lane. The corner house towards Cheapside was the residence of the late Alderman Josiah Boydell, and that of his highly respected uncle.

On the east side of Ironmonger Lane formerly stood the parish church of St. Martin, which received its name from a Hungarian, who, for his implacable hatred and persecution of the Arians was deemed worthy of being canonized! This church was anciently called St. Martin *Pomary*, from its vicinity to an orchard, which being afterwards converted into a street or lane, mostly inhabited by ironmongers, occasioned the alteration of its name. Being destroyed by the fire of London, this church was not rebuilt, but the parish was annexed to St. Olave Jewry. This is a rectory, and its patronage was in lay hands, till Ralph Tricket, in the

* Burnet's Own Time, Vol. II. p. 396, and Camden's Eliz. p. 377.

the reign of Henry III. granted it to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield: at the Dissolution, it was seized by the crown, in which it still remains.

MERCERS' HALL and Chapel being already described, it may only be necessary to add, that from this place a solemn procession used to proceed with the new Lord Mayor, who, in the afternoon of the day was sworn at the Exchequer, after having met the Aldermen. They then repaired together to St. Paul's, and there prayed for the soul of their benefactor, William, Bishop of London, in the time of William the Conqueror, at his tomb. Then they went to the church-yard to a place where Thomas a Becket's parents lay; and prayed for all faithful souls departed. They then returned into the City to St. Thomas of Acons, and both Mayor and Aldermen offered a penny each.

Stow, describing Cheapside, mentions a far and beautiful chapel, before this hospital, towards the street, arched over with stone. Its founder was Sir John Allen, Mayor, 1525, who was buried in it; but his body being afterwards removed into the body of the church belonging to the hospital, this chapel was converted into, and let out for, shops. In the old church were several monuments to eminent persons; and, among others, to James Butler, Earl of Ormond, and Joan his wife. The hospital was valued at the suppression, at 277*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and was surrendered October 21, in the thirtieth year of Henry. It was in Mercers' Chapel, that *Marc Antonio de Dominis*, Archbishop of *Spalato*, preached his first sermon, in 1617, in Italian, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a splendid audience, and continued his discourses in the same place, after he had embraced our religion.

This prelate came into England, in the reign of James I. where he professed the Protestant religion, and published his book,—"De Republica Ecclesiastica." The king gave him the deanery of Windsor, the mastership of the Savoy, and the rich living of West Ildesley, in Berkshire. Though the publication of a book

written by this prelate gave great offence, he was weak enough to give credit to a letter sent him by the procurement of the crafty Gondamar, which not only promised him pardon, but preferment, if he would renounce his new religion. He returned to Italy, and was presently after put into prison by the Inquisition. Grief, and hard treatment, soon put an end to his life, in the year 1625, and and the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was the first that accounted for the phænomena of the rainbow, in his book *De Radiis Visus et Lucis.* We are much indebted to him for Father Paul's excellent History of the Council of Trent.

To the disgrace of the City, the well known prison of the Poultry Compter, is only separated from the lively street called the Poultry, by a gloomy paved court. It is an old brick building, consisting of fifteen rooms between the inner and the outer gate, of which two on the ground floor are called the king's and the prince's wards. Over these are middle ward, and the womens' ward. Above are the upper ward, and the Jews' ward, for debtors of that persuasion. In each of these is a fire-place; and the prisoners keep the apartments clean; but the infirmary, or sick room is dark and gloomy. The yard is small, but clean, on account of the constant running of water. The tap is in the court-yard, and adjoining is the day room for felons; the night rooms for both sexes are up stairs. In this yard is the chapel. The roof of the prison is surrounded by spacious leads, where the master-side prisoners are sometimes allowed to walk in company with the keeper. The whole prison being in a very irreparable condition there is every prospect of its being very shortly removed to the capacious new prison erecting in Whitecross Street.

The chamber of London allows to the prisoners a penny loaf each every day, and there are various legacies, besides, a proportion of what is left in all civic entertainments are sent to this, and the other city prisons in common; and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs frequently solicit meat and money from the various markets. The keeper of this prison is appointed by the Sheriffs, and pays a kind

a kind of acknowledgment to the city, which they refund in lieu of fees for the discharge of the poorest prisoners.

St. Mildred's Church is near the Poultry Compter. The lady to whom this church is dedicated, was daughter to *Merowald,* a Saxon prince, and *Dompreva,* a princess of the blood-royal of Kent. The Catholic writers say, that having been sent to a nunnery in France when very young, she became so devout and exemplary, that Egbert, king of Kent, appointed her the first abbess of a monastery, which he founded in the isle of Thanet, and she was consecrated governess over seventy virgins, by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury. She died at the close of the seventh century. The first foundation of this church is uncertain: but in the year 1456, being in a state of decay, it was taken down, and rebuilt by the parishioners. It was then called *Ecclesia S. Mildredæ super Walbroke, vel in Pulletria; una cum Capella beatæ Mariæ de Coryhop edem annexa.*

This church was repaired in 1626, at the expense of 183*l.* but being destroyed by the great fire, was re-edified at the public charge, A. D. 1676. The present edifice is of stone, with a flat roof quadrangular; that at the south-west and north-west angles being a little lower than the rest, is covered with lead, and supported with a column and two pilasters of the Ionic order; the floor is paved with stone from Purbeck, the chancel, with a mixture of the same stone and black marble, being one step higher than the floor of the church, which has three small aisles.

The roof has a circle with a quadrangle formed by fret and crocket work; the south front facing the Poultry, is adorned with a cornice pediment, and acroters with enrichments of leaves, &c. cut in stone. In the church, at the west end, is a handsome gallery, with an organ; and the pews and pulpits are of oak, with which the church is coated, eight feet and a half high. The altar-piece is of the same wood, adorned with two columns, entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order. The

intercolumns are the Decalogue in gold letters on black, under a glory and three cherubim; above these are the arms of England, under a triangular pediment, with three lamps. Without the columns are the creed and paternoster, and enrichments of cherubim, shields, festoons, and cartouches: the foot-pace of the communion table is black and white marble, enclosed with rail and banister. The length of this church is fifty-six feet, breadth forty-two, height thirty-six; and that of the stone tower, about seventy-five feet: this is crowned by a cupola, the vane of which is a ship, half rigged. The monuments here are few, and of little importance. In the old church there was one upon John Saxton, sometime parson of this church, and a benefactor.

The ancient building situate at the end of Coneyhope Lane, was founded by John Clark, citizen and poulterer, to which at his death, in 1397, he left 26*s.* and 8*d.* In this chapel was a guild, or fraternity, who were allowed to spend to the amount of 20*l.* *per annum*; but on their suppression by Henry VIII. the premises were purchased by Thomas Hobson, a haberdasher, who converted the chapel towards the street, into a shop and warehouses, with lodgings.

The livings of this church and St. Mary Colechurch, which formerly stood at the corner of the Old Jewry, were united after the fire, and the presentation is alternately in the crown, and the Mercers' Company.

Among the rectors was John Saxton, who gave 32*l.* towards rebuilding the ancient church. Richard Maden, D. D. sequestered and ejected by the Parliament Commissioners; he died in exile. Lloyd, in his memoirs, observes, "he was never seen to be angry but *once*, when a most horrid oath was sworn in his presence."

In KING STREET, at the corner of Cateaton Street, is the church of ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY. The earliest account of this edifice state, that in the twenty-second of Edward I. Hugo de Wickenbroke gave the patronage to Baliol College, Oxford: the right

right of patronage continued in this College till 1636, when the parishioners purchased it from the college, but to whom it again reverted, and is still in their gift. The old fabric being destroyed in 1666, the present was built in 1677, the charge of the walls being defrayed out of the parish stock, and the interior decorations at that of Sir John Langham, Bart. This church is well built of stone, the roof flat, covered with lead; the windows below are arched, the upper are square. The roof is adorned with fret work; the pilasters on the south side, and the columns on the north, are beautiful specimens of the Corinthian order; as is also an entablament on the same side. The church is well coated with oak, rising about eight feet in height. The pulpit of wainscot, and highly enriched. The communion table is supported by four cherubim, beautifully carved in oak; the altar-piece is prettily embellished. The three inner door-cases are of wainscot; those at the west having columns, &c. of the Corinthian order, with each an angel finely executed; the door-case on the south side of the church, is of the same order as the rest of the building, and adorned with pilasters, festoons, palm-branches, &c.

The marble font is placed in a large carved pew. There are three spacious brass branches, and a gallery at the west end, in which is a brilliant toned organ. The east end of the church, facing Guildhall Yard, is adorned with four stone columns, and two pilasters, with their entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order. The length of this church is eighty-one feet; breadth, sixty-eight; height, forty feet; and the steeple, which is a tower lanthorn and small spire, is terminated by a vane in the shape of a gridiron, about one hundred and thirty feet high. The tower contains eight bells.

In this church a lecture every Tuesday evening, was liberally founded by Lady Campden. And here is preached annually the sermon before the corporation of London, on the 29th of September, previous to the election of the Lord Mayor.

Here, in 1471, was interred Sir Geffrey Bullen, Lord Mayor

of London, son of Geffrey Bullen, of Sale, in Norfolk, Esq. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Hoo, and Hastings, by whom he had issue, Sir William Bullen, Knight, father to Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire, who was father to Anne Bullen, second wife to King Henry the Eighth, and mother of Queen Elizabeth.

Foster Lane, which runs in a line between Noble Street and Cheapside, contains the church of St. Vedast, alias Foster. It was dedicated to a Bishop of Arras, about A. D. 484. The old church being mostly burnt in 1666, the present structure was finished in 1698; it is sixty-nine feet long, fifty-one broad, and thirty-six feet high to the roof, and is well enlightened by a range of windows, placed so high that the doors open under them. The tower, which is short, rises from a double base. The steeple is certainly one of the happiest efforts of Sir Christopher Wren. The best view of it is from Cheapside. The interior roof is flat, richly ornamented, supported by columns of the Tuscan order: the gallery supported in a similar manner. The body of the church is divided into three aisles, and the flooring is of stone. The altar-piece is very magnificent; it is adorned with fair columns, their entablature and large compass pediment, being of the Corinthian order; over the columns are acroters, on each of which is fixed a lamp, and a fifth on a small triangular pediment, under which is a glory, in the form of an equilateral triangle, within a spacious circle, which is surrounded with cherubim, the uppermost sounding two trumpets, others holding palm-branches, &c. Within this triangle is written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the words of St. John, chap. i. v. i.: the rest of the upper intercolumns are mitres, and those below are the Decalogue, between the Lord's prayer and the Creed. Over the Commandments is a pelican neatly carved; the whole is enriched with cherubim, fruit, laurel, palm-branches, &c. In a window, above these, is painted the arms of England, and a glory, in the semblance of a dove, descending

descending within a circular groupe of cherubim carved and gilt. The communion table is supported by the figures of four angels resting on a foot-pace of marble, inclosed with rail and banister.

Here are two monuments to the memory of Dr. William Fuller, Bishop of London, and upon Mary, the wife of John Davenport, Gent. and daughter of John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Among the rectors of this church was Thomas Scot de Rotheram, in the reign of Richard II. afterwards Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England.

In Priests' Court is a FREE WRITING SCHOOL, founded by Sir John Johnson, Knt. and Alderman, in 1698, for eight scholars of the parish of St. Vedast, and four of St. Michael le Quern, to be taught free of any charge. This is also the writing school for the use of the scholars of St. Paul's.

In St. Anne's Lane, between Noble Street, and St. Martin's-le-Grand, is the parish church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, anciently denominated St. Anne's in the Willows, on account of the growth of those trees on the spot. Its foundation is uncertain, though very ancient, as John de Chimerby was collated to this church in July 1322, when the rectory was under the patronage of the deanery of St. Martin's-le-Grand. Henry VII. annexed it to Westminster, but Mary transferred the gift of the living to the Bishop of London, in whom it still continues. Among the rectors of note, were Alan Percy, third son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who held the living only forty years from 1521 to 1560, Dr. John Hopton, Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c. The building was twice burnt; first, in 1548, but soon after repaired; and again in the great fire, when it being totally demolished, the present structure was erected in its place. This is a very plain edifice, enlightened by a few large windows cased with rustic. The tower is square, consisting of two stages above the roof, and crowned with a wooden turret. The body of the church is fifty-three feet square, and the roof ornamented with flowers, fruit-leaves, &c. is supported by four handsome Corinthian pillars. The tower and turret are about eighty feet in height.

The only monument of note in this church, is that of Peter Herwood, younger son of Peter Herwood, of Herwood, who apprehended Guy Faux, with his dark lantern, and for his zealous prosecution of Catholics, as a Justice of Peace, was stabbed in Westminster Hall, by John James, a Dominican friar, Anno Domini, 1640.

St. Leonard Foster Lane. Nearly opposite the church of St. Vedast, is the site of St. Leonard, inclosed within a dwarf wall, and iron railing. This was once a rectory recorded by the name of *Ecclesia Sancta Lenardi in Venelli S Vedasti London.* It was founded by the Dean of St. Martins, and continued in his patronage till Henry VII. annexed that deanery to Westminster Abbey. In right of this the dean and chapter presents alternately to the living of Christchurch, Newgate Street. The site of the old church of St. Leonard, is now a burial ground; but between this and St. Martin's-le-Grand, of which it formed a part, it appears there was a subterraneous communication; at least the remains of a passage of considerable length opening from a vault in St. Leonard's church-yard, seems to justify this conjecture.

Proceeding through Cary or Kery Lane, so named from an ancient proprietor, we enter Gutter or Guthurun's Lane, from a former owner. The inhabitants were originally gold-beaters, as appears by several records in the Exchequer; for the *Easterling*, corruptly called sterling money, was appointed to be made of fine silver, such as men made into foil, and was called *silver* of Guthurun's Lane.

In Noble Street, near Lily Pot Lane, is a large mansion, formerly that of Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, during the year of the great fire. When that disaster first commenced, neither Sir Thomas, nor any of the citizens, entertained any idea of the danger of its extending, and he made use of such an inconsiderate and vulgar joke respecting the *easy*

mode of its extinction, that the citizens ever afterwards were implacable to him and his family, whom they considered as marked for indelible reproach. In 1700, Sir Richard Levett, Lord Mayor, inhabited this house, and for some time since it was occupied by Mr. Charles Rivington, printer.

At the south-east corner of NOBLE STREET, is the site of the parish church of ST. JOHN ZACHARY. It was a handsome structure, but being levelled by the Fire of London, the church-yard ground only remains, with a monument against the old wall to the memory of Sir James Drax, and his lady, 1661.

Among the interments here, Weever informs us, were the remains of John Sutton, Alderman and goldsmith, 1450, he being killed on London Bridge, in a skirmish with the rebels under Jack Cade. Sir James Pemberton, Lord Mayor in 1612, was also interred here. The inscription on his monument, recorded that he being Sheriff, at the coming in of King James, entertained near forty earls and barons in his house, on the day the king was proclaimed. He erected a Free-School in the parish of Eccleston, in Lancashire, sixteen years before his death, and gave 50*l.* per annum, for its perpetual support. He gave 500*l.* to Christ's Hospital, and 200*l.* to the Goldsmiths' Company, &c. &c. He died in 1613, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Among several well built modern houses in this street, particularly on the west side, a large mansion still remains, now used as warehouses, &c. nearly adjoining the church-yard of St. Olave, but occupied during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Mr. Serjeant Fleetwood, the active Recorder of London. This gentleman was elected to this office, in 1571, created a Serjeant in 1580, and appointed Queen's Serjeant, in 1592, having the year before resigned the Recordership, in favour of Edward Coke, Esq. of the Inner Temple, afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. A large wooden house at the upper end of Fitche's Court, is said to have been inhabited by Robert Tichborne, Mayor in 1657, and who, in 1660, was committed to the Tower,

Tower, tried and convicted of high treason.* In the great fire of London, this house escaped in a wonderful manner, as almost all the surrounding neighbourhood was destroyed.

In reference to COACHMAKERS' HALL, an account of which has already been given, it has been observed, that the first coach ever publicly seen in England, was the equipage of Henry Fitz-Allan, steward of the household to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, with the latter of three sovereigns, he entertained the strongest hopes of marriage, and left the kingdom in disgust, when he found himself supplanted in her good graces by the Earl of Leicester. The vehicle, since called a "coach," was a French invention, as was

* Sir Robert Tichborne, Knt. was a native of London, but descended most probably from the Tichbornes of Hampshire, formerly Lords Ferrard, in Ireland, and another branch of Baronets in England. During the civil wars, he entered into the army, became a Colonel of militia, and obtained from Fairfax, the Lieutenancy of the Tower. He appears to have been one of the greatest advocates for the death of Charles I. He presented a petition from the Common Council of London, for his trial, was a Commissioner of the High Court of Justice, gave judgment, and signed the warrant for execution. When the Long Parliament was turned out, in 1653, he was appointed a member of the Committee, and represented the City of London, in the Parliament which gave Oliver Cromwell the Protectorship. Before this he was chosen Alderman of London, and elected Lord Mayor, December 15, 1655. He was knighted by Oliver Cromwell, and made one of the Lords of the other House. This so attached him to the Cromwell interest, that he proposed restoring Richard to the sovereign power. He was, however, appointed one of the second Committee of Safety, in 1659. At the Restoration, he was a prisoner to the Serjeant of Arms, from whom he withdrew, but came in again, and was tried and condemned. He acknowledged his activity in the king's death, and that he signed the warrant for his execution, but, added he, "had I known then what I do now, I would have chosen a red-hot oven to have gone into, as soon as that meeting; I was led into the fact for want of years, and I beg that your Lordships will be instrumental to the King and Parliament in my behalf."—This humiliation saved his life, but he never regained his liberty, dying in the Tower.

Maitland's Hist. of Lond. Vol. II. p. 762.

was also the Post Chaise, brought into England, by Mr. John Tull, son of Mr. Jethro Tull, the well known writer on husbandry; he introduced post-chaises and post travelling, for which he obtained a patent in 1734. Mr. Tull had been an officer in the train of artillery, and aid-de-camp to General James Campbell, who fell at the battle of Fontenoy. Among other plans, Mr. Tull first proposed bringing fish to the London markets by land carriage; but being unsupported, he was arrested, and died in the King's Bench prison in 1764, having spent a fortune, and died a martyr to unsuccessful schemes. Mr. Blake, superintendant of the fish scheme, allowed him a guinea a week during his confinement. Coachmakers' Hall has since been used as a place of meeting for debating societies and political demagogues of various descriptions.

STAINING LANE, at the eastern end of Lily Pot Lane, is the site of the parish church of St. Mary Staining, being inhabited by paper-stainers, according to Stow; but more probably so called from the Saxon word, *Stane*, or *Stone*, church. It was but a small structure before its destruction by the great fire in 1666; and not being rebuilt, the parish was united to that of St. Michael, Wood Street. The site is now a burial-ground. Among the rectors of this church was the famous Dr. Israel Tongue, who was concerned in Titus Oates's plot during the reign of Charles II. The advowson of the rectory was anciently in the prioress and convent of Clerkenwell, and continued with them till the suppression by Henry VIII. when it came to the crown, in which it still continues.

Adjoining, on the south side, was Shelley House, the residence of Sir Thomas Shelley in the fifth of Henry IV. It was afterwards rebuilt by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and thence called BACON HOUSE.

Though Haberdashers' Hall, in Staining Lane, has been already described in a preceding volume, it may not be unnecessary to remark, that among other haberdashery, or small wares, were *pins*, imported by foreigners, to the amount of 60,000*l.*; before this time the English ladies wore *skewers*, made of the points

points of thorns, &c. At length, in the reign of James I. the English manufacturer of pins exceeded every foreign competitor in this dimiuntive, though useful article, of dress.

The shops of the haberdashers made a very gay appearance; and increasing gradually from twelve in number in the reign of Edward IV. in 1580, the whole street from Westminster was crowded with them. Some of the wares sold by these haberdashers or milliners, were gloves, made in France or Spain; kerseys of Flanders dye; French cloth, or *frizado;* owches, broaches, aiglets and spurs, made in Venice, or Milan; daggers, swords, knives, girdles, from Spain; French or Milan caps, glasses, painted cruises, dials, tables, cards, balls, puppets, inkhorns, tooth-picks, silk bottoms and silver bottoms, fine earthen pots, hawkers' bells, salt-cellars, spoons and tin dishes. These cast such a glare, "that passengers," it has been observed, "gazed and bought their knick-knacks."

Adjoining Haberdashers' Hall, in Staining Lane, is a Dissenting Meeting House, of which the late Rev. Dr. Gibbons was pastor. This originally belonged to the Presbyterians,* but is now

* While this Chapel belonged to the Presbyterians, it had several learned and valuable pastors, particularly the Rev. Theophilus Lobb, M. D. F. R. S. This gentleman, unlike many of his profession, knew how to unite the advantages of a liberal education and a plentiful income, with the superior one of a devout life. He published 15 or 16 different Treatises, six of which were on religious subjects; the rest on various points connected with his medical profession. He was born in this city, on the 17th of August, 1678, and died on the 19th of May, 1763. There is a good portrait of him prefixed to his Life, written by John Greene. Among the most celebrated of the Independent Ministers belonging to the Church meeting in this Chapel, may be noticed the names of W. Strong, M. A. John Rowe, M. A. Seth Wood, M. A. Theophilus Gale, M. A. Samuel Lee, M. A. David Jennings, LL. D. and Dr. Thomas Gibbons, above-mentioned. The first of these persons, Mr. Strong, "gathered" an Independent congregation, which met for some time in *Westminster Abbey!* Many members of the rebel parliament belonged to it. Mr. Strong died in the month of June, 1654, and was interred in the Abbey

now of the Independent denomination: the Rev. Jos. Brooksbank being minister.

SILVER STREET, a little to the westward, was so named on account of its having been the residence of silversmiths. At the corner, next to *Falcon Square*, is the site of the church of *St. Olave, Silver Street*, a burial place for the inhabitants. When this church, which was a rectory, was founded, does not appear, but it was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's long before the fire of London. In ancient Records the church is called *St. Olave de Muccwell*, or *Monkswell Street*. In this church was buried John Lord Darcy, who died in 1593. The parish, which is now united to *St. Alban's*, Wood Street, still maintains its own poor, appoints churchwardens, &c. though nothing remains of the original building.

In this street stands a chapel belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, and now under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. J. Jones, who is perhaps the only dissenting pluralist in the metropolis. The chapel stands in Meeting-House Yard, in the parish of St. Alban's, Wood Street, and St. Olave's, Hart Street. The date of its erection cannot be exactly ascertained; but Mr. Wilson, in his very excellent "History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches,"* supposes it to have been erected soon after the fire of London, or upon King Charles's indulgence in 1672. In its original state it was a small oblong building, with three galleries, plainly fitted up, but it now contains nothing of its former appearance. As, says the same author, it was shut from the street and concealed from observation, it was admirably adapted to times of persecution; and this was the case with most of the Dissenting places of worship built in the reign of Charles II.

From

Abbey Church on the 4th of July; but his remains were not suffered to repose in peace; for in the month of September, 1661, after the Restoration, Charles II. disgraced himself by the pitiful revenge of having his body, along with those of many others, dug up, and thrown into a pit made for that purpose in St. Margaret's Church Yard, Westminster.

* Vol. III. p. 1.

From a small plain structure, adapted to the tastes of old fashioned nonconformists, it has been metamorphosed into a large and splendid chapel, adorned with every attraction that can dazzle the senses of the religious public.* Since the year 1789, a new vestry has been built on the west side of the pulpit, near the old gallery stairs, which were removed to the side of the new vestry. A reading and clerk's desks have been built; the Liturgy of the Church of England, and the *Countess of Huntingdon's Hymns* introduced, and an organ erected, and the name of the place has been altered from Silver Street Meeting to Silver Street Chapel. In short, nothing seems wanting in these mongrel transformations, but to have the place consecrated, and dedicated to some titular saint of the new evangelical calendar.

The original congregation at Silver Street *Meeting* was of the Presbyterian denomination; and, amongst the ministers under that *regimé* are to be found the names of some very learned and worthy characters: Dr. SEAMAN, Master of Peter House, Cambridge, under the rebel parliament in 1644, appears to have been their first pastor. He is described as a learned and acute man in points of polemical disputes. He was chaplain to the Earl of Northumberland, and was chosen into the lectureship of St. Martin, Ludgate. Archbishop Laud presented him to the living of Allhallows, Bread Street, in 1642. The following year he became a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. Mr. Jenkyns† relates an anecdote of his saving "a certain right honourable lady," and her "whole noble family," from falling into damnation through the machinations of "some Romish Priests;" who, doubtless, instigated by the Devil, and not having the fear of God before their eyes, would have persuaded the "right honourable lady" to have believed the doctrine of transubstantiation! But, fortunately for the soul of our lady, she took the precaution of appointing "a dispute," "in the presence of the whole family, between some of the most able Divines of both Communions."

* Wilson's Antiq Dis. III. p. 116.

† Sermon on the Death of Dr. Seaman, p. 51—2.

Communions." Mr. Seaman was the Protestant Champion; and he " so completely foiled" the two " Romish Priests" " in argument," that they gave up the controversy, and the whole family was preserved stedfast in the Protestant Religion!" There can, of course, be no doubt of the truth of this statement, though no " Romish Priest" has thought it of sufficient importance to relate it in his own manner. Dr. Seaman subsequently became one of the ministers nominated by Parliament to attend the Commissioners, who were appointed to treat with the insulted king in the Isle of Wight. During the debates respecting religion, his Majesty is said to have taken particular notice of the singular ability discovered by Dr. Seaman, who had for his coadjutors on the side of Parliament, Messrs. Caryl, Marshall, and Vines.*

Immediately after this treaty, the unfortunate monarch was impeached by the canting Parliament-Army of High-Treason. That no reproach should attach to the Clergy in this vile business, the Presbyterian Ministers published a vindication of themselves; and it received the signatures of fifty-seven of the London Clergy, among whom was Dr. Seaman. However successful some people may think these Presbyterian Divines were in their endeavours to wipe off the foul reproach, that " the Presbyterians had brought the King to the block, and that the Independents cut off his head," it is certain that, in the year 1654, Dr. Seaman was appointed, by that disgrace of religion, humanity, and liberty, Oliver Cromwell, one of the Visitors of the University of Cambridge; and that about the same time he became the Vice-Chancellor of the same University!† At the Restoration he very properly lost all his preferments; and he was, by the Act of Uniformity, ejected from his living of All-hallows; soon after which he preached to a society of his old hearers in Bread Street, till the Meeting-House in Silver Street was built for him, where he preached till his death, on the 9th of

* Neal's History of the Puritans, Dr. Toulmin's Ed. Vol. II. p. 341, as cited in Wilson Antiq. Dis. Ch. III. p. 10, 11.

† Nonconformist's Memorial, Vol. I. p. 80, in Wilson.

September, 1695. Wood* says, his death was "much lamented by the brethren, in regard he was a learned man." He translated Mr. Ball's Catechism into the Turkish language;† and always carried about with him, for his own use, a small *Plantin* Bible, without points. He left behind him a valuable library. It was the first sold by auction in England, and produced 700*l.* a very considerable sum in those days. A catalogue of this library is preserved in the Museum belonging to the Baptists' Academy at Bristol.‡

Mr. Howe, of whom some notice has been taken in the account of Dr. Williams's Library, Redcross Street, was the third minister in succession at Silver Street: he succeeded Dr. Jacomb, a learned and able divine, whom Anthony à Wood supposed, but erroneously, to have assisted in the continuation of Pool's Annotations. He was succeeded by the excellent Dr. Williams, who is also noticed in the account of Redcross Street.

The last Presbyterian Minister was a Mr. Joseph Greig, uncle to "the pulpit-orator," Mr. Joseph Fawcett. Mr. Greig married the widow of Col. Drew, and thereby becoming rich, he retired from Silver Street, and with him ended the Presbyterian *dynasty* at this place.

After this, the Independents came into possession of the place; and, among the list of their ministers, we observe the names of Philip Nye, M. A.§ Daniel Neal, M. A. and Roger Pickering, M. A. F. R. S.

Philip Nye, who, among many other puritanical divines, is "damned to fame," for having distinguished himself as a rebel against Charles I. was born of respectable parents in Sussex, about 1596. He entered a commoner at Brazen Nose, in 1615, whence he removed to Magdalen Hall, for the sake of a puritanical

* Athenæ Ox. II. p. 593.

† Kennett's Chronicle, p. 800.

‡ Calamy's Account, p. 16—Cont. p. 17, in Wilson.

§ The Editors of the General Biographical Dictionary have taken no notice of Mr. Neal, though they have gone into some length concerning Nye!

nical tutor. In 1620, having taken orders, he became curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, till, dissenting from the established church, he emigrated to Holland in 1633. He continued for the most part at Arnheim, in Guelderland, till 1640,* when his friends, the rebel-parliament, beginning to succeed in their purposes over the royal authority, he returned home, and being patronized by the rebellious Earl of Manchester, he became minister of Kimbolton, Hunts.

In 1643, having been appointed one of the Westminster divines, he became a furious Presbyterian, and a zealous "Solemn League and Covenant-man." He accordingly went with his father-in-law, Stephen Marshall, into Scotland, and there harrangued the poor Scots on the great blessings they should obtain by entering into this famous league. Among other things, he told them, that they were entered into such a league and covenant as would never be forgotten by them and their posterity, and both would have occasion to remember it with joy; that it was such an oath, for matter, persons, and other circumstances, that the like had not been, in any age, sufficiently warranted both by human and divine story; for, as God did swear for the salvation of men and kingdoms, so kingdoms must now swear for the preservation and salvation of kingdoms, to establish a Saviour Jesus Christ in England, &c.†

When the Parliament took the Covenant, Nye preached a sermon before them, in defence of it, September 25, 1643. A second edition was published in 1660. For this service he was rewarded with the rectory of Acton, near London, from which Dr. Featley had been "ejected."‡

Nye assisted in drawing up the preface to the infamous Presbyterian *Directory;* but when his brethren, acting agreeably to the letter and spirit of that intolerant formulary, attempted to enforce

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon. II. 502, 503.

† Merc. Aulicus in October, 1643, p. 610. Exhortation to the taking of he Solemn League and Covenant, for Reformation and Defence of Religion, &c. 1643.

‡ Wood's Athenæ Oxon. *ut. sup.*

the Presbyterian form of church government, he dissented from them, and became a zealous Independent, and when these became the reigning faction, he paid his court to the great folks of the army, who sent him, with Marshall, to the king at Carisbrooke Castle, to attend upon the Commissioners then appointed to persuade him to dethrone and dishonour himself by, 1, acknowledging that the war raised against him was a just one; 2, to abolish episcopacy; 3, to settle the power of the militia in persons nominated by the two houses; and, 4, to sacrifice all those that had adhered to him.* For this impudent service, they were rewarded with 500*l* a piece.

When General Monk entered London, Nye and others entered into various secret schemes for driving him back to Scotland; but, fortunately, their base designs were disconcerted, and the power of the army and the Independents sunk together.

After the Restoration, in 1662, he was strongly suspected to be engaged in Tongue's Plot, but nothing was proved against him. He was ejected from his living of Bartholomew behind the Exchange, but continued his ministerial services in private till the king granted some further liberty of conscience, when he became a regular public teacher among the Independent Dissenters. He died in September, 1672, and lies buried in the upper vault under the church of St. Michael, Cornhill. Dr. Calamy describes him as "a man of uncommon depth, who was seldom, if ever, over-reached;" but Wood, probably with some exaggeration, says, he was "a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit-driver of Independency, an insatiate escurient after riches, and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth." Edwards† says, that besides his living at Acton, he possessed four Lectures in Westminster, besides his interest and share in some lectures in London; and it is worthy of observation, that, in 1653, when he was appointed one of the *Tryers* for the approbation of public preachers, he contrived to procure to his son the clerkship,

* Salmon's Chron. Hist. under 1647.

† Gangræna, Part I. p. 62.

clerkship, and himself a living of 400*l.* a year. Yet, in a narrative of his case, published in 1662, he attempts to vindicate his conduct in the late times; and, in the conclusion, he endeavours to excite the compassion of his readers, by representing himself as then "in an infirm state, and in the 65th year of his age, having been a preacher forty years; that he had a wife and three children to be provided for, his present maintenance depending upon a voluntary contribution; and if this little means be taken from him, his family, in respect of outward subsistance, in danger of being utterly ruined.*"

A much greater, and more consistent man than Mr Nye, was Mr. Neal, the celebrated author of the History of the Puritans. He was born in London, on the 14th of December, 1678. He was early sent to Merchant Tailors' School, where he continued till he was head scholar. About the year 1697, he entered as a student in Mr. Rowe's Dissenting Academy, where he spent three years, and then removed into Holland, where he prosecuted his studies, at the University of Utrecht, during two years, under Professors D'Uries, Grævius, and Burman. He then removed, for one year, to Leyden. In 1703, he returned to England, in company with Martin Tomkins, and the justly celebrated and amiable Lardner.

In 1706 he commenced preacher, and became assistant to Dr. Singleton, at Silver Street, and at Loriners' Hall. In 1706 he became pastor, and remained at Silver Street till the year 1743, and was succeeded by a Mr. William Lister. The History of the Puritans, though certainly tinctured with a small share of Calvinistic divinity, and not a little of nonconformist-prejudice against church establishments, is a very excellent, and, upon the whole, impartial book. The learned translator of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History,† speaking of the Puritans, observes, that "no writer has treated this part of ecclesiastical history in a more ample and elegant manner than Daniel Neal, in

* Kennett's Chronicle, p. 502.

† Maclain's Mosh. Eccles. Hist. IV. p. 9.

his "*History of the Puritans.*" But, he adds, "the author of this laborious work, who was himself a nonconformist, has not, indeed, been able to impose silence so far on the warm and impetuous spirit of party, as not to discover a certain degree of partiality in favour of his brethren: for while he relates, in the most circumstantial manner, all the injuries the Puritans received from the Bishops, and those of the established religion, he, in many places, diminishes, excuses, or palliates, the faults and failings of these separatists."

Mr. Wilson, whose History it is always pleasing to refer to, notwithstanding the great difference of sentiment which evidently appears to exist between him and Dr. Toulmin, very properly remarks, that "notwithstanding the prejudices entertained by some persons," the Edition of the learned and venerable Doctor, "may justly be pronounced the completest edition of Mr. Neal's work that has hitherto appeared from the press."* Mr. Neal died at Bath, on the 4th of April, 1743, and was interred in Bunhill Fields burial-ground. He was succeeded at Silver Street by Mr. Lister, as before-mentioned. Mr. Lister was succeeded by the Rev. Roger Pickering, M. A. F. R. S. Poor Mr. Pickering, though one of the most learned and sensible ministers of the denomination to which he belonged, has obtained but a very small portion of notice in the annals of Dissent. He appears to have been originally intended for the church; but early in life he joined the Dissenters. In the year 1744 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and contributed many valuable

* Hist. and Antiq. Dis. Churches, III. p. 100.—Dr. Toulmin has announced a History of the Dissenters, a work, such as it may very fairly be presumed a writer like the Doctor would produce, is very much wanted. The History of Dissenters, in four volumes, lately published, though necessarily abounding with many valuable materials, is a farrago of fustian, bombast, and bigotry, as disgraceful to literature as religion; but, to the credit of the respectable Dissenters of the present day, they have not encouraged the work, and it appears to have dropped almost "still-born from the Press."

valuable papers to their Transactions.* His ministry at Silver Street lasted only about four years; for engaging in a distillery concern, which did not answer his expectations, he suddenly became overwhelmed with pecuniary difficulties. He was made bankrupt, and was thrown into the Fleet Prison, which circumstance, added to the contempt and neglect this supposed disgrace brought upon him from several, who, in his prosperous days, had affected to respect and admire him, soon broke his heart, and brought him to an early grave! It is in vain to boast of candour, liberality, humanity, &c. towards a man under no cloud or difficulties: when misfortunes assail him, then, if these devout pretenders would shew the sincerity of their professions, is the period for the exercise of their candour and benevolence; but, as in the present day, so in Mr. Pickering's case, when he became poor, it was immediately discovered that "pride, luxury, and extravagance, where the sources of those *misfortunes* which tarnished his reputation, and diminished that respectability which otherwise would have attached to his character." It is, however, acknowledged, that he possessed "the learning of an accomplished scholar, with a truly independent and liberal mind:" and that he had "*some* amiable qualities!" When the truly excellent William Penn, the Quaker, was compelled, like Mr. Pickering, to seek "shelter within the Rules of the Fleet†" many there were who discovered, and not till then, that Penn had many and grievous faults! Had Mr. Pickering succeeded in his attempts to acquire an honest independence in life, but few would have found out his failings: but, when he fell, then even

* These are, "Observations on the Seeds of Mushrooms," Vol. XLII, 893.—"Scheme of the Diary of the Weather; with Descriptions of the Thermometer, Hygrometer, Anemoscope, and Ombrometer."—XLII. 1—12. "On the Propogation and Culture of Mushrooms," *ib.* 96.—"On the Manuring Land with Fossil Shells" ib. 191.—"Account of the Earthquake at London, March, 1749—50."—XLVI. 622.—Vide Wilson's Antiq. III 104.

† See his Life, by Mr. Clarkson.

his brethren " forsook him and fled :" forgetting the principle of that common maxim : *Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea,** these pseudo-friends immediately set down their best friends as criminal the moment they discover their poverty. A truce with the professions of such men ! They are infidels at heart, and secretly despise the religion they affect to believe, and for which they are so zealous !

In Mr. Pickering's prosperous days he employed himself as a tutor, and had the honour to have among his pupils the celebrated antiquary, Mr. Gough. He died on the 18th of May, 1755 ; and his memory will ever be revered by all those who know how to discriminate between a man of real worth and a man worth money.†

The reign of Independency at Silver Street terminated with the pastoral labours of the Rev. David Bogue, M. A. now removed to Gosport, where he keeps a respectable Academy, and superintends the education of young men designed for Missionaries in foreign parts. He is a venerable and respectable minister ; but has not added to his literary or theological reputation by the " History of Dissenters," which he has published in conjunction with Mr. Bennett, of Ramsey.

In the year 1789, the Rev. Thomas Wills, A. B. became minister at this place. He was educated to the church ; but finding it impossible to proceed in the course of irregularity which he had adopted, by preaching in Dissenting Meetings, he, along with several others, in the year 1782, sought refuge under the Toleration Act. He was then elected a regular teacher at Spa Fields Chapel, at that time under the care of the Countess of Huntingdon. Mr. Wills, however, it would appear, in a course of time, attempted some reform in the connection, which her ladyship not approving, she indignantly dismissed him. He preached

* " The Act does not make a man guilty, unless the mind be also guilty." Unless the intent be criminal, the deed cannot be attainted of criminality.

† See European Magazine for September, 1809 ; and Wilson's Antiq. ut sup.

preached his last sermon at Spa Fields on the 6th of July, 1788. He requested to preach a regular farewell sermon; but the Countess refused him, at the same time giving positive orders, that for the future, "he should never enter any of *her pulpits!*" It is dangerous to contend when a woman rules; and Mr. Wills patiently submitted to the dictation of this new species of female ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

After preaching in various Calvinistic Methodist Chapels in and about town, in the year 1789, he engaged the Chapel in Silver Street; and at Christmas of the same year, he took it on a lease of 19 or 20 years.*

In the year 1797, Mr. Wills lost many of his flock through the superior popularity of an antinomian coal-heaver, who took up his quarters in Grub Street. Mr. Wills had, it seems, been in the habit of informing his hearers that, though Jesus Christ had certainly paid every debt for them to the offended justice of Heaven, and though their future salvation was infallibly sealed to them by the predetermined will and counsel of God, insomuch that nothing could prevent their inheriting the promises, yet they must perform good works, if it were out of mere gratitude and honour. This species of logic was ridiculed as the heighth of absurdity by his brother Calvinist, of Grub Street, who stigmatized him as a legalist, and as an enemy to the unmixed grace of God, by Jesus. Many other hard things were said of him; and these, with the defection of his flock, who, laughing in liberty, left their poor pastor bound in the fetters of a willing and useless bondage of love and good works, so preyed upon his spirits that "he ever after became a prey to bodily infirmities, which at length wholly laid him aside." He died, May the 12th, 1802, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried in the Burian churchyard, at Boskenna, in Cornwall. His most popular work is "The Spiritual Register," in three volumes 12mo. published 1787—1795.†

Mr.

* Wilson's Antiq. III. 121.

† Memoirs of the Rev. Thomas Wills, &c. in Wilson, *ubi supra.*

Mr. Wills was succeeded by a Mr. Robert Caldwall, who dying young, was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. Evan John Jones, who after following a secular employment in London, and though early sent to Merchant Taylors' school, "never pursued any studies for the ministry,"* was "*ordained*" at Silver Street, on the 12th of February, 1800, having previously officiated as an occasional preacher in Moorfields, &c. He also engaged Islington Chapel, and, as Mr. Wilson informs us, holds the leases of both that Chapel and Silver Street in his hands;† and "the congregation at each place being numerous, and both ticketed to great advantage, the joint concern cannot be an unprofitable one."

Monkwell Street branches out at right angles, from the west end of Silver Street. It is vulgarly called Mugwell Street, from a well at the north end towards Cripplegate. In this street is Windsor Court, in which stands a Meeting-House belonging to a small, but highly espectable, congregation of English Presbyterians.

* Wilson, *ut sup.*

† On this circumstance Mr. Wilson remarks, that "as it is supposed neither concern would afford a sufficient maintenance alone, Mr. Jones is not lightly to be condemned as a pluralist; more especially as these things are sanctioned by authority. Besides, the strait-laced notions ofcertain rigid disciplinarians, respecting pluralists, and the popular constitution of primitive churches, are quite old-fashioned things, and therefore not to be attended to. In the present age of improvement, when a due mixture of worldly policy is considered essential in matters of religion, a man would be esteemed a dolt, who attempted to revive the simple manners of his forefathers." "Sectarianism must lose much of the odium formerly attached to it, by assuming the trappings of the establishment, and by stripping it of that austerity for which the puritans and non-conformists were so highly censurable!" Hist. and Antiq. of Dis. Churches, III. p. 124. The reader hardly need to be informed that this writer is himself a dissenter; neither should he wonder, that a Work from a brother, containing so severe and just a sarcasm, should be somewhat unpopular with his brethren.

terians. This, says Mr. Wilson, is probably the oldest Meeting-House now in existence among the dissenters in London. The precise date of its erection cannot be ascertained; but it was the first Meeting-House built by the non-conformists after the fire of London, and was raised between that year and the year 1672.

Although this place is of so early a date, it is an extraordinary good one, and in point of substance far superior to most that have been erected in later times. It is a large brick building of a square form, with three deep galleries; and being situated under a gateway is hid from the street. It was built by the Rev. Thomas *Doolittle*, who was ejected from the living of St. Alphage, London Wall. Mr. Doolittle had a house built adjoining the Chapel, by which he could more easily make his escape when interrupted by the soldiers, which was very often the case.

Upon the indulgence granted to the non-conformists, in 1672, Mr. Doolittle took out a license, which is still preserved in the vestry, framed and glazed. The following is an extract of this curious document:

"CAROLUS, R.

"CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and other our officers, and ministers, civill and military, whom it may concern, greeting. In pursuance of our declaration of the 11th of March, 167$\frac{1}{2}$, wee allowed, and wee do hereby allow of a certaine room adjoining to the dwelling house of Thomas Doelittle, in Mugwell Street, to bee a place for the use of such as do not conforme to the Church of England, who are in the persuasion commonly called Presbyterians, to meet and assemble in, in order to their public worship and devotion, and all and singular our officers and ministers, ecclesiasticall, civill and military, whom it may concerne, are to take due notice

notice hereof; and they, and every of them are hereby strictly charged and required to hinder any tumult or disturbance, and to protect them in their said meeting and assembly.

"Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 2d day of April, in the 24th year of our Reign, 1672.

"By his Majesty's command,

"ARLINGTON."

"N. B. The above was the first Meeting-House built after the fire of London, 1662.*

"This and the dwelling-house are the oldest in the parish of Olave Hart Street.

"1766. Sam. Sheafe, grandson to the above-named Thomas Doolittel; He died Pastor thereof, 24 May, 1707, aged 77."

In the license above, "CAROLUS R." is in the hand-writing of the king himself.

Most of the ministers, who succeeded Mr. Doolittle, were, like their predecessor, zealous Calvinists, till one of them, Mr. Henry Read, began to verge into Arminianism, and was dismissed as a heretic. Dr. Lawrence succeeded him, and he, though more orthodox, softened the severity of the *horribile decretum* by a portion of Baxterianism, allowing, that though a certain favourite number *must* be saved, yet all *may* be: some are, *nolens volens*, taken to Heaven, whilst others, and that a frightful majority, without any reason given, are allowed to fight their way through the storms and tempests, the floods and hurricanes, with almost every possible disadvantage, of this tumultuous world, to that rest which *all* have forfeited, and but few find!

Dr.

* Query, 1666?

Dr. Lawrence was succeeded by one of the greatest pulpit orators this country has produced. This was the REV. JAMES FORDYCE, D. D. among whose numerous congregation was frequently observed the celebrated GARRICK. Dr. Fordyce, though a most excellent man, did not preach a strain of doctrine calculated to attract the notice, or suit the fancies of the multitude; and oratory is certainly not all that is required of the ministers of religion to ensure their constant reputation: hence, in time, his congregation began to decline;* and at present, though not numerous, the hearers are very respectable, and, under the able instructions of so learned and worthy a pastor as Dr. Lindsay, very intelligent.

Dr. Fordyce was born at Aberdeen, in the year 1720. His elder brother, Dr. David Fordyce, was professor of divinity, and moral philosophy in the Marischal College; but making the tour of Italy, on his return, in 1751, he was unfortunately drowned on the coast of Holland. He was the author of several learned and valuable works.†.

Our divine, was also of Marischal College, were he went through the regular course of studies to prepare him for the Christian ministry, and was duly qualified for that high office, according to the forms of the Church of Scotland.

He was first appointed to the Collegiate Church of Brechin, in the county of Angus, where he continued some years, and then was presented to the parish of Alloa, near Stirling. During his residence here, he published several sermons, and greatly pleased the liberal and candid Calvinists at the Synod of Perth and Stirling, by one on "The delusive and bloody spirit of Popery!"—For another, "On the Folly, Infamy, and Misery of unlawful Pleasure," preached before the General Assembly of the Church of

* Mr. Wilson greatly miscalculated, when he stated, (Vol. III. p. 188) that "at present the number of pews greatly exceeds that of the hearers." It is unaccountable how so candid a writer should have fallen into so very illiberal an error.

† The learned physician, Dr. George Fordyce, who died in the year 1802, was nephew to these two brothers.

of Scotland, and published in 1760, he was rewarded with a D. D.'s diploma, by the University of Glasgow.

In the year 1760, various family, and other circumstances, brought him to settle in London, where he was chosen co-pastor with, and, subsequently, successor to Dr. Lawrence, at Monkwell Street.

For several years, observes Mr. Wilson, Dr. Fordyce maintained a high share of popularity at this place, generally preaching to crouded and overflowing audiences. Such popularity was certainly due to the excellence of his pulpit services, whether considered in relation to the elegance they displayed as compositions, or their happy adaptation to impress the heart, and their uniform practical tendency. Their effect was also much heightened by the author's studied action and elocution, which were well calculated to strike the generality of hearers; by the dignified figure of his person; and by the animated expression of his countenance, and of his bright penetrating eye.

Dr. Fordyce, however, unfortunately for the continuance of his popularity, was discovered to be too rational in his doctrines, and too liberal in his opinions; and these defects, as they grew with his declining years, brought upon him the dreadful, but unjust, stigma of deism,* socinianism, &c. Neither the pure devotional spirit, the zeal for the true interest of religion and virtue, nor the powerful auxiliary of a correct life, which, on all occasions, public and private, he manifested, could screen him from the envenomed darts of envy and calumny. His faith was unfashionable; and what value have good works if performed from principles unsanctioned

* From this foul charge his memory has been defended by his successor, Dr. Lindsay, in a very excellent discourse on his funeral. Indeed, nothing but the rage of disappointed fanaticism could have invented so vile a calumny against a person of Dr. Fordyce's learning, piety, and moral worth. Few, if any, good-intentioned persons become infidels; and the best of infidels are at least of dubious moral principle; but Dr. Fordyce was beyond the reach of any just doubt: though even he did not escape censure in this censorious age.

sanctioned by the multitude? who immediately become wiser than their teachers, when once their favourite prejudices are attacked.

But, if possible, a worse calamity than even heterodoxy befel Dr. Fordyce, in the year 1772. His younger brother was a banker, with very extensive connections. This brother, unfortunately failed, a circumstance which most assuredly never happens to any banker who confines himself, as he ought, to the strict line of his business. This failure involved in ruin many of Dr. Fordyce's hearers and supporters; and though no blame could justly be charged upon him, yet, such is the nature of the attachment which some people have for their friends in prosperity, several of them indignantly left their religious duties at Monkwell Street: as people all run away from a falling house. While the sun of prosperity shone on the Dr. and his family, no body could be compared to him; but the prospect of his poverty frightened even the rational and liberal Presbyterians into a belief, that because they had lost their money by Fordyce, the banker, therefore Fordyce, the preacher, must be unworthy their future support and countenance! The doctor, however, knew the world too well to set much value on the friendship of such men, and their inconsistency and ingratitude did not break his heart. A year or two afterwards, however, he happened to disagree with his co-adjutor, Mr. Toller, which caused a further division. On the 25th of February, 1775, Mr. Toller was, by the resolution of a majority of the people, dismissed from the meeting: he had, however, many friends, who complained that the friends of the doctor had not treated him fairly. These, being a considerable number, retired with him to a place of greater orthodoxy. After Mr. Toller's exclusion, the doctor undertook the service on both parts of the day, until Christmas, 1782, when his health having very much declined, and his congregation considerably reduced, he was advised to relinquish his public duties. On the following year he delivered one of the finest specimens of pulpit oratory that ever fell from his pen, in a "Charge" delivered to his successor, the present Rev. James Lindsay. He then resigned his

pastoral charge, and retired into Hampshire, in the neighbourhood of the Earl of Bute, with whom he lived in great intimacy, and to whose valuable library he had free access. He afterwards removed to Bath, for the benefit of his health, where, to the shame and confusion of his orthodox enemies, he endured his multiplied infirmities with Christian fortitude, and died in the joyful assurance of a rational faith in the simple truths of the religion of Jesus Christ, on the 1st of October, 1796, in the 76th year of his age.*

Dr. Fordyce was succeeded by Mr. Lindsay, on the 21st of May, 1783. On this occasion, Dr. Kippis proposed the Questions, Dr. Fordyce delivered the Charge, and Dr. Hunter preached; and this worthy minister has ever since maintained a character for respectability and faithfulness suitable to the dignity of his commencement; but he is too learned and rational to be popular; and his opinions approach too near those of his amiable predecessor, to ensure him a crowded auditory, now that simple eloquence, rational morality, and a comprehensible system of divinity, are despised as "filthy rags," and dry formality.

The Rev. John Armstrong, M. A. was for a short time, Dr. Lindsay's assistant. He was a native of Scotland; and was a man of extensive learning, and considerable talent as a poet. He was principally engaged in literary pursuits, which, sometime previous to his death, produced him an income of above 450*l.* per annum; and he was forming a plan more congenial to the impaired state of his health, when a decline, originally arising from excessive fatigue, both of body and mind, terminated his life on the 21st of July, 1797, about a month after he had completed the 26th year of his age.†

On, or very near, this spot, stood *Neville's Inn,* the house of John, Lord Neville, in the 48th of Edward III. In illustrious antiquity,

* See Aikin's General Biography, and Lindsay's Sermon on the Death of Fordyce.

† Wilson, *ubi supra.*

antiquity, great and numerous honours, flourishing branches, and mighty power, scarcely any family can vie with the splendor possessed in former ages by the Nevilles. Camden has observed, that from hence sprung six Earls of Westmoreland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Marquis Montacute, a Baron Ferrers, of Oversley, Barons Latimer, Barons Abergavenny, one Queen, five Duchesses, to omit Countesses and Baronesses, an Archbishop of York, and a great number of inferior gentlemen.*

The house in *Westmoreland Court* and *Windsor Court*, (for the site of the Inn, now forms two Courts,) was once a magnificent pile; but is now frittered into various tenements.† After the last Earl of Westmoreland, who, in the year 1569, engaged in the Earl of Northumberland's rebellion in the north, and being attainted of treason, died in the Netherlands, had forfeited this, with his other estates, to the Crown, it was possessed by the Windsor family; hence originated the name of *Windsor Court*. From this family ultimately sprung the Earls of Plymouth.

In this street also stands BARBERS' HALL, already described, and on the opposite side of the way, are the *Alms-Houses*, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Knt. Lord Mayor in the year 1575. These houses are for twelve poor and aged persons, who have a weekly allowance of *seven-pence*, and every year five sacks of charcoal, and one quarter faggots for fuel.

Lamb's Chapel Court, at the extremity of this street, derives its name from an ancient Chapel, founded in the reign of Edward I. and dedicated to St. James, and was distinguished from other places of worship, by the name of *St. James in the Wall*, or *Hermitage upon the Wall*; there was also a well, for the use of the religious: hence the name of the street.

The hermitage was dependent upon the Abbot and Convent of Gerendon, in Leicestershire, who maintained two Cistertian

* Sir Egerton Brydges's Collins's Peerage, Vol. II. p. 151.

† Pennant's London, (Ed. 1805.) p. 207.

monks here. At the dissolution of religious houses it was granted to William Lamb, Esq. a rich cloth-worker of London, who bequeathed it with his house, lands, &c. to the value of 30*l.* per annum, to the Company of Clothworkers, for paying a clergyman for the performance of Divine service on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the Chapel, and to relieve the poor. In pursuance of this will, the Company have four sermons preached to them in the year, viz. on the 25th of March, the 24th of June, the 29th of September, and the 21st of December. On these days, the master, wardens, and livery of the Company, meet at some convenient place, and proceed from thence in their gowns and hoods to the Chapel in Lamb's Court, and hear a sermon, after which they relieve twelve poor men, with as many women, with 12*d.* a-piece in money; and once a year, at Michaelmas, they give to each of them a frieze gown, a lockram shift, and a pair of winter shoes.

This Chapel, like that at May Fair, used to be famous for weddings, at least till the legislature restricted the ceremony of marriage to such places only where banns had been actually published.

From the north end of Monkwell Street, branching off nearly at right angles towards Cripplegate, is HART STREET. At the sign of the Woolpack, in this little street, has long been held one of the only two remaining societies of *Muggleton and Reeves*. When I enquired of the landlord whether he knew how this singular sect conducted their worship, he replied, that they were capital fellows; that they preached and sang hymns, and read the Times newspaper, and drank porter, and smoked tobacco! Thus these "*capital fellows*,"* in the due exercise of the right of private

* There is a short, but sufficiently correct account of these peop'e, in the Sketch of Religious Denominations, by the Rev. J. Evans, 13th ed. pp. 295, 296. It is as follows: "The Muggletonians, (a very few of whom remain) were the followers of Ludovick Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who, with his companion Reeves (a person of equal obscurity) set up for *Prophets* in the turbulent

private judgment, and with a magnanimous contempt and abhorrence of all vulgar superstitions, and common rites, literally follow the ironical advice of the apostle: and eat and drink because to morrow they die. Their religious tenets, if, indeed, they hold any opinions worthy the term, are very obscure.

turbulent times of Cromwell. They pretended to absolve or condemn whom they pleased, and gave out that they were the Two Last Witnesses spoken of in the Revelations, who were to appear previous to the final destruction of the world. I picked up a thin quarto volume published by Muggleton; it detailed his sufferings and persecutions, and stated at large his travels and labours. But from the wildness and incoherency of his statements, (some of which are really ludicrous) there can be no doubt of the poor man's insanity. I have only to add that the followers of Muggleton were strong opposers of the common notion of the Trinity, and seem to have entertained proper ideas of the injustice, impolicy, and odiousness of persecution: This appears from a work put into my hands, intituled "The Muggletonian Principles prevailing, published in 1695." It is a reply to an adversary. "When God gathers up his jewels, many of those that have been judged heretics, will rise saints, and many of those that your churches have canonized saints, will rise devils! For no persecutors of conscience, will escape the stroke. If any man object Paul's persecuting the church, they may know that Paul at that time acknowledged no Jesus at all: therefore, when both sides acknowledge a Jesus, take heed how you persecute!"

"Since writing the above paragraph, I have met with the following inscription taken from the church-yard, in *Spinning-Wheel Alley, Old Bethlem*; Mr. Ludovick Muggleton, died Monday, March 14, 1697, in the 88th year of his age:

Whilst Mausoleums and large inscriptions give,
Might, splendour, and past death make potents live,
It is enough to briefly write thy name,
Succeeding times by *that* will read thy fame,
Thy deeds, thy acts, around the globe resound,
No foreign soil where Muggleton's not found."

"This is a singular instance of the extravagance of the followers of this now almost forgotten prophet. I have been down to *the ground*, and no stone tells where *the Prophet* lies."

In this street also are some alms-houses founded by Mr. Robert Rogers, Leatherseller and Merchant Adventurer, for six ancient couple, not encumbered with children. They have a room above and below, and 4*l.* per annum each.

Hart Street leads into *Cripplegate Buildings*, a few houses continuing from the north end of Wood Street, and extending into FORE STREET. This last is a large and good street extending from Bethlem hospital east to the eastern extremity of Redcross Street, already mentioned. Fore Street, however, possesses no object worthy of particular observation.

At the western extremity of Fore Street, or rather the eastern of Redcross Street, is JEWIN STREET, a short street running into Aldersgate Street. This was anciently called the *Jews' Garden*, and was the only burial place allowed them in England. But in the year 1177, Henry II. allowed them to have such a ground in any part where they dwelt. This spot belonged to the Jews, till their banishment out of the kingdom, when it was turned into garden plots and summer-houses for pleasure. It afterwards had the name of Leyrestowe, and was granted by Edward I. to William de Mont Forte, Dean of St. Paul's, being valued at forty shillings per annum,* being, as an ancient record states, a place *without* Cripplegate. Indeed, the site of the whole parish was anciently a *Fen* or *Moor*, and the houses and gardens built in the more fertile and solid parts were accounted a village without the walls of London. It was called *Mora*, and was at length constituted a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral. It has the 9th stall on the right side of the choir. *Nigellus Medicus* is said to have been the first prebendary.

In the reign of Charles II. this neighbourhood abounded, as at present, with non-conformists; and perhaps, says Mr. Wilson, there is scarcely a spot of ground, of equal compass, in all London, where there are so many meeting-houses.

After the act of uniformity, in 1662, Mr. Grimes, an Irish Presbyterian, opened a meeting at the Cockpit, in Jewin Street, under

* Dr. Calamy's Account, &c. p. 57.

under the name of *Chambers*, it being then no uncommon thing for dissenting ministers to bear two names. Mr. Grimes continued to preach there during the time of the plague; but after the great fire which succeeded that calamity, he was deprived of his meeting-house by government, and it was appropriated to the use of the parish minister. What became of the original pastor is not known; but there was a meeting-house built where the present Independent Chapel now stands, about the year 1672. The Rev. William Jenkyn, M. A. was the first minister. This person, in the year 1651, was concerned with several others, in a conspiracy to place Charles II. upon the throne. This scheme, which was headed by several loyal officers, and a few Presbyterian divines, being divulged, the principal persons were apprehended, and lodged in the Tower, and two of them sacrificed as a terror to others. One of these was the Rev. Christopher Love, a well-known enthusiastic Presbyterian prophet;* but generally esteemed an honest and worthy man. He wrote many books of practical divinity, and was greatly beloved by the loyal and peaceable of all parties. Great interest was made with the rebel Parliament, to save his life; but the regicides determined on his death, and he was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill. Mr. Jenkyn managed better; for, by "an humble petition," in which he confessed his errors, and succumbed in the most abject manner to the enemies of his king, he not only obtained his pardon; but had his sequestration from the living of Christ Church, which had been given to Feak, the Fifth-Monarchy Man, removed. He forbore, however, to eject him, perhaps out of respect and gratitude to the Puritanic Parliament who had forborn to behead him.

* One of Love's prophecies runs thus: "God will be known by many in 1795: this will produce a great man; the stars will wander, and the moon turn as blood, in 1800; the whole world will tremble with intestine troubles, which will be followed by an universal earthquake; after which all religious dissentions will cease, and a general reformation then follow, as preparative for the blessed millenium which will shortly after restore to the world purity, tranquillity, and prosperity."

Feak, however, himself falling into disgrace: (for there is no stability in rebels and fanatics,) Mr. Jenkyn was presented by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, to his living of Christ Church afresh, where he conducted himself with sufficient caution and prudence; but when the new government played the mad freak of passing the act of uniformity, he was once more ejected, when he removed into Hertfordshire, and preached in his own house at Langley, in that county.

The indulgence in 1672, brought him once more to London, and it was on this occasion that the meeting-house in Jewin Street was erected. The indulgence having been revoked on the 2d of September, 1684, he was apprehended at a religious meeting in Moorfields, and carried before two aldermen, Sir James Edwards, and Sir James Smith, who treated him with great rudeness.—Upon refusing to take the Oxford oath, he was committed to Newgate, where his health soon began to decline; and so exasperated was the king at his conduct, that although his petition to be released was backed by an assurance from his physicians, that his life was in danger from close confinement, his Majesty declared that he should be a prisoner as long as he lived: accordingly poor Mr. Jenkyn died in Newgate, January 19, 1685, aged 72 years. He lies buried in Bunhill Fields. At his funeral, his daughter gave mourning rings, on which was inscribed this motto, "Mr. William Jenkyn, murdered in Newgate."

Mr. Jenkyn was succeeded at Jewin Street, by Mr. John Flavell, and soon after the Chapel changed hands from the Presbyterians to the Independents, and they were succeeded by the Baptists. It then became Independent once more, and was taken possession of by a Mr. Hart, in the year 1760. Mr. Hart was succeeded by Mr. Hughes, his brother-in-law, and he by a Mr. Richard Woodgate, who had worked in the King's dock-yard at Chatham. He died in the year 1787, and was succeeded by Timothy, a younger brother of the justly celebrated DR. PRIESTLEY; Mr. Priestley died on the 23d of April, 1814, at his daughter's

daughter's house at Islington, and the place is now occupied by Mr. T. Wood.

The entrance to the old meeting-house was through a narrow passage, it being hidden from the street. It was a modern building, of an oblong form, with four large galleries, and capable of accommodating a considerable number of people. The present building is a neat square structure, built with brick, and has three galleries.

Besides this building, there is another, erected in the year 1808, and called OLD JEWRY CHAPEL. It is used by a congregation of English Presbyterians. The first stone was laid on Bartholomew day O. S. September 5. Upon this occasion, the Pastor, who is the present venerable and learned DR. ABRAHAM REES, the well-known editor of the celebrated Cyclopedia, delivered an appropriate address, which is printed at the end of the Second Volume of his excellent Sermons, lately published. In this Address the Dr. has sketched a history of the Society from the Act of Uniformity to the time he was then speaking; but that history more properly belongs to the account of the Old Jewry. It is worthy, however, of notice, that this Society, after an absence of more than a century, should return back to the same street where they assembled for several years. The present building was opened on the 10th of December, 1809. It is a large and substantial structure, of the octagonal form, and is the principal, if not the only ornament of the street. The inside is fitted with great neatness and elegance; but without any of those gaudy and tinsel allurements for which many modern dissenting chapels are but too conspicuous. It was the object of the proprietors to have a place fit for *worship*, and not a place to amuse the eye and allure a crouded audience: having no ends to gain beyond those which they openly profess: as Protestant Dissenters. The pulpit, however, is a puerile and trifling desk, open on both sides, and elevated from the floor by a very few steps. The writer of this having himself several times officiated in it, may be permitted to say that he thinks this foolish desk every

way unworthy the building, and unsuitable to the purpose for which it was erected. There is a large gallery, which extends round about two-thirds of the building. On the front of the building there is a stone, with the inscription OLD JEWRY CHAPEL. The short avenue to it is fenced with iron railings; and the entrance convenient and tasty. The congregation is of the first respectability, having some of the most opulent City Merchants, Professional Gentlemen, and Aldermen, for its regular and steady members. The doctrines preached are those of modern Arianism; alike removed from the enthusiasm and intolerance of Calvinism, and the cold and cheerless philosophy of modern Unitarianism. The spirit of a LARDNER and a CHANDLER, animates the breast of the worthy pastor, who has succeeded them, while his equal learning and moderation, benevolence and urbanity, secure him that respect and esteem which he has so deservedly acquired.

Behind this Chapel, in what is called the *Crescent*, has been lately erected a small chapel for the use of a new sect of Christians, calling themselves *Free Thinking Christians*. It is a small brick building, without pews, gallery, or pulpit; and not unlike a Quaker's Meeting-House. It has a very crowded congregation every Sunday; but no divine worship is carried on; it being one of the opinions of this singular sect, that public worship is contrary to the order of the Christian Church. They have, however, four or five *licensed teachers*, who hold a sort of conference or debate on some given subject of religious controversy, chiefly on points held by what are called orthodox believers. They profess to be admirers of the late Dr. Priestley; but say that he was *a priest*, and they dislike the priesthood altogether; and that he held several vulgar prejudices, which it is their endeavour to root up and destroy. One of their leading speakers, is a gentleman, well-known as an orator on many occasions of political controversy in the City Common Halls, &c. He is, though a licensed teacher, under the Toleration Act, the keeper of retail liquor-vaults, in, we believe, different parts of

the

the metropolis; and he is reported to be, unostentatiously, a very benevolent and charitable man; holding, that religion consists rather in deeds than professions. The Free Thinking Christians publish a monthly Magazine, in which their sentiments are, from time to time, explained and defended; but whether successfully or not it does not belong to us to say.*

Jewin Street is now undergoing several improvements: some old houses have been pulled down; and the Crescent is extending into the front of the street near Aldersgate Street.

What is now called WELL STREET, running southward from Jewin Street, has been described as a pond of water at the west end of St. Giles's Church-yard, fed by a considerable spring; but the pond being filled up, the spring was arched over in the reign of Henry II. about the year 1440, at the expence of Sir Richard Whittington, and preserved by the name of *Crowder's Well;* to which spring, till within a few years past, people descended into a small area, by numerous steps: this, however, being found liable to abuse, has been filled up, and a good pump erected on the spot level with the street. Sir Richard Whittington also caused a *boss* of water to be made in the wall of the church-yard, similar to that of Billingsgate: but this, according to Stow, was "turned into an evil pump, and so is entirely decayed."

FALCON SQUARE, immediately adjoining, is an irregular double range of well built houses, raised upon the site of several filthy courts and alleys, and now forms a convenient passage for carriages and foot passengers to Goldsmith's Hall, Wood Street, and other parts of the City about Guildhall.

The CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH, nearly opposite Falcon Square, received its name from its being dedicated to St. Botolph, a Saxon monk, and its vicinity to the gate. It was anciently a rectory, the patronage in the Dean and Canons of St. Martin's le Grand;

* If, in drawing up this very brief account, the editor has fallen into any errors or mistakes, it must be imputed to his ignorance; as he wrote a respectful Letter, to one of the leading members for information; but to which he has not received any answer.

Grand; but it continued unappropriated till 1399, when Richard II. gave licence to Thomas Stanley, Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, to appropriate the income. It escaped the fire of London in 1666; but became so ruinous that it has since been rebuilt. It is a plain brick edifice, with a wooden tower, crowned with an open turret. There is one large arched window at the east end; in fact, all the windows to the street, this excepted, are blocked up: but the internal decorations are very elegant. The cieling is divided into pannels, the centres being grouped with acanthus leaves and husks, in a very tasteful manner, and as well as the scrolls in the angles, are admirably executed. The altar-piece is a perfect semi-circle, with a double basement, and a festoon of flowers inclosing a window of stained glass, representing Christ's Agony in the Garden, executed by Mr. James Pierson. On the south side is a niche of Grecian architecture, inclosing another window of painted glass, representing St. Peter. The third niche contains a beautiful painting of St. John the Evangelist. The communion-table is elevated on three steps, and formed of inlaid mahogany; it supports two rich candlesticks, and is surrounded by a handsome brass railing. The pulpit has the appearance of a circular pedestal, seemingly standing against the stem of a palm-tree, the branches supporting the sounding-board. There is a fine organ at the west end of the church highly embellished: the font is very plain. Perforated brasses admit heated air from under the pavement, of Portland stone. The monuments here are neither numerous, nor remarkable.

Aldersgate, before described, received no small honour from its being the residence of *Mr. John Day*, an eminent printer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Granger says, "he printed the folio Bible dedicated to Edward VI. 1549. He also printed Latimer's Sermons; several editions of the Book of Martyrs; Tindal's works, in one volume folio, 1572; some of Roger Ascham's pieces, and many things of less note." It is intimated in Day's Epitaph's, at Little Bradley, in Suffolk, where he was buried, that Fox undertook that laborious work of "Acts and

Monuments," at his instance. It is well for Mr. Day's credit that he suggested other works besides this. Fox's "Acts and Monuments" has done more towards keeping alive the spirit of intolerance than all other books.

LITTLE BRITAIN, or *Bretagne Street,* was so called on account of its being the ancient residence of the Earls and Dukes of Bretagne; those who were English subjects were Alan the Red, Earl of Bretagne, who married Constance, daughter of William the Conqueror: his son, Alan the Black, and Stephen, his brother. Alan Conan le Petch, Geoffrey Plantagenet, fourth son of Henry II. who married Constance, daughter of Duke Conan: their son was the unfortunate Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, presumptive heir to the crown of England, but prevented by murder through the intrigues of his uncle, King John. The Dukes of Bretagne afterwards removed within the city wall, and ultimately to the Savoy Palace. Their mansion is said to have stood near St. Botolph's Church. The Earls of Peterborough had a house where the south part of Bartholomew Hospital now stands; and the whole of the eastern side of Little Britain was occupied by a stately mansion belonging to the Lords Montague, the name of which is still preserved in Montague Court. Till the beginning of the eighteenth century, this street, as also *Duck Lane,* Smithfield, now called Duke Street, once contained a number of bookseller's shops. In 1664, there were no less than four hundred and sixty pamphlets published in Little Britain. According to the eccentric John Dunton, one of the most distinguished of the trade was Mr. Richard Cheswell, then "the most eminent of his profession in the three kingdoms, who well deserves the title of Metropolitan Bookseller of England. He had not been known to print either a bad book, or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his business: and knows how to value a copy according to its worth, witness the purchase he made of Archbishop Tillotson's octavo Sermons." Richard Cheswell, Citizen and Stationer, was interred in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in 1711.

Roger

Roger North, in the Life of Dr. John North, speaking of booksellers in the reign of Charles II. says, "Little Britain was a plentiful and perpetual emporium of learned authors, and men went thither as to a market. This drew a mighty trade, the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation; and the booksellers themselves were knowing and conversible men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse."

Most of John Dunton's publications bear date prior to 1724; and we further learn that in Addison's time, Duck Lane, or rather the booksellers there, were places of meeting for the Earl of Oxford, Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal man, and other literary characters. In 1724, Macky, in his Journey Through England, says, "The Booksellers of ancient books in all languages are in Little Britain and Paternoster Row: those for divinity and classics on the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral; law, history, and plays, about Temple Bar; and the French booksellers in the Strand." It seems then that the bookselling business has been gradually resuming its original station near the Cathedral, ever since the beginning of George I.; while the vicinity of Duke Street and Little Britain has been proportionably falling into disuse. The late venerable Mr. Ballard was the oldest and longest survivor of the booksellers in that quarter.—John Dunton, the bookseller's historian, speaking of old Mr. Ballard, says, "he was a young man rising in business in 1729." Mr. Ballard died about 1795, in the same house in which he began trade, being upwards of 100 years of age. Some time before his death he used to be moved about in a chair.

A few doors above Little Britain on the side now occupied by *Trinity Court*, stood an Hospital or Cell, to the priory of Clugny in France, belonging to the brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1372. This, in the reign of Henry VI. was changed into a brotherhood of Priests by Joan Astley, nurse to Henry. This continued till the dissolution of religious houses

by Henry VIII. and being spared by the fire of London, their refectory, was within a few years past, a nonjuror's chapel; a vestry; a school-room; then Aldersgate Street Coffee-house; a Dancing Academy; and, lastly, the sign of "The Old Parr's Head." In the old chapel were the following inscriptions:— "Pray for the good estate of Roger Russel, Citizen and Salter, and his wife Anne: Pray for the soul of Nicholas Achele." The windows were decorated with the armorial bearings of Cavendish, Smith, William Purchess, Mayor of London, Agard, Gatton, &c.

ALDERSGATE STREET is more remarkable for its ancient grandeur than its modern embellishments; though, adjoining to London House is a very handsome mansion, built by the late Right Hon. Alderman Harley for his town residence; this has lately been most elegantly fitted up, and is now occupied as a supplementary hotel belonging to the Castle and Falcon.

London House, on the same side of the way, long occupied by Mr. Seddon, an eminent Cabinet-maker, was anciently called Petre House, probably from Sir William Petre, who is said to have raised his fortune by promoting and assisting in the dissolution of monasteries, and who died in 1572. In this house the noble family of Petre resided till 1639. During the civil wars the parliament made this house a kind of prison. In 1657 it belonged to Henry Pierpoint, Marquis of Dorchester, who dying without issue, and the great fire having afterwards demolished the palace of the Bishops of London in St. Paul's Church-yard, this house was purchased for their town residence, though never inhabited by more than one prelate, Bishop Henchman, who died there in 1675, and was buried at Fulham. From this circumstance this structure was called LONDON HOUSE. It had a neat chapel belonging to it, not a trace of which remains.— Some time after it ceased to be an episcopal residence, it was occupied by a nonconjuring prelate of the name of Rawlinson. He is said to have been a man of learning, and a liberal patron; his collection of books was however so considerable, that it obtained him the appellation of "Tom Folio." He resided in

Gray's

Gray's Inn, and having filled four chambers with books, so that his bed was obliged to be moved into the passage, he took apartments in London House, in which he died in 1725, aged forty-four, and was buried in the parish church of St. Botolph. Part of his extensive library was sold in London House in 1725; and the remaining parts at Paul's Coffee-house at different times till 1732. His brother, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, of St. Dionis Back church, was his successor in London House, and died there in 1756. In 1747, some of the apartments were occupied by Jacob Ilive, a crazy printer, and religious writer. In 1749, Bishop Sherlock obtained leave of parliament, on behalf of him and his successor, to convey the premises for forty years on a building lease, or to demise, or sell them for the benefit of the see.—About the year 1768, Mr. George Seddon, an Upholsterer and Cabinet-maker, obtained possession, and had been resident but a few months, when, on the 14th of July, about one in the morning, a dreadful fire destroyed the whole fabric and many of the adjacent buildings; though Mr. Seddon was uninsured, he was enabled to rebuild the whole on a more convenient and elegant plan. On the 6th of November, 1783, another fire broke out in the workshops behind the dwelling-house, and destroyed all the premises, besides many in Bartholomew Close, including not less than fifty dwelling-houses. The workshops were soon afterwards rebuilt, and a number of good houses, and more convenient avenues, have replaced those that became the prey of the flames.

A little to the south of London House, for it still bears the name, stood the fine mansion of the Earls of Westmoreland: but which being deserted by the family, was let out in tenements for mechanical employments, and at length became so decayed, that about fifty years since it was entirely taken down, and the large site it occupied covered with the place now called Westmoreland Buildings, &c.

A little to the north of London House, the old building called the Half Moon Tavern, still remains. The original front, ornamented with foliage and grotesque figures, has suffered very little alteration.

alteration. Hither the wits of the reign of Charles II. often resorted, on account of its proximity to Lauderdale House. This tavern is divided into several houses, and let out in tenements.

On the east side of the street, on the site of a large distillery stood the town residence of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, long branded as one of the members of the infamous Cabal under Charles II. the entrance to which out of Aldersgate Street is still distinguished by an ornamented door-way, &c.

Lower down, on the same side of the way, the remains of Shaftesbury House still excite attention, though divided into tenements, and let to respectable shopkeepers. This is built with brick, and ornamented with stone, under the masterly direction of Inigo Jones, and was first called Thanet House. The front is adorned with Ionic pilasters, from the volutes of which hang garlands of foliage. These pilasters are doubled on each side of the centre window, over which is an arched pediment open for the reception of a shield. The door is arched, and from each side of it rises an elegant scroll for the support of a balcony. It obtained the name of Shaftesbury House, from being purchased by Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, who is said to have chosen this residence for the purpose of influencing his party in the city. This structure was going fast to decay, when, in the year 1750, the London Lying-in-Hospital was instituted. The promoters of that charity repaired the house completely, and preserved it for a time from the fate of its neighbour mansions. The General Dispensary was afterwards held here; and another part of the house was, till very lately, occupied as a place of worship by a Dissenting Congregation, who at present assemble in a new chapel recently erected in the front of the street.

In this street, and not far from the end of Jewin Street, we find, adjoining the spot where the old Aldersgate stood, the elegant Hotel and Inn, called *the Castle and Falcon:* an Inn for Coaches and Travellers, chiefly from the north road.

A little

A little higher up, on the same side of the way, stood *Cooks' Hall*, accidentally destroyed by fire about forty years since: the site is now covered with very good houses. It is upon record, that formerly a Cook was exposed upon the pillory for selling a stinking pike.

Long Lane, which intersects Aldersgate Street nearly opposite to Barbican, is said to have been built beyond the north wall of the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great in the time of Henry the Second, when some booths in the church-yard being taken down, a number of tenements were erected in Long Lane for such as would give *great rents*. It is probable that none of the original buildings remain: but those on the south side, though lately repaired by the noble owner, offer the largest aggregate of the rude dwellings of our forefathers now in existence in the metropolis. Whoever considers the materials of which these buildings are formed, and the obstruction that must have been given to a free circulation of air by the method of constructing them with one story overhanging another, and extends his view to a metropolis, composed chiefly of such fabrics, will cease to wonder at the frequency and extent of the conflagrations, and the pestilential diseases with which London was formerly afflicted.

Before we proceed with the description of several ancient streets, &c. in the immediate neighbourhood of the extensive street of Aldersgate, and the Ward to which it gives name, we will return to CHEAPSIDE. This street is perhaps the most famous in the history of our city of all others. It has been alternately a scene in which the porter in the market, the merchant, and even the monarch, have ultimately acted a part.

A little to the west of Bow Church stood the CROSS. It was erected in the middle of the street, and was the scene of many remarkable events. It was intended as a monument of the affectionate regard which Edward I. entertained for the memory of his Queen, Eleanor, who had been his companion in the Crusades, and who, according to report, had saved his life, when wounded

wounded by a poisoned dagger, by sucking his wounds. This faithful consort died at Herdeby, in Lincolnshire; and the king ordered that crosses should be erected at all the places where the corpse rested on its way to Westminster Abbey, the place of its interment, in 1290. Crosses were accordingly raised at Grantham, Woburn, Northampton, Stoney-Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, Tottenham, West-Cheap, and Charing. That at West-Cheap was originally a statue of the Queen, similar to the one at Northampton. Falling into decay, it was rebuilt, in 1441, during the mayoralty of John Hutherby, at the joint expense of several citizens. It was then ornamented with various images and emblematical figures, as of the Resurrection, the Blessed Virgin, Edward the Confessor, &c. At every public entry it was re-gilt; for almost all magnificent processions took this road: hence it was kept a long time in good repair At length, however, that bane of the fine arts and of superb architecture, the Reformation, took place, and the iconoclastic zeal of the reformers discovered the most damnable idolatry in the beautiful images and costly ornaments of this cross. Persons who but just before had been paying a respect to the mother of God almost amounting to idolatry, now preferred an image of Diana, which was found in the River Thames, to that of the Blessed Virgin! The most wanton indignities were offered to the symbols of the ancient faith; and even, as it appears, the relics of paganism were preserved with a zeal which had before been directed to the pious uses and remembrances of the Christian Faith. Queen Elizabeth, however, was not so far gone: she saw the lengths to which this species of vandalism would lead them, and she very properly directed that a stop should be put to these impious proceedings: she, moreover, offered a large reward for the discovery of the offenders. She had sense enough to perceive, that "a plain cross, the mark of the religion of the country, ought not to be the occasion of any scandal; so directed, that one should be placed on the summit, and gilt."*

* Stowe's Survey, p. 485, *apud* Pennant, p. 350. Ed. 1805.

At length another species of Christian iconoclasts arose. The effervesence of an innovating zeal was nearly gone; and the kingdom was beginning to reap the fruits of the Reformation, when a faction of the most odious character unfortunately gained the ascendancy over the sacred altars of God, and the ancient throne of the monarch. Whatever had hitherto been held sacred, for its ancient character, or venerable for the antiquity of its origin, was treated with the most impious indignity by a new race of puritans, who, in their zeal to promote a pretended superiority of piety and devotion, "o'erstept the modesty" of the genuine religion which they professed; and, without scruple or remorse, laid their sacrilegious hands on almost every object of public taste—on almost every memento of the pious gratitude of their forefathers. "Superstition," says Pennant, "is certain, in the course of time, to take the other extreme." In the year 1643, the loyal, holy, humane, and enlightened Parliament, passed a vote for the demolition of all crosses, and the destruction of all those beautiful works of art, as paintings, &c. which the zeal and piety of the Roman Catholics had dedicated to the honour of God and the service of religion. In short, whatever had been before regarded as "helps to devotion," were now condemned as popish relics and idolatrous trappings. It is to be hoped, that these fanatics *meant* no indignity to the saints, the martyrs, and confessors, originals of the numerous beautiful sculptures and portraits, which, in their wanton zeal, they defaced, or removed: but a similar conduct, if exercised against the effigies, or pictures of their idol, Cromwell, would, I am persuaded, be looked upon as an insult to liberty and religion.

The destruction of the Cross in Cheapside was committed to Sir Robert Harlow, who entered on the ignoble service with a promptitude worthy of the cause and the men he sold himself to serve. A troop of horse, and two companies of foot, were deemed necessary to protect him against the outraged feelings of an insulted populace, who, it was justly supposed, would not very patiently witness this indignity to their ancient faith and loyal sentiments.

sentiments. Harlow, however, thus protected, executed his wicked orders most effectually. Pennant, in a strain of indignant sarcasm, adds, that "the same most *pious* and *religious noble* knight did also attack and demolish the abominable and *most blasphemous* crucifix in Christ's Hospital, and broke it into a thousand pieces!"* In short, he continues, "such was the rage of the times against the sign of religion, that it was not suffered in shop-books, or even in the primers of children;† and as to the cross used in baptism, it became the abomination of abominations.

> And some against all idolizing,
> The Cross in Shop-books and baptizing.

"But," says Dr. Hughson,‡ "though the Puritans were so anxious in demolishing the outward representations of the miracles and sufferings of the great author of the Christian religion, they were very tenacious to preserve his name in all their actions; and under the cloak of that most holy name to practise every enormity." Nay, so ridiculous were they in their applications, that the following will serve as specimens of their naming their children at baptism: Praise—God Barebone; Christ—came—into—the—world---to---save Barebone; If—Christ—had—not—died—thou—hadst—been---damned Barebone.§ The following are the names of a Jury returned in the county of Sussex:—— Accepted Trevor, of Norsham; Redeemed Compton, of Battle; Faint-Not Hewet, of Heathfield; Make-Peace Heaton, of Hare; God-reward Smart, of Fivehurst; Stand-fast-on-high Stringer, of Crowhurst; Earth Adams, of Warbleton; Called Lower, of Warbleton; Kill-sin Pimple, of Witham; Return Spelman, of

* Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle, 1646, p. 290; *apud* Pen. 350.

† Gray's Hudibras, II. 253, *note*. Consult also the note to L'Hist. de l'Entree de la Reyne Mere, printed for Bowyer, p. 28. *Pen. ut sup.*

‡ London, &c. Vol. III. p. 227.

§ In pronouncing this name, some are said to have omitted the former part, and to have called him *Damned* Barebone. Granger's Biog. Hist. Vol. III. p. 68; in Wilson, I. p. 49.

Watling; Be-faithful Joiner, of Britling; Fly-Debate Robert, of Britling; Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White, of Eamer; More-fruit Flower, of East-Hadley; Hope-for Bending, of East-Hadley: Graceful Harding, of Lewes; Weep-not Billings, of Lewes; and Meek Brewer, of Okeham. To such precious and enlightened men as these were the liberties, the laws, and the happiness of Great Britain, at one time committed! "It was said that the genealogy of our Saviour might be learnt from the names in Cromwell's regiments; and that the muster-master used no other list than the first chapter of Matthew!" Yes, Reader, these were the men, who so abominated all superstition, that they could not bear the sight of a golden crucifix: the emblem of a dying Redeemer; or the most enchanting effort of the pencil, if it described the last agonies of Him to whom the world, under the One eternal Jehovah, owes, if not its very existence, its preservation, and its eternal happiness!

The learned, ingenious, and unfortunate Howell, in his Letters,* thus describes these unhappy times: "Who would have thought poor England would have been brought to this pass? Could it ever have entered into the imagination of man, that the scheme and whole frame of so ancient and well-modelled a government, should be so suddenly struck off the hinges, quite out of joynt, and tumbled into such a horrid confusion? Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon, we should fall into such a Babel? That to avoid such a superstition, some people should be brought to belch out such a horrid prophaneness, as to call the temples of God the tabernacles of Satan; the Lord's Supper, a two-penny ordinary; to make the communion-table a manger; and the font a trough to water their horses in; to term the white decent robe of the Presbyter, the whore's smock; the pipes, through which nothing came but anthems and holy hymns, the

* "Familiar Letters, Domestic and Foreign, divided into sundry sections, partly historical, partly political, and partly philosophical, by James Howell." 1645.

the Devil's bagpipes; the Liturgy of the Church, though extracted most of it out of the Sacred Text, called by some another kind of Alcoran; by others raw porridge, by some a piece forged in Hell? Who would have thought to have seen in England the churches shut, and the shops open, on Christmas-day? Could any soul have imagined that this isle would have produced such monsters, as to rejoice at the Turk's good successes against Christians, and wish he were in the midst of Rome? Who would have dreamed, ten years since, when Archbishop Laud did ride in state through London streets, accompanying my lord-mayor of London, to be sworn lord high-treasurer of England, that the mitre should have now come to such a scorn, to such a national kind of hatred, as to put the whole island in a combustion?"

When the infidel fanatics of the French Revolution passed a law to abolish all religion and its venerable ensigns—when they wrote on the doors of the churches that "death is an eternal sleep," their actions and professions were in perfect accordance; but when the puritanic infidels of Cromwell thus acted, they were loud and clamorous about faith, grace, mystery, the spirit, election, predestination, and the love of God! The rebels of France had Robespierre, a professed atheist, for their head, and the principles of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Mirabeau, deists and debauchees for their guides; the rebels of England had a canting sectarist, Oliver Cromwell, for their leader, who cut the throats of his loyal and peaceable fellow subjects "in the name of the Lord;" and knocked out their brains for the love of God and out of zeal for his cause: From Calvin's Institutes they drew their faith, from the example of heathens, their works: "Woe to them who call evil good and good evil!" Yet these wretches polluted the land, till they had nearly demoralized the whole nation, and destroyed every record of its former greatness.

At the upper end of Queen Street was the usual place for the royal family to see the ancient tournaments and shews. One of these being exhibited in the reign of Edward III. between Sopar Lane and Cheapside Cross, a scaffold was erected for Queen Phi-

lippa and her ladies, all most richly attired. According to Stowe, "the upper part of the scaffold brake asunder, whereby they were with some shame forced to fall down, and many knights and others who stood beneath much hurt." The carpenters were saved from punishment by the intercession of the Queen *on her knees;* but to prevent such accidents in future, the King ordered a building of stone to be erected near the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, for himself, the Queen, and others, to see the gallant spectacles in safety.

On the north of this part of Cheapside was a tract of land called the GREAT FIELD; which, it seems, in the second year of King Edward VI. being in the tenure of Lady Catherine Dormer, she sold it to Sir Robert Cholmley, Knight.

Nearly opposite the Cross, stood GOLDSMITHS' ROW, said to have been in Stow's time "the most beautiful frame and front of houses and shops within all the wall of London." They were built by Thomas Wood, Goldsmith and Sheriff in 1491, and consisted of ten fair dwelling houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high; the fronts embellished with the Goldsmith's arms, and the figures of Woodmen, in remembrance of the builder's name, riding on monstrous beasts in lead, painted over and gilt. Before the reign of Edward III. the Goldsmith's shops seem to have been confined to Westcheap.

At the west end of Cheapside a stone cross of greater antiquity than that erected by Edward I. is said to have stood near the east end of *St. Michael Le Querne* till the reign of Richard II. 1390, when it was taken down, the church enlarged, and a conduit erected in the room of the cross.

The view of Cheapside, before the great fire, was uncommonly grotesque. The Cross and Conduit, the long row of shops projecting from the houses reaching to the bottoms of the first floors, their lights shewing through their tops, were at that time all that could be expected to distinguish the most magnificent streets.

A little to the westward of the last-named cross, fronting the street

street nearly opposite Paternoster Row, stood the church of St. Michael Le Querne, so distinguished on account of being near a cornmarket. It was built in the reign of Edward III. but not being rebuilt after the fire in 1666, its site was laid into the street, in pursuance of the act for rebuilding the city. The earliest account of this church is in the year 1181, when its state was reported to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; from this it appears to have been long used as a chapel. In the ancient records it is called *St. Michael ad Bladum*, i. e. at the Corn, because a corn-market reached up from it westward to the shambles, or flesh market, from which situation it was sometimes called *St. Michael de Macello.* It was not made a rectory till possessed by Thomas Newton, who was buried in the choir in 1461.

The principal person buried here was John Bankes, Esq. Mercer, whose daughter and heir Anna, was wife to Waller, the poet. Mr. Bankes, at his death, left considerable donations "to unbeneficed ministers, decayed housekeepers, the poor of many parishes, all, or most of the prisons, bridewells, and hospitals, in and about London; young beginners to set up in their trades, the Artillery Company; the Mercer's Company in lands and money; to his friends in token of remembrance, &c. notwithstanding a noble and sufficient dowry reserved for his daughter."

At the south-west corner of Wood Street was the parish church of St. Peter in Cheap, which was distinguished in ancient records by *St. Peter in Wode Street and in West Chepin.* It is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban's, with whom it continued till the suppression by Henry VIII. who granted it to Lord Wriothesley, an ancestor of the Earl of Southampton: it is now in the gift of private persons. This church not being rebuilt after the great fire, the parish was united to that of St. Matthew, Friday Street, and the site converted into a church-yard.

In the year 1401, a licence was granted to the inhabitants of this parish, to erect a shed or shop before their church towards

Cheapside, for which they were to pay annually to the Chamber of London, the sum of thirty shillings and four-pence; but this ground-rent proving too high, it was reduced to thirteen shillings and four-pence. On the site of this building, which was called The Long Shop, four shops were afterwards erected, with rooms over them.

In the fifteenth century, Thomas Wood, one of the Sheriffs, was a principal benefactor, the roof being supported by images of *Woodmen*. Sir John Shaw, Mayor in 1501, appointed by will that the church and steeple should be rebuilt out of his estate, with a flat roof. An eminent rector of this church was Thomas Goodryche, LL. D. Bishop of Ely, and Lord Chancellor during the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was a great friend to the Reformation.

West Cheap Conduit, which stood between Bucklersbury and the Poultry, brought the first supply of sweet water, which was conveyed from Paddington by means of leaden pipes; it was erected by Henry Walleis, between 1281 to 1284, the water-course to *James's Head* being five hundred and ten rods; from thence to the Mews Gate, one hundred and two rods, and to the Cross in Westcheap four hundred and eighty-four rods. The building was castellated with stone, and the cistern of lead. In 1479 it was rebuilt by Thomas Ilam, one of the Sheriffs; but as the supply of the Thames and the New River water had rendered this conduit unnecessary, the magistracy, after the great fire, laid the site into the street; this had been before a kind of nuisance.

The Standard in Cheapside, it should have been observed, nearly opposite Honey Lane, was a place of execution. From the Standard, in 1439, Eleanor Cobham, wife to Humphrey, the Good Duke of Gloucester, being charged with *sorcery*, and intending the death of Henry VI. walked barefoot with a taper in her hand to St. Paul's.

Here, too, Queen Anne Bullen, in her passage to her coronation, was received by pageants representing *Pallas, Juno*, and *Venus*, and was presented with a golden ball, divided into three parts,

parts, signifying *Wisdom, Riches,* and *Felicity.* "But, alas!" says Mr. Pennant, "beneath them lurked speedy disgrace, imprisonment, the block, and the axe."

At the north-east corner of Bread Street a vault being dug, a perfect pavement was found fifteen feet from the surface. Burton, in his account of London during the reign of Charles II. observed, "that within fourscore years and less, Cheapside had been raised several feet higher; and that from the late laying of the foundation of St. Paul's Church after the fire, it appeared, by several eminent marks, that it was twenty-eight feet higher than it was when St. Paul's was first built."

CHEAPSIDE, and particularly BOW CHURCH, have afforded events highly remarkable in the course of history. This edifice is supposed to have been first erected in the reign of William the Conqueror, and named *New Mary Church,* to distinguish it from Aldermary in its vicinity. Great part of the steeple fell down in the year 1271, and killed several persons. In 1469, the Common Council ordered that Bow Bell should be rung every night at nine. It was nearly rebuilt in 1512, and finished, except the lanthorns and bows, built of stone at Caen in Normandy, and delivered at Custom House Key at 4*s.* 8*d.* the ton. The lanthorns were intended to have been glazed, and to have lights put in them every night. In 1620 the church was new pewed and beautified; but it was nearly destroyed by the flames in 1666, when the steeple fell, with a most melodious ring of twelve bells. It was rebuilt in 1673, and the dial put up in 1681, and has since that period been several times repaired and beautified. In digging the foundation for the new ground, as the present edifice was brought about forty feet forwarder than the old one, to range with the street, Sir Christopher Wren, to his great surprise, sunk about eighteen feet through made ground, under which he found a Roman causeway, four feet thick, of rough stone, close, and well rammed with Roman brick and rubbish at the bottom. On this causeway Sir Christopher laid the foundation of this weighty and lofty tower.

The

The principal ornament of Bow Church is its steeple, erected near the north-west angle, and made contiguous by a lobby between the church and the steeple, the latter is all of Portland stone, and consists of a tower and spire. The tower is square; on the north side is a door and beautiful door-case, the piers and arch are of the Tuscan order, adorned with two columns and entablement of the Doric, enriched with cherubim. Above the cornice is an elliptical aperture; on the key-piece a cherub; whence, by way of compartment, extend two festoons of large fruit, sustained by two angels in a sitting posture, their feet resting on the cornice, and the whole adorned with rustic. Above another door-case of the same form, on the opposite side, is a similar aperture and balcony; and, a little higher, a medallion cornice: above that are four belfry windows, each adorned with four pilasters and entablement of the Ionic: on the cornice an acroteria; at each angle four cartouches erected tapering; and, on the meeting of the upper ends a spacious vase, which terminates the tower.

The spire begins with a circular mure; a little higher, on the top of the vases, is a range of Corinthian columns; with entablature and acroteria of the Corinthian order. This balcony is adorned with bows, or arches, all of which may be passed under in walking round this part. The spire a little higher is adorned with pedestals, their columns and entablature of the Composite order; so that here are the five orders, placed exactly in the manner in which they are commonly expressed. Several cartouches stand on the corner of this last order, supporting a pyramidal body of considerable altitude; and, at the vertex, a spacious ball; above, as a vane, is the figure of a dragon, of polished brass, ten feet long, with the wings partially expanded; but though of considerable bulk, it is turned by the least wind.

A writer of considerable critical knowledge in architectural beauty, observes, that "the steeple of Bow is another masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren's, in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rule to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any

any fixed laws of beauty. Without doubt," continues this author, " if we consider it only a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a delightful absurdity; but if either considered in itself, or as the decoration of a whole city in prospect, not only to be justified, but admired. That which we have just mentioned is beyond question as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute; and till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled.*

The bells of this steeple, of which mention is made further on, were rung for the first time on his Majesty's birth-day, June 4, 1762: their respective weights are as follow: 1st bell 8 *cwt.* 3-4*ths.* and 7*lb.*—2d. 9 *cwt.* and 2*lb.*—3rd. 10 *cwt.* 1-4*th.* and 4*lb.*—4th. 12 *cwt.* and 7*lb.*—5th. 13 *cwt.* and 24*lb.*—6th. 17 *cwt.* and 11*lb.*—7th. 20 *cwt.* and a half and 26*lb.*—8th. 24 *cwt.* and a half and 5*lb.*—9th. 34 *cwt.* and a half and 6*lb.*—and the 10th, 53 *cwt.* and 22*lb.*†

The church is well built of brick and stone; the walls covered with a finishing; the roof is arched, and supported by ten columns of the Corinthian order, and covered with lead. The floor is paved with stone; there are three aisles, besides the cross aisle at the west end, and several handsome windows. The roof is adorned with pannels, and arches of crocket and fret-work; between the columns are arches: and above them an entablement: on the key-pieces of the arches are cherubim. The wainscot and pews are of oak; the pulpit is veneered and carved, having enrichments of leaves, coronets, and scallops. Near the north-west angle is a handsome inner wainscot door-case, adorned with fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order. The gallery at the west end contains a good organ; and the other galleries on the north and south sides are very handsome. The altar-piece is adorned with four fluted pillars, and entablature of the Corinthian order, two on each side of the decalogue, done in gold letters on black under a glory, all carved and gilt; above are two attic

* Critical Review of Public Buildings, &c. p. 39.

† Gentleman's Magazine for 1762.

attic pilasters, with cornice and compass pediment, on which are placed the figures of seven golden candlesticks, with flaming tapers. Under this pediment is a spacious glory, the rays curiously veneered, replenishing a circle about five feet diameter, and, in the centre, the words *Glory be to God on High;* and under, in one line, without the circle,—*On earth peace, good will towards men.* The upper part of the altar-piece is enriched with palm-branches, leaves, &c. between two lamps; and, at the west end of the church, is a marble font. On the front of the north gallery the arms of England are placed.

The dimensions of the church within are, length sixty-five feet and a half, breadth sixty-three, altitude thirty-eight; and that of the steeple is two hundred and twenty-five feet. The ten bells in this steeple are esteemed as being very musical.

Under the south-east window, in the chancel, is a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, by the late Thomas Banks, Esq. R. A. consisting of a pedestal, sculptured with the arms of the see of Bristol impaling that of Newton; on this a sarcophagus, the font of which represents a fine weeping figure. On the life side of the monument is a fine figure of Faith, supporting her left arm on the sarcophagus, and her head on her hand, with her right arm extended as though in the act of clasping. On the opposite side is a boy with a globe, and a triangle at his feet; and, on the sarcophagus, a mitre, crosier, and rolls of paper. Underneath is the following inscription:

In thee the fairest bloom of opening youth,
Flourish'd beneath the guard of Christian truth;
That guiding Truth to Virtue form'd thy mind,
And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind:
How sad the change my widow'd days now prove!
Thou soul of friendship and of tender love.
Yet holy Faith one soothing hope supplies,
That paints our future union in the skies.

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Newton, D. D. twenty-five years rector of this church, Dean of St. Paul's, and Bishop of

of Bristol. He resigned his soul to his Almighty Creator Feb. 14, 1782, in the 79th year of his age.

" His remains were, according to his desire, interred under the south aisle of St. Paul's.

" Reader, if you would be further informed of his character, acquaint yourself with his writings. His second wife, who had the happiness of living with him in the most perfect love for upwards of twenty years, has caused this monument to be placed as a testimony of her affection and gratitude to the kindest husband and most benevolent friend.*"

At

* This eminent prelate was born at Lichfield on the first of January, 1704. He received the rudiments of his education in the Free School in that city. In 1717 he was removed to Westminster School; and the year following admitted a king's scholar. After continuing here six years, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ordained Deacon in December, 1729, and Priest in the February following. At first he officiated for a short time as Curate at St George's, Hanover Square, and continued several years assistant to Dr. Trebeck, on account of this gentleman's ill health.— His first preferment was that of reader and afternoon preacher at Grosvenor Chapel, in South Audley Street. He was afterwards taken into Lord Carpenter's family as tutor to his son, afterwards created Earl of Tyrconnel. In this family he lived several years much at his ease. In 1744, through the interest of the Earl of Bath, he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary Le Bow, in Cheapside, so that he was forty years of age before he obtained any living. In 1745 he took his degree of D. D.; and, in 1747, he was chosen lecturer of St. George's, Hanover Square. The same year he married his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Trebeck, with whom he lived happily seven years. In 1749 he published his edition of Paradise Lost, which met with a very favourable reception. In June, 1754, he lost his father at the age of eighty-three; and a few days after his wife, at the age of thirty-eight. Being at this time engaged in writing his Dissertations on the Prophecies, the first volume was published in the following winter; but the other two did not appear till three years afterwards; for the encouragement of his work, he was in the meanwhile appointed to preach the Boyle's Lectures. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain to his Majesty, and, the following year, a prebendary of Westminster. In 1757, through the interest of Archbishop Gilbert, he was appointed Sub-Almoner to his Majesty, and afterwards to a precentorship in the Cathedral of York, which he held till his promotion

to

At this church, in pursuance of the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, are given eight lectures for demonstrating the Christian to be the true religion, against the cavils and denial of Atheists, Deists, Jews, Mahometans, or Pagans; but without entering into the controversies on inferior points, too common among Christians. These lectures commence on the first Monday in January.

The annual Sermon before the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is also preached here before the Lord Mayor, and the Archbishops and Bishops, on the third Friday in February. Bow Church is sometimes appropriated for the consecration of bishops. It is also the principal of the Archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars. In this church was formerly held the Court of Arches, so called from *curia de arcubus;* whence also the name of the church, because it was originally built upon arches.

It should have been observed, that this church was, in the year 1090, exposed to a tempest, which unroofed the building, the rafters of which are twenty-six feet in length, which, it is said, were precipitated with such violence into the high street, at that time swampy unpaved ground, that only four feet appeared above the level, which were cut down to the same, as they could not be removed.

The particulars of a dangerous insurrection in the year 1195, are

to a Bishopric. In September, 1761, Dr. Newton married his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Lisburne, by a fine young woman, whom he had married and much injured. She was the widow of the Rev. Mr. Hand. On the 18th of the same month he was promoted to the see of Bristol.

In 1768 he succeeded to the Deanery of St. Paul's, vacated by the promotion of Bishop Cornwallis to the see of Canterbury. On this preferment, which appeared to be the summit of his wishes, he resigned, with becoming moderation, the living of St. Mary Le Bow, which, notwithstanding, he might have held *in commendam*. From this period his health became very precarious; but, though subject to many fits of illness, he lived long enough to survive almost all his friends, and expired on the 14th of February, 1782. His works are collected in three volumes quarto, to which are prefixed one hundred and thirty-four pages of the Life and Anecdotes of himself and Friends.

are too nearly connected with Bow Church to be passed over here. At this time one William Fitz-Osbert, commonly called Long-beard, a deformed person, being a man of most persuasive elocution, became the professed advocate of the poor citizens against a certain aid or taillage which was to be raised for the service of the public. He insisted that this tax was proportioned in a very unjust manner; the rich being in a manner exonerated, while the poor were to bear the burden of almost the whole; and this insinuation wrought so powerfully on the populace, that a tumult ensued near St. Paul's Church, in which many of the citizens were killed. Information of what had passed having reached the King's Justiciary, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, he summoned Fitz-Osbert to appear before him; but he was attended by such a numerous croud of his adherents, that the archbishop, instead of seizing his person, thought it necessary, for his own safety, to dismiss him with a gentle reproof and his advice, not to appear in any unlawful assembly in future. By some means, at present not apparent, the more wealthy citizens being resolved to seize Fitz-Osbert, the notice of his danger was so short, that, with a very few friends, he had scarcely time to get possession of Bow Church, and to fortify the steeple, before he was attacked. It seems the populace from all parts in and near Cheapside rose to defend their champion, but such persuasive arguments were used by the magistrates, that the people were prevailed on to disperse.

At length, as Fitz-Osbert found the assailants would make no scruple in setting fire to the steeple, he had no alternative but to fight his way through, and making a desperate effort, killed several of them, till being overpowered by superior numbers, himself, with eight of his followers, were made prisoners, and committed to the Tower of London. The next morning they were brought to trial, and sentence of death being passed, they were allowed only one night to make their peace with heaven, and on the following day they were drawn by the feet to the Elms in Smithfield, where they were publicly executed, and then hung in chains. But as the body of Fitz-Osbert was taken down and carried

carried away by his friends, a report was immediately propogated by a priest, one of his relatives, that several miracles had been wrought at the place of his execution, which causing great numbers of people to resort there, many of them picked up and carried away, as holy relics, pieces of the earth on which the blood of their champion had been spilt; others continued the whole night in the utmost fervour of devotion, and would not quit the place till a military guard compelled them to disperse and return to their respective habitations.

To put a more effectual stop to this rising attachment to the cause of Fitz-Osbert, a life of him was made public by authority, and the priest, who attempted to stir up the people, excommunicated.

On the north side of the Old Church, towards the street, a large stone building formerly stood, in the old records called *Sildam*, for the use of the royal family when they wished to see tournaments. &c. It was called *Crown Sild;* but, in the time of Henry IV. was let to several mercers: though it was still used by the royal family on public days to see the processions or shews.

In the year 1510, Henry VIII. disguised in the habit of a yeoman of the guard, came into the city, on St. John's Eve, to see the grand cavalcade of the *City Watch;* and was so pleased, that on St. Peter's Eve he came again with his queen, attended by the principal nobility, and stood in Cheapside. This procession was always by torch light, the city music leading the way; this was followed by the Lord Mayor's officers, in party-coloured liveries; the sword-bearer on horseback, in beautiful armour; next the Lord Mayor, mounted on a stately horse, richly caparisoned, attended by a giant and two pages on horseback, three pages, morrice-dancers, and footmen. After these came the Sheriffs, attended by their officers, in proper liveries, and other giants, pages, &c. Then a considerable body of demi-lancers in bright armour, on stately horses, followed, by a number of carbineers in fustian coats, with the city arms on their backs and breasts. After these came a division of archers, with their bows bent, and shafts of arrows by their sides. A number of

halberdiers were then preceded by a party of pikemen, with croslets and helmets; and the rear was brought up by a party of billmen, with aprons and helmets of mail. But the body at large did not consist of more than two thousand men, including musicians, drummers, &c. This cavalcade entering the city by the way of Cheapside, passed on to Aldgate, and then through Fenchurch Street, Gracechurch Street, back to the conduit. This procession was attended by nine hundred and forty large lanthorns, carried on long poles. Exclusive of these, a great number of lamps were hung against the houses on each side of the way, decorated with flowers, and greens made into garlands.

A place for the Royal Family to view processions, &c. is still reserved at a house nearly opposite Bow Church, which, at different times, has been occupied by their Majesties, and other branches of their house. It also still forms a condition in the leases of several houses in this street, that the tenant shall allow a certain portion of room at one or more windows to the landlord's friends on public procession days, &c.

In this street, says Stow, formerly lived a considerable mercer, of the name of John Hare, at the sign of the Crown. Of this man and his sign, the same author, on the authority of the early Chronicles, relates what he calls a "pretty odd story."— "The 12th of March, 1460, Walter Walker, a grocer of Cheape, in London, for words spoken touching the title of King Edward when he was proclaymed, was suddenly apprehended, condemned, and beheaded in Smithfield."* The words spoken by this unfortunate citizen consisted of a joke respecting the sign, adding, that his son would be "heir to the *Crown*." Mr. Hare succeeded, though not immediately, to this house, and died in 1564. He was of an ancient Suffolk family; and left several valuable legacies to various charitable foundations, &c.

The history of Cheapside is of too extensive a nature to admit of much farther detail.

* Stow's Annals, p. 415.

In its present state, it is one of the finest streets in the metropolis, abounding with the most valuable shops in almost every species of merchandize. Within the last year, the west end, at the corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, and the end of Paternoster Row, has undergone some valuable improvements. Some of the houses at the corner of the last-named street, or Row, have been pulled down, and a more commanding and elegant view is afforded to persons approaching St. Paul's from Bow Church, &c.

Though we have already extended the history of this street to a considerable length, we will endeavour to convey as complete an idea as possible of the present state, extent, and importance of the range of public and private buildings forming, in a continued line, the streets called *Leadenhall Street*, *Cornhill*, the *Poultry*, and *Cheapside*, extending, as the reader will have observed, from Aldgate, near Whitechapel, to St. Paul's Church, east and west.

Leadenhall Street commences, according to the rotation of numbers on houses, at the north end of Gracechurch Street; but agreeably to the rapid view here meant to be given, at Aldgate, where there is No. 70, on the south side, and 76 on the north side. On the first of these sides stand, at or near No. 52, *Bricklayer's Hall*, now a Jew's Synagogue, at 46, late *Dirty Dick's House;* Mr. Newman's extensive shop and house, called the Minerva Printing Office; 23, East-India Chambers; from 12 to 21, THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE, at the corner of No. 7, LEADENHALL MARKET. There also branches from this side the street, the following inferior streets, courts, &c.:— Aldgate High Street, from the end; Black Raven Court, Hartshorn Court, Angel Court, Hand and Pen Court, Sugar-Loaf Court, BILLITER LANE,* LIME STREET,* and GRACECHURCH STREET.* From the north run Smith's Buildings, Creechurch Lane, Broker's Gardens, ST. MARY, AXE,* Shaft's Court, and BISHOPSGATE STREET.* On this side stand ST.

* A good street.

St. Catherine Cree Church, near No. 84; East India Warehouses, No, 108; CHURCH OF ST. MARY AXE, 116, 117; besides one or two excellent Inns and Taverns. The length of this street is two furlongs twelve paces. Where Leadenhall Street ends CORNHILL commences, agreeably to the arrangement here adopted. This is a street of still greater importance, though not quite so long. From the south side branch off Gracechurch Street, at its junction with Leadenhall Street; Peter's Alley, St. Michael's Alley, Ball Court, Birchin Lane,* Cowper's Court, King's Arms Passage, Change Alley, and Pope's Head Alley. On this side also stand the following public buildings: ST. PETER'S CHURCH; ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, *British Fire Office*, and *the Globe Insurance Office*. The Mansion House is in a short street of the same name.

On the other, or north side, stand the *Imperial Fire Office; Union Fire Office; Eagle Fire Office;* THE ROYAL EXCHANGE; the Royal Exchange Assurance Office is at Lloyd's Coffee House, in the Exchange; *Sun Fire Office.* From the same side branch off Bishopsgate Street Within;* White Lion Court, Sun Court, Newman's Court, Finch Lane, Sweeting's Alley, Bank Buildings, Princess Street, and Castle Alley. On both sides the way stand several very extensive Coffee-houses: in all about seven.

At the junction of Cornhill and the POULTRY is an open space before the Mansion House, called Mansion-house Street: but this is generally included in the street called THE POULTRY. This street contains, on the south side, the MANSION HOUSE, and has only one street, called Charlotte Row, branching from it. On the north side are ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, the *Poultry Compter*, and GROCERS' HALL. St. Mildred's Court, Grocer's Hall Court, and the Old Jewry, branch out at right angles from this side.

* A good street.

At this last-mentioned street CHEAPSIDE commences. On the south side is BOW CHURCH; and the following streets, &c. run chiefly towards the Thames: BUCKLERSBURY; Bird-in-hand Court; QUEEN STREET, BOW LANE; Bow Church-yard; BREAD STREET; FRIDAY STREET; Fountain Court; OLD CHANGE; Mitre Court; and ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.—From the north side of Cheapside run IRONMONGER LANE; KING STREET; LAWRENCE LANE; Honey Lane Market; MILK STREET; WOOD STREET; GUTTER LANE, FOSTER LANE; and NEWGATE STREET; also, from the centre, PATERNOSTER ROW. On this side likewise stands Mercers' Hall; Atlas Fire Office; and Sadlers' Hall; and the houses and taverns are large and excellent. Cheapside is in length one furlong thirty-nine perches.

Thus it appears, that in this continuation of streets, about three quarters of a mile in length there run nearly fifty streets, &c.: many of which are of considerable extent; and nearly all of them abounding with shops, warehouses, banks, offices, &c. of various descriptions, public and private. There are, perhaps, more money transactions, and altogether a greater extent of trade and commerce done in these several streets, and those contiguous, exclusive of all others in the metropolis, than in any other city in Europe, not even excepting Amsterdam, Dublin, Hamburgh, Lisbon, Paris, Petersburgh, Rotterdam, or Stockholm.

Proceeding along this line of streets, from the north-west corner, we enter NEWGATE STREET, so called from the City Gate which formerly stood here. This street is at present a very excellent one, abounding with good shops, many of which are in the worsted lace, fringe, bed furniture, ornaments, &c. trade. The number of streets, courts, and passages leading out of it is six on the north side, and five on the south. Its length is two furlongs, from Cheapside to the top of Old Bailey Street. The principal objects of curiosity or utility are as follow: CHRIST CHURCH and HOSPITAL.

CHRIST

CHRIST CHURCH, the interior of which is among the most beautiful and substantial in the metropolis, is situated behind the houses, on the north side of this street. It is a vicarage, united with St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, and is in the patronage of the Governors of Christ Church Hospital, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, alternately. Its valuation, in the king's books, is twenty-six pounds twelve shillings and sixpence. The present vicar is the Rev. Samuel Crowther, M. A. one of the few clergymen who strictly merit the title of *evangelical;* whom none but the abandoned can listen to attentively without at least secretly admiring "the beauty of holiness," and wishing himself a better man. Such men as Mr. Crowther are the ornament and glory of the establishment; priests of the primitive school, who know how to recommend their faith by their works; and by a mild and yet faithful; an elegant, yet simple; a devout yet pleasing elocution, irresistibly enlist the best affections of our nature in the service of heaven and universal goodness. The passing clouds of the Genevan creed, which occasionally darken the mild lustre of Mr. Crowther's teachings, vanish almost as they appear, dispersed by the radience of his benevolence, and lost in the almost constant beams of his rational piety. However widely one may differ in some points from such men, no one need constantly attend the morning and evening service at Christ Church unprofitably; "*Indiocti discant, ament meminisse periti.*"

The church, on the site of which now stands Christ Church, was the place of worship for the neighbouring convent of Grey Friars, more properly the Franciscans,* or Mendicants, an order,

* Perhaps I may be permitted to refer the reader to Section VI. Part I. of the "Portraiture of Catholicism," in which, assisted by a learned Benedictine Monk, who sat at my elbow while that section was written, I have endeavoured to delineate the origin, nature, character, and decline of monastic institutions, in a manner perhaps not before attempted. The history of the mendicant orders, following the rule of St. Francis, and thence called Franciscans,

as Mr. Pennant justly affirms, possessing powers of persuasion superior to every other. In confirmation of this remark it may be observed, that this church was reckoned one of the most superb of the conventual churches; and rose entirely by the opulence of the devout. Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, and second queen to Edward I. in 1306 began the choir. Isabella, queen to Edward II. gave threescore and ten pounds; and Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. gave threescore and two pounds towards the building. John de Bretagne, Duke of Richmond, built the body of the church, at a vast expence; and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, gave twenty great beams out of the forest at Tunbridge.*

Multitudes, according to the same authority, of all ranks were crouded in this holy ground. It boasts of receiving four queens; Margaret and Isabella, above-mentioned; Joan, daughter to Edward II. and wife of Edward Bruce, King of Scotland: and, to make the fourth, Isabella, wife of William Warren, titular queen of *Man*, is named. Of these Isabella, whom Gray so strongly stigmatizes,

> The She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
> That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mote,

I hope, continues Pennant, was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of dæmonifuge. With wonderful hypocrisy she was buried with the heart of her murdered husband on her breast.†

Here

Franciscans, is there traced at some some length; and as the information there given was principally derived from a gentleman of great probity, and almost unlimited erudition, whose varied knowledge had been acquired during many years residence in every Catholic country in Europe; but chiefly in one of the most respectable convents at Rome, I have no hesitation in declaring it correct and curious.

* Pennant's London, p. 169.

† Strype, I. Book III. 132. *apud* PEN. 170.

Here also rest Beatrix, the daughter of Henry III. and Duchess of Bretagne; Isabella, daughter of Edward III. and wife of Ingleram de Courcy, created Earl of Bedford; John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, slain in Woodstock Park, at a Christmas festivity in 1389: he was then very young, and being desirous of instruction in feats of chivalry, ran against a stout knight of the name of John Saint John; but it remains uncertain whether his death was the result of design or accident.*

John Duc de Bourbon, one of the noble prisoners taken at the battle of Agincourt, after eighteen years imprisonment, in 1443 here found a tomb.

Walter Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, treasurer of England in the time of Edward IV. and many other illustrious persons, were deposited here.

Besides these, here rest the bodies of many unfortunate victims, who fell by the hands of the executioner in the wretched times of too many of our monarchs, as often, says Pennant, unjustly as otherwise. He does not, however, reckon in the list of those who have suffered unjustly, the ambitious profligate, Roger Mortimer, paramour of Isabella, wife to the unhappy Edward II. sirnamed of Caernarvon. He was surprised with the queen in Nottingham Castle. In vain did she cry, "Bel fitz! bel fitz! ayez pitie du gentile Mortimer." He was hurried to London on the 19th of October, 1330, and, after a summary hearing, dragged to Tyburn, where he was hung, like a common malefactor, two days upon the gallows.

The French and English historians differ materially in their account of the conduct of Isabella during her rebellion against her husband; but more particularly with respect to the share which the French monarch took in that nefarious business. This king was *Charles the Fair*, Isabella's brother. They could not, however, but perceive the fact of her shameful familiarities with Mortimer; and Mezerai says, that because this favourite, who,

* Holinshed's Chronicle, p. 471, *in* Pen.

he said, had made his escape out of the Tower of London, came to Queen Isabella at Paris, Charles so detested their shameful proceedings, that he would not suffer her any longer in his dominions. This is not the fact: Mortimer had been two years in Paris, and Charles, it is well known, suffered his whole court, above sixteen months, to witness the familiarities between his sister and that profligate rebel.

It was in the reign of Edward III. that Mortimer suffered. The court being come to the town of Nottingham, the queen and Mortimer, then Earl of Marche, lodged in the Castle, with a guard of one hundred and eighty knights; whilst the king lodged in the town, with a small, but gallant, retinue, among whom was William, Lord Montacute, who was the principal person concerned: and a man of great power and of large estates. He makes a figure in Froissart's Chronicle, and is amply noticed by all our historians, as well as in our records. His Countess was Catherine, daughter of William de Grandison, the lady, whose attractions, as it is pretended, gave rise to the *Order of the Garter*.*

The queen, according to Stow, had the keys of the Castle brought to her every night, and laid them under her pillow. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, Edward gained over the governor, and, by a secret passage, seized the unfortunate favourite.†

In the succeeding reign, Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of England, and Sir Nicholas Brembre, the stout mayor of London, suffered in a similar manner to Mortimer, and were interred in this church. Here, also, in 1423, were interred the mangled remains of Sir John Mortimer, Knight, who fell a victim to the jealousy

* Vide Collins's Peerage, by Sir Eg. Brydges, II. p. 43, *(note.)*

† For a detailed account of this transaction, and a description of the place, still called *Mortimer's* Hole," See "Beauties of England," Vol. XII. Part I. 107, et seq. in Nottinghamshire.

jealousy of the house of Lancaster against that of York. He was charged with an attempt to make his escape out of the Tower, where he had been some time confined, that he might stir up an insurrection in Wales. He suffered by an *ex post facto* law, called the Statutes of Escapes, made on purpose to destroy him; for the proofs of his guilt were by no means manifest.*

Another guiltless sacrifice buried here is Thomas Burdett, Esq. ancestor of the present celebrated Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Mr. Burdett possessed a white buck, of which he was particularly fond. This King, Edward IV. happening to kill, Burdett, enraged at this affront, expressed a wish that the bones of the animal were in the body of those who advised his majesty to kill it. The ministers of Edward, it seems, did not feel it necessary to take upon themselves the responsibility of every freak or private act of the king; neither was it the fashion at that time to insult the monarch through the medium of his advisers, and for this rash and foolish wish Mr. Burdett was tried, as wishing evil to his sovereign, and for this only he lost his head.† Such were then the consequences of even a suspicion of "imagining the king's death!" A much greater latitude of imagination on these points is now indulged with impunity. The highest dignities of the realm are now daily spoken of in language of the keenest contempt, and that by persons clamourous for liberty, and, as they say, groaning under the oppression of tyranny and arbitrary power; yet no ill consequences follow, unless they carry their indignities, and frequently repeat them, before the bar of the public, and thus outrage the feelings and scandalize the principles of every loyal subject, and peaceable friend of constitutional reform.

In closing this short list of eminent persons interred in the old conventual church, mention should be made of the murdress Lady Alice Hungerford, who, in the year 1523, obtained the favour

* Stow's Annals, 364, 365.—Parliamen. Hist. 190.—Cotton's Abrig. p. 568.

† Holinshead's Chronicles, p. 703, *in* Pennant.

favour of lying here. She had killed her husband, for which she was led from the Tower to Holborn, then put into a cart, with one of her servants, and thence carried to Tyburn and executed.*

This church, in its ancient state, was a noble structure, being three hundred feet long, eighty-nine broad, and upwards of sixty-four feet high. When the rapacious Henry took it into his head to rob all the religious houses in the kingdom, out of revenge to the Pope, and to gratify the cupidity of his apostate friends, he seized upon the convent and church of the Franciscans, and gave them to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London. The church was given to be made a parish church, in lieu of the two churches of *St. Ewen*, in Newgate Market, near the northern corner of St. Eldeness, (now Warwick) Lane, and of *St. Nicholas in the Shambles*, on the north side of Newgate Street. On this occasion, both these churches, with their parishes, were demolished; and as much of the parish of St. Sepulchre as lay within Newgate, was added to this newly erected parish church. Before this period, the old conventual church was dedicated to the honour of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ; but the wicked Henry, as if conscious that his deeds were a dishonour to God, and yet daring to insult the Saviour, directed it to be henceforht called CHRIST CHURCH, *founded by King Henry VIII!* It were easy to found churches by robbery and plunder; but Henry might have contented himself with sacrilege, without stamping his impiety with the name of him, who, by his servants, has expressly forbidden the robbery of churches.

Ever since that time this church has remained a vicarage and parish

* Stow's Annals, p. 517.—Weever asserts, that in this church were interred four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights; in all six hundred and sixty-three persons of quality, before the dissolution of the convent. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, inclosed with iron bars. One tomb in the body of the church, coped with iron, and one hundred and forty marble grave-stones in divers places.—" *Funeral Monuments.*"

parish church, under the patronage already mentioned. The king gave five hundred marks per annum, in land, for ever, for the maintenance of the church, with divine service, repairs, &c. Thus making some small atonement for his sacrilegeous meddling. In consideration of this gift, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, covenanted and granted, *inter alia*, to find and sustain one preacher at this church, who was to be from time to time vicar thereof, giving him yearly for his stipend 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the visitor (now called the Ordinary of Newgate,) 10*l.*; and to the other five priests in Christ Church, all to be helping in divine service, ministering the sacrament and sacramentals, 8*l.* a piece; to two clerks 6*l.* each; and to a sexton 4*l.* annually.

Pennant mentions, with a sigh, that the various valuable monuments, alabaster and marble stones, with their respective iron fences, &c. were sold in 1545, by Martin Bowes, lord mayor, for the petty sum of fifty pounds! The conventual church was consecrated in the year 1325, and stood, after it had been despoiled of many of the venerable monuments and records of its ancient grandeur, till a still greater and equally merciless despoiler levelled nearly the whole fabric with the ground: for it was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. Since that time, only the east end of the church has been rebuilt. This formed the choir, and to this has been added a tower, it having none before. Within this year or two the old choir has been repaired and beautified; and the present church forms, particularly in its internal arrangements, a very beautiful and convenient structure. The tower is very high and square, crowned with a plain but light and handsome turret. The ornaments within are very neat; the walls and pillars are wainscoted: there are very capacious galleries on the north and south sides. At the west end is another gallery, for the use of the bluecoat boys or scholars of Christs' Hospital. In the centre of this gallery is a very stately and fine-toned organ. The pulpit is elegantly veneered, and carved with the figures of Christ and his Apostles at the Last Supper; and

and also of the Four Evangelists. There are a centre and two side aisles and a transept. The altar is very spacious; and the table stands on a foot-piece of black and white marble, encompassed with handsome rails, and ornamented with carved work and arabasque painting. The font, of white marble, is neatly carved in *alto relievo*. The western window is very large, with ornamented stained glass, and the royal arms in the centre. The middle aisle is very wide and commodious, but is nearly filled with forms for the accommodation of strangers and others. In the centre is a large stove, by which the whole church is rendered warm and comfortable during the winter months. Divine service is performed three times every day: in the morning and evening by the vicar, Mr. Crowther, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Samuel Burder, M. A. author of "Oriental Customs," and nephew of Mr. George Burder, the Calvinist Minister, of Fetter Lane Meeting, and editor of the Evangelical Magazine.

In this church are preached the annual *Spital Sermons* in Easter week. Here also is preached an annual sermon on St. Matthew's day, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of Christ's Hospital. After divine service, on this day, the senior scholars make Latin and English Orations in the great hall of the Hospital, previously to their being sent to the University.

In this church was buried the celebrated RICHARD BAXTER, of whom I have given an account in another place.*

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, is one of the five royal hospitals which ornament and honour this metropolis. These hospitals are as follow: St. Bartholomew's, the Bethlem, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's, the last of which is in the Borough of Southwark; and Bethlem is now removing to St. George's Fields, also in the county of Surry.

It has already been mentioned, that this hospital was built on the site of the ancient convent of Grey Friars, whom Henry VIII. robbed

* Beauties of England, &c. Vol. XIII. Part I. p. 331, *et seq.*

robbed and plundered when he sought to serve God by impoverishing his ministers at the time of the Dissolution.*

Many years after this period, in the reign of the youthful and well-disposed Edward VI. the buildings, which by right and inheritance belonged to the Friars, were applied to the hospital. Ridley, Bishop of London, on one occasion so powerfully wrought on the benevolent heart of the king, in a sermon preached before him, that three great hospitals were almost immediately afterwards founded: the hospital of St. Thomas, for the sick and wounded poor; Christ's, for the orphan poor; and Bridewell for "the thriftless."

Very little now remains of the original convent; though the buildings, altogether, are very extensive. The entrance is through *Christ Church Passage*, a narrow opening, leading out of the north side of Newgate Street, from the corner of Nos. 91 and 92 in that street. This passage leads into the ancient cloister of the priory, which is now used as a burial-place for the hospital, and as a play-ground for the children in wet weather, and also as a thoroughfare to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* and to *Little Britain*, across the yard, where the grammar-school and dwelling-houses of the treasurer, and some of the principal officers are situate. The front of the cloister may be seen up this passage; but no part of the hospital is now visible in Newgate Street.

It is somewhat difficult, even after the minutest inspection, to describe with accuracy the irregular mass of buildings now constituting Christ's Hospital. Indeed, the interior, and particularly

* This contemptible tyrant, "just before his death, touched with remorse, granted the convent and church to the city, and caused the church to be opened for Divine service;" but not till he had spoiled the sanctuary of its ornaments for his own use, and made it a storehouse for French prizes! *Pennant*, p. 172. "It is written my house shall be a house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves." How sadly was this verified in the time of Henry!

larly the laws and regulations of the foundation, are the only points of general interest now worth much attention.

The Charter of this Institution is dated in 1552, about 327 years after the foundation of the building, or convent of Grey Friars. So that what now remains of the original structure cannot be less than 589, or 590 years old! Many of the noblest efforts of human skill and industry, though ever varying, are evanesant only when compared with the stability and duration of the earth itself; and it was well spoken, when it was said that "the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance:" for who can contemplate venerable remains like these, without calling to mind the virtue and piety of those men who devoted a part of their well-earned riches to the establishment of houses of charity and hospitality like this convent of the Grey Friars. The name and memory of JOHN EWEN, the mercer, who founded this convent, will never be forgotten; but, associated with that of the pious EDWARD, will live in the name and foundation of Christ's Hospital; nor can the vices and profligacy of the impious Henry banish the pleasing remembrance from our minds.

The old buildings having been destroyed by fire in 1666, nearly the whole was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in the seventeenth century. These repairs and enlargements were effected by the active zeal and liberality of the Corporation of the City of London, aided by their fellow-citizens, who, by donations, by loans, and by the anticipation of its revenues, all which have been long since discharged,* manifested their munificence and benevolence, in supporting one of the most extensive institutions of this or any other country.

Charles II. on the 19th of August, 1674, founded a Mathematical School within its district, styled the New Royal Foundation of King Charles II. to qualify forty boys for the sea, wearing appropriate badges, and whose classes are examined by the elder Brethren of the Trinity House, ten of whom are yearly appointed

* Pietas Londinensis, p. 57,

appointed to ship-masters, and ten others received into their places, who have obtained a competency in writing and Latin; and the Governors appoint forty more; all the others are bound apprentices at fourteen or fifteen years of age, for seven years: or, if properly qualified, are sent either to Oxford or Cambridge, where they are maintained for a like term. One scholar is sent every year, except on the return of every seventh year, when two scholars are sent. They have the choice of the College to which they are to go; but Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, is generally preferred as most advantageous to them; and one scholar is also sent to Oxford in eight years. The allowance paid to each of them during the first seven years is sixty pounds per annum.*

When Camden wrote his Britannia, this school maintained six hundred orphan boys, and one thousand two hundred and forty poor, on alms.†

One thousand poor children have been maintained at one time upon this foundation, of whom, from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty, have been apprenticed every year to trades, and girls to service; but the numbers have fluctuated from various causes.‡ There were very lately about 1150 boys, and seventy girls; 700 boys at this portion of the foundation, in London, and the rest at Hertford.§

It should have been noticed before, that besides the hospital in Newgate Street, there is attached to the same establishment a school at Hertford. It is a large building, at the east end of the town, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and contains sufficient accommodation for upwards of five hundred children.‖ This latter branch is for the girls, where they are taught to read, sew, and mark linen. Boys, however, are admitted. The two mathematical schools at Christ Hospital are now united, where practical

* Pietas Londinensis, p. 58. † Gough Camd. III. p. 10. ‡ Ibid. p. 28.

§ Dr. Rees's Cyclopedia.

‖ Vide Mr. Brayley's account of Hertfordshire, in "Beauties," &c. Vol. V.

tical mathematics, and particularly navigation, are taught; there are also a grammar-school and a writing school.

The masters and under-masters of these schools receive salaries of 100*l.* each, besides houses of residence. The grammar-master receives an additional 20*l.* yearly, for catechising the boys; his usher is allowed 50*l.* A drawing-master and music-master are likewise engaged; besides these, there are two school mistresses.

As this foundation considerably increased in its several departments, and its great utility manifested itself in the ability and conduct of a considerable number of very respectable members of society who were educated there, it became very advantageous to enlarge the original plan, and to provide reception for children of seven years old. It was from these considerations that the school at Hertford, already mentioned, was erected in the year 1683.*

It has been mentioned before, that the children to be maintained at Christ's Hospital, agreeably to the original charter, were described to be "poor and fatherless." Among other conditions of the like nature, it is stated that "no children, who have any probable means of being otherwise provided for, shall be taken into the hospital *on any account whatever;* and that the ministers and churchwardens, or three or four of the principal inhabitants of his parish are required to certify the incapacity of the parents to maintain and educate them; and on these grounds the petitioner humbly beseeches their worships in their usual pity and charity to distrest men, poor widows, and fatherless children, to grant admission to the child in question."

If any thing more were wanting to designate what kind of children were formerly admitted as fit objects of this charity, a precept may be consulted, which was found among the archives in Guildhall, dated September 27, 1582, only thirty years from the date of the original charter, by which the Lord Mayor required "the aldermen or their deputy not to subscribe any bill from any of the parishes of their ward, for the admitting of any child into Christ's Hospital,

* Gough's Camden, Vol. I. p. 344.

Hospital, except that promise be made therein from a vestry of every such parish to receive such child back again from the charge of the Hospital at the age of sixteen years, (being required thereto by the governors,) if in the mean time such child be not sent to service, dead, or otherwise provided for."* The children are admitted by on order of the Committee and Treasurer, signed by the chief clerk.

Notwithstanding the wise and benevolent purposes of the founders of this charity, various abuses have gradually made inroads on the objects and intentions of the founders, and in defiance of the obvious instructions of the charter. During the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, a severe, but just and necessary, investigation of the concerns and management of this Hospital took place, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Waithman, a common-council-man of great popularity and active zeal. By this inquiry it came out, that not only were the benefits of the charity principally engrossed by the rich, but that a system of favouritism had been adopted; and also that presentations, instead of being given to children of deserving objects, had been sold by those who had the disposal of them, at an average price of about thirty guineas each! It even appeared that a clergyman in the county of Middlesex, with a living of not less than 1200*l.* per annum, had solicited and received a presentation for one of his sons, from a member of parliament for the same county. At length, at a court of Common Council, holden on Thursday, January 25, 1810, Mr. Waithman brought in the report of the Committee which had been appointed for that purpose with instructions to inquire into the conduct of the governors. This Report stated, that upon consulting Mr. (now Sir) Samuel Romilly, and Mr. Bell, it was recommended by these counsel to petition the Lord Chancellor on the subject of complaint; and the Committee was therefore directed to prepare a petition accordingly. The result of the whole business was, that some resolutions passed, which, if they did not entirely

* Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, Vol. IV. p. 112.

remove the abuses, at least checked their progress, and guarded in a great measure against their recurrence. It has, however, been remarked, as not a little singular, that since the period of complaint just referred to, the following notices, inscribed on a bar, fixed up at the different avenues to the Hospital, have been removed:

"This is Christ's Hospital, where poor
Blue-coat Boys are harboured and educated."*

The education of the boys at this Hospital consists of arithmetic, writing, reading, navigation, Latin, and Greek. Their dress is the same as that used in the time of Edward VI. namely, a blue cloth coat or tunic, reaching to the feet almost like a woman's gown or petticoat; yellow breeches and stockings, and a round bonnet, or cap, too small to cover the head, and is therefore generally taken in their hand. Thus, in the coldest days of winter, one may see hundreds of boys at play, and often many of

* It is truly lamentable and disgraceful, that the benevolence of our pious ancestors should be thus abused. At Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, one of the best regulated schools in the kingdom, the "*Free* Grammar School," as it is called, and also founded by the amiable Edward VI. is perverted in a similar manner. Few, very few indeed, besides the children of the opulent, or those who can afford to pay more money than is demanded at any other school in the town, gain admittance to the benefits of the Institution. No blame can, or ought to attach to the subordinate masters and servants of such charities; but great blame indeed belongs to the Directors, Trustees, and Managers, who ought to be compelled religiously to respect the charters by which they hold their powers; and most assuredly a day will come when the cries of the neglected orphan, who has been defrauded of his right, will awaken recollections of a painful nature not easily stifled. A *Free* School, in which heavy charges are made for education, is a solecism of the worst kind. At Macclesfield, I believe, there is a kind of auxiliary writing-school, in which but little, probably less than eight pounds per annum, is paid for instruction twice a day, the surplus being made up to the master out of the funds of the parent school. After all, the abuse is obvious. Cases of this sort abound throughout the united kingdom: why are they not inquired into and remedied?

of them in the open street, during holidays, without any covering to their head, or with a little foolish black worsted trencher-like cap perched on the crown, affording not the least protection against the cold blasts and noxious fogs so prevalent during the winter months in London. I have not, however, heard of any serious inconvenience happening to the health of the children on this account. They generally appear rosy, hearty boys, full of life, vigour, and mischief. I believe the greatest possible care is taken of them.

The children of the Grammar-school are examined, in the months of March and September, by an experienced person, who is appointed by the governors. The upper and under masters commence teaching at seven in the morning, from March 1 to November 1, and at eight during the remainder of the year; dismiss the boys at eleven, return at one, and conclude at five, or at four in winter. No child is taught Latin till he can read English perfectly, and write it grammatically. The upper-master examines the under-masters' highest form twice in every year, and takes thence such as he deems ready for his instruction.

A catalogue of the children, with their forms, is called over every morning and afternoon, and a copy delivered at the counting-house, previous to every visitation of the Committee: and the masters are required to examine the dress of the scholars, also as to their cleanliness, and the propriety of their demeanor: they are not dismissed till the bell rings for that purpose.

The holidays allowed are eleven days at Easter, including Sundays; one week at Whitsuntide; at Bartholomew-tide three weeks; at Christmas fifteen days; and the usual saints' days, &c.

The Catechiser teaches the children what are deemed by the Church of England the fundamental points of religion, three times in each week; and at other times visits the wards for the instruction of the inmates. The English reading-master is authorised to assemble all the children belonging to any two wards in the grammar-school, from eleven till twelve, three times in each week, in order to obtain a knowledge of their progress.

By this means every child in the twelve wards is examined once in fourteen days. The master may substitute for this purpose, under his own observation, any boy intended for the University; and he appoints a marker in the several wards, who is to observe and correct mistakes in the reading of prayers, &c. and who reads himself occasionally, for example. If the marker is approved for his diligence, he receives a silver medal of the founder There are two writing-masters and two ushers, whose labours begin and terminate as before-mentioned. The masters supply the boys with necessaries for their studies at discretion; but render a half-yearly account. In other respects they are governed as in the grammar-school.

Ten boys, who are upon the royal foundation, must be qualified annually (in the opinion of the master and wardens of the Trinity-House,) for the sea-service; but the master of the school is permitted to enter his protest against any boy admitted or recommended, who is not fit by the age of sixteen. Before boys are admitted on the royal, or Mr. Stone's foundations, they must have a proficiency in the English language, write well, and must have proceeded to the Rule of Three in arithmetic. The first class of the grammar-school is assembled on Tuesday afternoon, and instructed in the mathematics. The drawing-master attends on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from one till five in the summer, to instruct the boys on the royal, and Stone's and Stock's foundations, and any others that may be sent by the proper officers, from the writing or grammar-schools. This master has power to reject boys whose abilities appear inefficient. The music-master teaches from one till three o'clock, on Thursday and Saturdays, and attends at the hall on public suppers. An exhibition of drawing, and specimens of writing, takes place in the hall on the 31st of March, and the 30th of September, in every year. Each boy is seated at the tables with his performances before him. Many of the latter are, and what any visitor may corroborate, of superlative excellence; and the worst would procure the writer a situation in the most fastidious merchants' counting-house.

Among

Among the peculiarities of Christ's Hospital, a sight is exhibited from Christmas to Easter every year, which no other institution, lay, civil, ecclesiastical, or eleemosynary, has ever equalled in their grandest ceremonies, or which is more calculated to impress the heart of the spectator with the liveliest sentiments of sympathetic pleasure: this is the supper of all the children on Sunday evenings at six o'clock, to which strangers are admitted by tickets. It is, indeed, a noble and a gratifying sight; and if all the children there sat were, agreeably to the charter of this royal charity, poor and otherwise distressed orphans, the benevolent sympathies of our common nature would be excited to the warmest pitch of pleasure and gratulation.

The great hall, in which this exhilirating sight is exhibited, shall be described farther on. It contains several tables, covered with table-cloths, wooden platters, and buckets of beer, with bread and cheese. The Treasurer and Governors take their seats at the upper end, at a semicircular table; the boys, attended by the nurses of their several wards, enter in order, and arrange themselves on each side of the hall. Strangers are then admitted, who go along the centre of the hall to the upper end; the masters of the school, the steward, and the matron take their places there also; and the nurses preside at each table, on which a great number of candles are placed; and these, with many lamps and a large lustre, illuminate the room. The ceremony then commences, by the steward striking upon one of the tables three strokes with a mallet, which produces a profound silence. One of the boys intended for the church having ascended a pulpit on one side of the hall, then reads the second lesson for the afternoon service of the day, and an evening prayer, composed for the occasion; at the close of which the response of "Amen," from about eight hundred youthful voices, has a very interesting effect. A psalm or hymn is next sung by the whole assembly, accompanied by the organ. The same youth then delivers the grace, after which the boys take their seats, and the supper proceeds. When the repast is ended, the steward again strikes the

table as before, and the boys instantly arrange themselves again on each side of the hall, when a grace is said from the pulpit. An anthem is then sung, after which the boys collect all the fragments into small baskets; and each ward, preceded by its nurse with lighted candles, marches in order past the supper table, when they bow to the governors, and file off to an adjoining school-room, the doors of which are thrown open to receive them, and the ceremony closes.*

This Institution is conducted in regular departments, of which the following are the principal: the *President* has the power of assembling a General Court; and in his absence the *Committee of Almoners,* who seem to hold the superintendance of the whole Institution. When any governor is elected, a charge of the most serious and impressive kind is addressed to him, in the open Court, reminding him that he is the distributor of good things entrusted to his care for many helpless children; warning him of any neglect; and that the children committed in some degree to his guardianship may be well provided for, attended, and instructed.

The *Treasurer's* accounts are inspected by the Auditors at pleasure: they are made up in December, and delivered before the 10th of February. He has a *Receiver* to assist him, who renders to him a weekly account; and the Treasurer is authorized to leave from 100*l.* to 1000*l.* in his hands, for immediate demands. Inventories of all the effects in the care of the different officers are indented, and deposited with him. His payments are authorized by the signatures of three Almoners, and on which a discount is allowed. The Treasurer and two Almoners order all the necessaries for the children. He exercises the superintendance of the family, summonses committees, and presides at them, &c. A charge, similar to the one already mentioned, is delivered to every Governor, when he becomes a member

* For this interesting detail, and many other particulars in this article, I am indebted to that useful work, before quoted: *Pietas Londinensis.*

ber of the Committee, and is required to attend the monthly meetings, particularly at those holden within six weeks after Lady Day and Michaelmas.

A Governor is appointed *Auditor*, to inspect and report the accounts; and also the capability of gentlemen who may be nominated as Governors. A Governor is also appointed as *Renter*, who attends all views, and assists in the valuation of estates; and takes care "that none of them, or the leases, are assigned to paupers or improper persons; and that no encroachment be made on any part of the Hospital Estates." Another Governor is appointed *Almoner*, to examine the qualifications of the children who are presented for admission, according to the regulations, that they are legitimate of birth, and their *parents** not in a prosperous condition; also to inspect the state of the Hospital and muster of children; and that no more are admitted than can be accommodated at the rate of two in a bed. Also to attend the several visitations for examination of them, and to see that the masters perform their duty. And also at the meals to observe the provisions. He likewise sees that the wards are properly attended by the nurses, furnished with bedding, kept clean, &c. He is also to assist in the distribution of the pensions and gifts to the most deserving, without partiality. And the result of these duties are reported to a Court, with suggestions for any new regulations.

A *Physician* is appointed by a *General Court*. A *Surgeon* attends at the admission of children, and examines whether they have any defects or infectious disorders: afterwards he visits the Hospital daily. The physician and surgeon do not receive any other pay than their fixed salaries. The *Apothecary* resides in the apartments appropriated for him. His practice is limited to the Hospital; and he is not absent without permission of the Almoner.

* It is evident therefore that Christ's Hospital is no longer an asylum for *Orphans* only.

The *Clerk* is also resident. He makes correct entries of the minutes of all meetings, which he attends; and keeps a register of the children admitted, &c.; of all binding of apprentices; values and views of the estates and property; and all contracts, &c. &c. The *Receiver* attends daily at the counting-house, to receive and pay. A *Collector, Wardrobe-keeper,* and other inferior officers, have also their respective appointments: most of whom, as well as the Treasurer, &c. have residences upon the foundation.

The *Steward* is charged to prevent children eating in the wards, unless by express permission from the Treasurer. He attends at breakfast, dinner, and supper, in the hall, at the ringing of a bell, when the children assemble, thoroughly washed, cleaned, and combed. He prevents the children from wearing any other clothes than those given by the Hospital, except a pair of shoes, a shirt, and a pair of breeches, at the charge of their *parents,* or friends, at first coming. He attends them to Christ Church on Sundays, to morning and evening service, and on saints and other public days, when he observes their behaviour, and enforces silence and attention. In this respect, I have often observed, with the greatest pleasure, the most correct and decorous behaviour among the boys; and have been led to contrast it with the noisy and rude conduct of the boys belonging to some other schools, at places of worship. The Blue-coat scholars are exemplary in this instance; but indeed it is almost impossible to act otherwise, either by young or old, under the very serious and impressive ministrations of MR. CROWTHER. The Steward also prevents the boys from leaving the bounds of the Hospital, by frequently calling them together at unexpected hours, and correcting the absentees. If a boy elopes for a whole, or a part, of a day, he receives public chastisement in the hall, and is confined the next holiday to his ward. Those who have leave of absence, and return too late, are reported by the *Nurse* to the Steward, who gives the names to the Treasurer; and if the

Nurse

Nurse notices any repeated transgression of these rules, or that the children destroy their clothes, the Steward is required to expel them, till they can obtain re-admission from the Committee of Almoners.

In speaking on this subject, I think it right to enter a solemn protest against the practice of selecting boys from this Hospital to assist in that grand national gambling concern, the *Lottery*. One of these boys is chosen to pick out the numbers from the wheel, at the time of drawing; and, certainly, whatever political motives may exist for the continuance of state lotteries, it is a practice which ought not to be witnessed, much less assisted, by persons of so tender an age as these boys are. God knows we have all of us too early a bias to covetousness, and its numerous baneful consequences, to need the incentive of a lottery; which, to all intents and purposes, is a species of gambling; and if gaming is a thing morally wrong, it will require no small powers of reasoning to convince the reflecting mind, that the lottery is politically right: for there is a much closer connection between politics and morals than it is now the fashion to suppose. Possibly this hint at the impropriety of state lotteries may not be founded on correct views of public policy; but, most assuredly, whatever is of the least doubtful character as to moral principle, should be kept as much as possible from the minds of children. To say the least of it, they should not have their vanity excited by acting a conspicuous part in such transactions as a lottery, founded in fallacy, conducted and supported by puff and unceasing misrepresentations, and destructive in its consequences to the peace and welfare of thousands of poor unthinking persons, whose only hopes and expectations are often blasted in a day by a *blank*, while, like apparitions, whom every body has heard of, but nobody seen, scarcely an instance of real good from a *prize*, to any individual, occurs in twenty years.

The qualifications of Governors are 200*l.*; a present of 200*l.* more is expected upon election. The Institution is now supported

ported by the revenues of its establishments and funds, and by legacies and benefactions.*

The upright administration of this Hospital, says Mr. Highmore, whose assistance has been already mentioned, has in no instance been more acknowledged than in the trusts which have been reposed in them by those who have founded other charities, entirely unconnected with the nature of this foundation, and wholly without their previous knowledge. These are the Almshouses founded by David Smith, citizen and embroiderer, in 1584, which were destroyed by the fire in 1666, and afterwards rebuilt by Sir Thomas Fitch. The pensioners at first received only, 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; but the daughter of Sir Thomas added a further gift sufficient to allow them from the Company of Embroiderers 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*† each. And, 2dly, the far more extensive and important trust of Mr. Hetherington's charity for blind persons.‡

In

* The officers in 1814 were: *President*, Sir William Curtis, Bart. Alderman; *Treasurer*, James Palmer, Esq.; *Physician*, Richard Budd, M. D.; *Surgeon*, John Abernethy, Esq.; *Apothecary*, Mr. Henry Field; *Chief Clerk*, Richard Corp, Esq.; *Receiver*, Mr. Thomas Wilby; *Assistant Clerks*, Mr. Matthew Cotton, and Mr. James White; *Grammar-Master*, Rev. Arthur William Trollope, M. A.; *Under-Grammar-Master*, Rev. L. P. Stephens; *Master of the Mathematics*, Mr. Thomas Simpson Evans; *Master of the Mathematics on Mr. Travers's Foundation*, Rev. Thomas Edwards: *Writing-Masters*, Mr. T. Goddard, and Mr. Ralph Peacock; *Drawing-Master*, Mr. John Wells; *Musick Master*, Mr. Glen; *Steward*, Mr. Thomas Huggins; *Matron*, Mrs. Green. At Hertford: *Grammar-Master and Catechist*, Rev. F. W. Franklin, M. A.; *Upper-Writing-Master*, Mr. Henry Rix Whittell; *Steward*, Mr. Benjamin Flude; *Surgeon and Apothecary*, Mr. Colbeck; *Matron*, Mrs. Royd; *Girls School Mistress*, Mrs. Anne Sparrow; 2d *Ditto* Mrs. Elizabeth Payne.

† Maitland's History of London, Vol. II. 1324; Ed. 1756.

‡ This is a fund, vested in the Governors of Christ's Hospital, for the relief of blind persons of sober life and conversation, not receiving alms nor being common beggars, not having any annuity, or income of 20*l.* and resident

In the great hall, the Lord Mayor and his suite assemble on St. Matthew's day to hear orations from the senior boys. It is of considerable length, being, as already noticed, the place where the whole school sup on Sunday evenings. Here are several valuable pictures by old masters, and others of the first reputation. A fine painting by Sir Peter Lely, in 1662, represents Charles II. in his robes, with a long black wig. About the king are a globe, sphere, telescope, and other mathematical and nautical instruments. In the back-ground, a distant view of the sea, with shipping. Here is also an uncommonly long picture of James II. amidst his courtiers, receiving the president, several of the governors, and children, all in a kneeling posture before him. One of the venerable governors, with grey hair, as well as some of the children's heads, are admirably done. Near his majesty stands the infamous Lord Chancellor Jefferys; and, in one part of the piece, the painter, Verrio, has done himself the honour to be represented, in a long wig, as one of the company! This picture extends the whole length of the room; but is not, as a whole, equal to the others in point of either design or execution.

Another picture represents the founder, in a sitting posture, giving the charter to the Governors, who are kneeling before him in their red gowns. The boys and girls are ranged in two rows; and, in the piece, is a bishop, probably Ridley.* This picture is said to be one of Holbein's; but, as Mr. Pennant observes, if this was the work of that ancient artist, "it has certainly been much injured by repair." Here are also portraits of Charles II.; Queen Anne; Josiah Bacon, Esq. 1703; William Garway, Esq. 1701; Alderman Sir Francis Child, President, 1713; Alderman Sir Francis Child, President, 1740.

In

dent in England. To this fund several other benefactors have added considerable gifts, so as to enable the Trustees to relieve 450 persons, at 10*l.* each per annum. Instructions for the application to the Trustees are given at the Counting-house of Christ Hospital.—Highmore, p. 934.

* Pennant, 170.

In the Court-Room is a three-quarters length of Edward VI. a most beautiful portrait, indisputably by the hand of Holbein. The figure is richly dressed, with one of the hands on a dagger. This is painted on pannel, and is in good preservation. This room is of the Doric order, supported by four pillars, enriched with arches and a frieze. The wainscot panelled, and the ceiling plain, with a kind of fan in the centre. The President's chair stands under a canopy, surmounted with the arms of England. Here also are pictures of James II. a half-length; Thomas Barnes, Esq. 1667; Sir Thomas Viner, Bart. President, 1658; Mr. Richard Young, 1661; Sir John Leman, Knt. President, 1632; Sir Richard Dobbs, Knt. 1553. *Ætatis suæ* 65. Underneath are the following lines:

Christes Hospital erected was,
a passinge Dede of Pittie;
What time Sir Richard Dobbs was Maior
of thys most famous Citie,
Who carefull was in Government,
and furthered much the same;
Also a Benefactor good,
and joyed to see it frame;
Whose Picture heare his Friends have sett,
to putt each Wight in mind,
To imitate his Vertuous Dedes
as God hathe us assin'de.

Sir Christopher Clitherow, Knt. President, 1641; Sir John Frederick, Knt. President, 1662. This gentleman was an Alderman of London: he built the *Great Hall*, after the fire of 1666, at an expense of *five thousand pounds*. Sir John Moore, Knt. 1684; Henry Stone, Esq. 1693; "Thomas Parr, Esq. of Lisbon, Merchant, educated here. He died July 1, 1783, aged 64 years." Sir Francis Forbes, President. 1727. Erasmus Smith, Esq. 1666; Daniel Colwall, Esq. 1690; Mr. Thomas Stretchley, 1682; John Morris, Esq. 1690; Richard Clark, Esq.

the

the present worthy Chamberlain of the City of London. Besides these, and some other pictures, there are " in this room the portraits of two persons of uncommon merit." The first is of *Sir Wolstan Dixie*, lord-mayor in 1585. He is represented in a red gown, furred, a rich chain, and with a rough beard. The date on this portrait is 1593. He was descended from Wolstan Dixie, who was seated at Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, about the reign of Edward III. Sir Wolstan was the founder of the family of Baronets, settled at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, which was bestowed by him on his great nephew, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.* Sir Wolstan was distinguished by the magnificent pageantry of his mayor's day; and by the poetical incense bestowed on the occasion by George Peele, A. M. of Christ Church College, Oxford; who, among other things, wrote the Life of the last Prince Llewelyn, the Loves of King David and Fair Bathsheba, and the Tragedy of Absalom.† But Sir

* Collins's Baronets, III. 103, *apud* Pen. 174.

† Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis, I. 300. *in* Pen. Mr. Peel is represented as a good writer of pastoral poetry; and his plays were acted with considerable applause in the University. He was a native of Devonshire, and took his degree of M. A. in the year 1579. He soon after removed to London, and became the City Poet, and had the ordering of the pageants. He resided at Bank-side, opposite Blackfriars-bridge. Whatever might be his merit as a poet, he had litle as a moralist; and it is said of him, that " as Anacreon died by the pot, so George Peele by the pox."—See *Mere's Wits' Treasury*, p. 285. He was one of those ridiculous characters, whom the advocates of a certain school, as it may be termed, even of the present day, affect to pity and admire, because, though they lead the most viscious lives, they are nevertheless " good-hearted creatures," feeling poets, and, upon the whole, worthy characters. But let these bards of nature but once touch the pockets of their sickly admirers, and quickly vanishes all their sympathy and admiration. Of this number are some of the worshippers of Burns.—Pennant, whom I am quoting in the text, ascribes to Peele " the Tragedy of Absolam;" but the titles of the plays written by this author, of which five only are known, are, 1. " The Arraignment of Paris, 1584," 4to. 2. " Edward the First, 1593," 4to. 3. " King David and Fair Bethsabe, 1599," 4to. 4. " The

Sir Wolstan immortalized himself by his good deeds, and the greatness of his character. At Bosworth he founded a Free-school;* every prison in the capital felt his bounty; he portioned poor maidens in marriage; contributed largely to build a pest-house; established two fellowships in Emanuel College, Cambridge, and two scholarships; and left to this Hospital an annual endowment of forty-two pounds for ever.

The other person of merit alluded to by Mr. Pennant, was a lady, Dame Mary Ramsay, wife of Sir Thomas Ramsey, lord mayor in 1577. She greatly surpassed Sir Wolstan in her charitable deeds, by the gift of twenty-two pounds a year to be annually paid to the master and school belonging to this Hospital; and also to the Hospital the reversion of 120*l.* annually. She was complimented with having her picture placed in this room. She is dressed in a red-bodied gown and petticoat. She augmented fellowships and scholarships; clothed ten maimed soldiers at the expence of twenty pounds annually. She did not forget the prisoners in the several gaols; she gave the sum of 1200*l.* to five of the Companies, to be lent to young tradesmen for four years; she gave to Bristol 1000*l.* to be laid out in an hospital; she married and portioned poor virgins; and besides other charities here omitted, left three thousand pounds to good and pious uses. This excellent woman died about the year 1596, and was interred in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth.†

The *Counting-House* belonging to this Hospital is under the *Court-Room*, and contains the following portraits: Thomas Singleton, Esq. Citizen and Skinner, 1653; John Fowke, Esq. 1691; Thomas Barnes, Esq. Haberdasher, 1666; William Gibson,

4. "The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren the Fair Greek." 5. The Old wives Tale," a Comedy, 1595, 4to. See *the Supplement to Shakespeare*, Vol. I. p. 191, ed. 1780. See also Biographia Dramatica.

* Vide BEAUTIES," &c. IX. p. 477, where it appears that, in consequence of some litigation, the benevolent intentions of Sir Wolstan were in a great degree frustrated.

† See Stow's Survey, pp. 203, 207; and Pennant's London, p. 171.

Gibson, Esq. Treasurer, 1662; Thomas Dyer, Esq. 1748; Mrs. Dyer, sen. Mrs. Dyer, jun. and Mrs. Catharine Dyer.

The wards where the children are lodged are twelve in number. There is another convenient ward apart for the sick. It consists of a lodging-room, a kitchen, a consultation-room, and other convenient places; and has a proper nurse to attend to it.

The *Writing School* is a good structure at the end of the *Great Hall*. It is lofty and airy, founded by Sir John Moor, Knt. sometime one of the aldermen of the City, and President of this Hospital. It contains long writing-boards, sufficient for upwards of three hundred boys to sit at. It is said to have cost the founder 5000*l*. His statue, in white marble, at full length, is placed at the front of the building. The building rests upon columns, and the space beneath is allotted to the boys to play and exercise.

The *Grammar School* has not been erected many years. It is a very commodious structure, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. In the upper school is a portrait of John Smith, Esq. a great promoter of the building.

The whole of these extensive premises, except, of course, the new erections mentioned above, both in London and Hertford, having, from their antiquity, become very much out of repair; and, upon a review of the whole, the expence of rebuilding being much too great for the funds of the Charity, in the year 1803 the Governors published and circulated the following address and resolutions:

"*Christ's Hospital, 28th Jan.* 1803.

"The general court having resolved, if any surplus balance should arise, to appropriate such part of the same as may appear prudent, for the establishing a fund for the gradually rebuilding the Hospital, the governors take this mode of stating, that the necessity thereof has arisen from the very heavy annual charge of keeping in repair an annual erection which has been professedly incapable in many parts of being long upheld, and from its

having therefore been resolved, ' That it is more for the interest of the Hospital to expend any sums that may hereafter be voted for the gradual and uniform rebuilding of the Hospital, than to enter into any further repair of the present buildings.'

" The first object in view by the governors is, as much as possible, to prevent a decrease in the number of children annually admitted; the securing this object has hitherto prevented any appropriation to the building fund, and it is not probable that the general expences will ever permit any considerable portion of the income of this house to be so applied: a former general court therefore

" Resolved unanimously, ' That a subscription be immediately opened, to render effectual aid to the fund, which may arise from the appropriation of the surplus revenue, towards the gradual rebuilding this Hospital on its present site, and that which the governors are enabled to purchase, under the authority of parliament, for the improvement and enlargement thereof in London,' which resolution has already received the countenance of many governors, whose names, and the sums they have subscribed, appear hereunder, and to whom the general court thus make their public acknowledgements.

" Two other royal hospitals, those of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, were rebuilt by public subscription; and after the liberal support this charity has experienced for two centuries and a half, the governors entertain confident expectation, that a royal seminary, rendered important to the kingdom at large by its magnitude, and by the liberal education and maintenance it affords, will also receive favourable attention from the generous and opulent, upon so interesting an occasion: and this general court embrace the opportunity so easily afforded of voting

" Their unanimous thanks to the corporation of the City of London, for their unanimous resolution to subscribe the sum of 1000*l.* towards the gradual rebuilding of Christ's Hospital upon its present site, in which a further proof of the accustomed protection

tection and attention of that respectable body to the orphans of this city and others, is eminently conspicuous, and an example held forth worthy of imitation.

" By order of a general court held this day,

" Richard Corp, Clerk."

In Newgate street also is *Bagnio Court*, where, it is said, the first bagnio was for sweating and hot-bathing in England. It is a neat contrived building, says Strype, after the Turkish fashion, for the purpose of sweating and hot-bathing; and much approved by the physicians of the time. It probably was somewhat of the nature of Dominicetti's plans. At length it became, besides a sort of hotel or lodging-house, for any short time. This, and the *Hummums* in Covent-garden, were the only houses which supported a fair character; till *Pero's*, in St. James's Street, was set up: since which the conveniency of *Hotels*, on the French model, is universally experienced.* Dr. Shaw† observes, that *Hummums* is corrupted from the Arabic word *Hammam*, which signifies a *Bagnio* or *Bath*.

The present baths in this court are in good condition, the terms reasonable, and the accommodations excellent. They are a great accommodation to persons residing in this busy part of the metropolis.

In Newgate-street also should be noticed a small sculpture in stone of William Evans, the gigantic porter to Charles I. and another of his diminutive fellow-servant, Jeffery Hudson, dwarf to the same monarch. Pennant has given us a sketch of this sculpture, on the same plate with the *Boar in East Cheap*, but has omitted to insert the date 1669; and the same author observes, that it was probably by his own consent, that the dwarf was put into the pocket of the giant, and drawn out by him at a masque at court, to amaze and divert the spectators.‡ He had too much spirit to suffer such an insult, from even a Goliah: for

* Pennant, 904. † Travels, p. 231.

‡ Fuller's British Worthies: Wales, p. 54.

little Jeffery afterwards commanded, with much reputation, a troop of horse in his majesty's service; and, in 1644, killed Mr. Croft's in a duel, who had ventured to ridicule the irritable hero. Evans was seven feet and a half: Hudson only three feet nine inches. These figures are in very excellent preservation, near the entrance to *Bull Head Court,** having been recently painted (both in red surtouts,) by the owner of the house, No. 80, Mr. George Payne,† who has resided here upwards of thirty years, in a respectable line of business as a hatter, hosier, and glover. Mr. Payne, who appears to be a very intelligent communicative man, is of opinion that this was merely the *sign* of the house or business; and that, like many others, it was placed in the wall after the passing of the act of parliament for taking down all the hanging sign-boards. He recollects many other pieces of sculpture, both in wood and stone, which, when the houses have been new-fronted, were taken away and destroyed. There is still a stone sculpture, also in good preservation, in front of the house, No. 52, higher up in this street. It represents Adam and Eve standing on each side of the forbidden tree. It is also dated 1669; and the owner of the house says, that it was placed there after the fire of London. This has evidently been a *sign;* but it is probable none of these *stone* figures were ever in any other position than against the wall. The sign-*board* of the Adam and Eve, which once hung projecting from the wall, is still preserved immediately under the original stone figure.

Newgate Street is two furlongs in length, and has the following streets and courts branching from it. On the north side, near the east, or Cheapside, end, which was formerly called *Blowbladder Street,* on account of those articles being sold there before glass bottles came into general use; turn *Horse Shoe Passage,* so called from a tavern having that sign standing in it; St.

* Mr. Pennant, and some of his copyists, say, that this sculpture is over the entrance to *Bagnio Court.*

† A tolerably correct engraving of these figures is inserted, by way of ornament, on Mr. Payne's cards of address and invoise-plates.

ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND; *Queen's Arms Passage,* named from the excellent tavern there; *Bagnio Court,* a short good street named from the baths there; BUTCHERHALL LANE; *Bull Head Court; Christ Church Passage,* leading to the Hospital; and, lastly, GILTSPUR STREET.

On the south side run the end of Cheapside, leading into St. Paul's Church-yard; *Panyer Alley; Queen's Head Passage,* leading into Paternoster Row; IVY LANE; Rose Street, leading to NEWGATE MARKET; WARWICK LANE; and, lastly, THE OLD BAILEY, or *Old Bailey Street.* These several streets, &c. will be noticed, and described as we proceed along.

Newgate Street evidently derives its present name from the *Gate,* called Newgate, which formerly stood near the end next to Giltspur Street; but as this Gate is intimately connected with the history of the prison of Newgate, the entrance to which is now from the Old Bailey, a farther description will be given in that part.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF THE LIBERTY OF ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, INCLUDING WEST-SMITHFIELD AND THE CHARTER-HOUSE.

AS we are now, in a manner, upon *holy ground,* let us traverse the whole of the sacred tract, beginning with the street and liberty called ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND. We will enter it from the south end, leading out of Newgate Street, and noticing the several minor streets, courts, &c. branching from it to the left, enter the numerous, narrow, dirty, but venerable courts and passages of *St. Bartholomew Close,* and parts contiguous to LITTLE BRITAIN, which latter district has already been described, as branching out of Aldersgate Street. This route, as it may be termed, will naturally include CHARTER-HOUSE SQUARE, as standing a little beyond the north-east corner of WEST-SMITHFIELD, another important, but humiliating, portion of the district I have here sketched out for delineation.

The *Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand* contains but one principal street, called St. Martin's-le-Grand. Though a narrow street, particularly at the end entering at that part of Newgate Street, formerly called Blowbladder Street, it is a place of considerable trade, and a great thoroughfare to the north road. It extends to the north end of Aldersgate Street, to nearly the place where the old gate stood, near the Castle and Falcon Inn. The *Liberty* extends to Bell Court, near St. Anne's Lane, on the east side: beyond that, on this side, is in Aldersgate Ward, and out of this Liberty. The west side belongs to St. Martin's-le-Grand; and the entire Liberty contains the following courts and places: *Round Court*, as it is called, is for the most part a small square, with a freestone pavement; but the court extends from St. Martin's by a sort of circuitous way, into Newgate Street. The square part has three or four good houses; but farther up it is infested with low women and strumpets of the worst description. It was formerly inhabited by milliners, and such as sold copper-lace, called *Martin's* lace.*

The degrading and effeminate practice of turning stout young men into milliners and measurers of lace behind the counters, has thrown adrift upon the town shoals of unfortunate females, who having no employment, are in a manner compelled to prostitution. Hence the young women of this and other districts were, by degrees, driven from their occupations by an army of young men, who, if they could not have found sufficient employments in trades suitable to their sex, might have been usefully employed in the army and navy: at all events they should not have been allowed to invade the rights and professions of those, who, when out of employ, are exposed to privations and errors of the most dangerous and lamentable nature. It is the universal complaint, and I am sorry to add, apology, of these unfortunate females, that the number of young men employed as milliners, and in occupations more suited to the strength and character of women, is one principal cause of their prostitution. The courts, composing

* Maitland, II 766.

composing this part of the town, as above stated, swarms with proofs of this distressing fact. Out of Round Court is an alley leading into *New Rents*, which also comes into St. Martin's-le-Grand Street; and at the end are two passages into Foster Lane, one of which goes into a place called *Dark Entry*, by St. Leonard, Foster Lane, Church-yard. *Mouldmaker's Rents* is an indifferent open place, out of which are several passages into New Rents, Dean's *Court* and *George Street*. *Dean's Court* has a passage into the last-mentioned street, and also into Mouldmaker's Rents, or *Row*, as it is now called. In this court, on the north side, there is another called *Little Dean's Court*. There are also *St. John's Alley*, *Cock Court*, and *Christopher Court*, at the upper end of which there is a good freestone pavement, and a narrow passage, commonly, and not improperly, called *Little Hell*, leading into Bagnio Court; *Four Dove Court*; *King's Head Court*; and, lastly, *Angel Alley*, leading into *Butcherhall Lane*; but it should be observed, that of this last street, the part within the Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand goes no further than King's Head Court; the remainder being within the ward of *Farringdon Within*.

St. Martin's Le Grand, comprehending all the streets, &c. here enumerated, was originally a college, founded in 700, by Wythred, King of Kent; but according to Dugdale*, rebuilt and endowed by a noble Saxon, and his brother Edwardus, for a dean and secular canons and priests, and was dedicated to St. Martin: the epithet *Le Grand* was afterwards added on account of the great and extraordinary privileges, particularly the dangerous one of *sanctuary*, granted to it by different monarchs. William the Conqueror confirmed the endowments of this house and the possession of the lands given by the founders, to which he added all the moor land without Cripplegate, and exonerated its canons from all interference or exaction of any bishops, archdeacons, or their ministers. He likewise granted them *sac* and *soc*, *toll* and *team*, and a long et ceteræ of Saxon liberties in the most

* Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. III. part II, p. 26. &c.

ample degree. His charter, sanctioned by John and Peter, two of the Pope's Legates, concludes thus: "If any person whatsoever shall presume to alter any thing hereby granted let him perish with Judas the traitor." Henry the Third had the weakness to confirm these mischievous charters, and to extend them in cases of debt, felony, and treason! The indulgence granted was so obnoxious to the peaceable citizens, on account of the protection afforded to the lowest sort of rogues, ruffians, thieves, felons, and murderers, that they were frequently compelled to apply to the government for security against this sanctuary.

Anciently when this college was in a flourishing state, a curfew bell was rung here at eight o'clock every evening, and at St. Mary Le Bow, St. Giles, Cripplegate, and at Allhallows, Barking, to warn people to keep within doors. Edward the First, in consequence of the many mischiefs, murders, robberies, and beating down persons by certain hectors walking armed in the night, commanded that none should be so hardy as to be found wandering in the streets after the bell had sounded at St. Martin's Le Grand.

The college was surrendered to King Edward VI. in 1548; soon after this the church was pulled down, and many tenements erected on its site, which were immediately taken at high rents by non freemen, in consequence of being exempt from the jurisdiction of the city. In 1585, a number of foreign tradesmen and artificers took up their residence on the spot, and among them John James, and Anthony Emmerick, subjects of the King of Spain, who were said to have been the first silk twisters, or silk throwsters, in London, and to have brought that trade into England.

At present the liberty is under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster, and the inhabitants are governed and vote for the members of that city the same as its own residents. St. Martin's Le Grand now consists of about one hundred and sixty houses, and the occupants enjoy the privileges of trade within the liberty, whether freemen of London

don or not; neither are they liable to serve the offices of constable or juryman, excepting in cases of casualties within their own limits. The Marquis of Buckingham is High Steward of this Liberty, and holds a Court on St. Thomas's Day, where homage is done by the inhabitants, and Commissioners appointed for the regulation of pavements, and for the nomination of a constable, an Inquest Jury, &c. At this Court presentments of nuisances, &c. are made, but being held annually, they but too frequently pass altogether unnoticed.

The paving, lighting, cleansing, &c. constitute a general rate among the inhabitants, which is made under the direction of Commissioners appointed under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1768.

We will now pass on to the HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW. A passage from the Writing-School of Christ's Hospital, through the Cloisters, leads to this magnificent building. Its history is necessarily involved in that of the ancient CHURCH AND PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT. Ample and curious are the materials for this history: I will endeavour to compress their most important features within the compass of our plan. Maitland, Malcolm, and others have gone into a much greater extent of detail than that plan can allow; nothing, however, of value which those respectable authors have collected shall be omitted; which, enlarged by the results of a recent and minute inspection, will convey to the reader a tolerably correct idea of the history, and present state of these extensive religious and benevolent foundations.

I cannot resist the opportunity of introducing this description by the following beautiful "legend," as Mr. Malcolm calls it, concerning the pious and benevolent *Rahere* *, the original founder of this hospital.

* Dugdale has quoted part of the Latin story of Rahere in his *Monasticon*; and Chauncey, in his History of Hertfordshire, has made some use of the English

Of Rahere himself little is known beyond what the following narrative has given. Strype, in his edition of Stow's Survey, asserts, but on what authority it does not appear, that he was minstrel to Henry I. It is certain, however, that he founded a Priory of Black Canons, about the year 1102, and himself became the first Prior. The Priory he endowed with 553*l.* per annum; and the estates, which he also settled upon this hospital, were then valued at 305*l.* He was afterwards buried in the Church, where his tomb, still in perfect repair, affords a curious remnant of the ancient architecture in England. His establishment was for brethren, and sisters, sick persons, and pregnant women *.

But I will not detain the reader from his history, as related by some unknown pious monk, who was an eye witness to many of his benevolent actions, and appeals, for the truth of his narrative, to many persons then living †.

" For as mooche that the meritory and notable operacyons of famose goode and devoute faders yn God shoulde be remembered, for instruccion of aftercumers to their consolacion and encres of devotion; thys abbrevyat tretesse shal compendiously expresse and declare the wonderful, and, of celestial concel gracious fundacion of oure hoely placys, callyd the Priory of Seynt Bartholomew yn Smythfield, and of the hospital of olde tyme longyng to the same; with other notabilities expediently to be knowyn; and most specially the gloriouse and excellent myracles

English version. What I have given is principally as it appears in Mal. *Lond. Rediv.* I. 266, *et seq.* I have collated Mr. Malcolm's transcript with the original, among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum. The whole is a valuable mixture of beautiful poetical fiction, and just description. Mr. Malcolm has, as he truly asserts, given all the material parts, historically interesting.

* Gough's Camden, in Middlesex.

† The enlightened Protestant will know how to appreciate the miraculous parts of the narrative; while the modern pious Catholic will continue to respect the faith which was productive of so much virtue and benevolence.

cles wrought withyn them, by the intercessions, suffrages, and merytys, of the forsayd benygne, feythful, and blessed of God, apostyl Sanct Bartholomy, ynto the laude of Almyghty God, and agincion of his infinite power. Ffyrst shall be sheyd who was ffunder of owere hoely placys, and howh, by grace, he was ffyrst pryor of owr priory; and by howh longe tyme that he contiued yn the same.

Thys church yn the honoure of most blessed Bartholomew apostle, ffunded Rayer, of goode remembruance, and theryn to serve God (after the rewle of the most hoely fader Austyn) aggregat togidir religiouse men. And to them was plate XXII yere; usynge the office and dignite of a priore. Not havynge cunnynge of liberal science, but that that is more emynente than all cunnynge; ffor he was riched in puryte of conscience; ayenste God by devocyon; ayenste his brethren by humylite; ayenste his enemyes by a benyvolence. And thus hymself he exercised them, patiently sufferynge, whoose provyed puryte of soule, bryght maners, with honeste probyte, experte diligence, yn dyvyne svise, prudente besynes in temporall mynystracions, yn hym were gretly to prayse and comendable. In festys he was sober, and namely the follower of hospitalite. Tribulacions of wrecchis, and necessiteys of the poer peple opportunely admytting, paciently supportynge, competently spendynge. In prosperite nat yuprided. In adversite paciente; and whatsuevere unfortune came atteyn hym, he vestyd hymself undir the schadowe of his patron that he worshipped, whom he clipped to hym withyn the bowell of his soule; in wyose helpe for all perelles he was sekyr and pservyd. Thus he subject to the Kynge of Blysse with all meeknesse, prevyded with all diligence that were necessarie to his suiectys, and so provydynge, encresed dayly to hymself before God and man, grace; to the place reverence, to his friends gladnesse, to his enemyes peyne, to his aftercumers joye.

And such certeyne was the lief of hym after his convesyon better

better than hit was before. In goodnesse ev'more encoesid. And yn what ordir he sette the fundament of this temple yn fewe wordes lette us shewe, as they testified to us that sey hym, herd hym, and were presente yn his werkys and dedis; of the whiche sume have take ther slepe yn Cryiste, and sume of them be zitte alyve, and wytnesseth of that that we shal after say.

Capm. 2m.

What lyef he ledde before his Conversion.

Thys man sprongyng and boryn of low kynage, whan he attayned the floure of youth he began to haunte the howsholdys of noblemen, and the palics of prynces; where undir every elbowe of them, he spread ther cochyngs, with iapys and flatteryngs, delectably anoyntyng ther Eevyes, by thys man to draw to hym ther frendshippis. And zit he was not cotent with this, but ofte hawnted the Kyng's palice, and amoge the noysefull press of that tumultuous courte, enforsed hymselfe with jolite and carnal suavyte, by the whiche he might draw to hym the hertys of many oone. Ther yn spectaclis, yn metys, yn playes, and other courtely mokkys and trifyllis intrudyng, he lede forth the besynesse of alle the day. And now to kyng's attendens, wom followinge the entente of grete men presid yn proferynge servyce that myght plece them, besilly so occupied hys tyme, that he mighte obteyne the rather the peticions that he wold desire of them.

Thys wyse to kyng and grete men, gentyll and courteous yknowen famylier and felowly he was. This manere of leynge he chose yn his begynnyng, and yn this excused his youth. But the inward seer, and m'cyful God of all, the whiche out of Mary Magdalene cast out VII feendys, the whiche to the ffyshere gave the keyes of heyvyn, mercyfuly convertid this man fro the erroure of his way, and added to hym so many giftys of vertu. For

why?

why? They that are sonnysch and febill in the worldys reputacion oure Lord cherith, to confounde the myghty of the worlde.

Capm 3m

Here followeth how conv'ted he went to Rome.

This man therefore by the grace of God, of hys synnes su'tym penytent apposynge to halfe his days, that he myghte obteyne parfite and plener pardon and indulgence of his synnes, to that entente he decreid yn hymself to go to the courte of Rome, covetynge in so grete a laboure to do the worthy fruytes of penaunce. The whiche habit of hevynly-inspired soule and purpos, he wold nat with a slowthful mynde be deferrid ynto tymes and yeres.

But the conceyvid good deede by feithful desire constauntly executynge, he toke his way, oure Lord God directinyng his pace, and hole and sownde whyder he purposid came.

Where at the marturdomes of the blessid apostles Peter and Poule, he wepynge his dedis, and redveyng to mynd the scapis* of his youth and ignoraunces, prayd to oure Lord for remyssion of them; behestynge furthermore, none like to do, but thyes utterly to forsake, ever devoutly (his will pmytting) to obeye. These ij clere lightis of Hevyn, ij men of mercy, Petur and Poule, he ordeyned mediatioures betwyn hym and the Lord of all erthe, promysynge he, that he wolde beware of alle passid unhabilnesse, and yeve affectualy his diligence and laboure to that he pmysed. And while he tarryed ther, in that meene whyle, he began to be vexed with grevous sicknesse; and his dolours litell and litell takyng ther encrease, he drewe to the extreme of lyf: the which dredynge withyn hymself that he had nat zitte for his synnes, hadde satisfied to God; and therefore he supposed that God toke vengeance of hym for his synnes amongs owtelandishe

* Or misdeeds.

owtelandishe peple, and demyed the last oure of his deith hym nygh.

This remembrynge inwardly, he schedde owte as water hys herte in the syght of God, and albrake owte in terys, tha he avowdyt helthe God him wolde graunte, that he myght lefully return to his contray, he wolde make an hospital in receacon of poure men, and to them so ther gadered necessarie mynyster after his power. And nat long after, the benygne and merciful Lorde, that byhelde the terys of Grechie the Kynge, the importune prayer of the woman of Chanane, rewarded with the benefeit of his pite: thus lykewyse mercyfully he behelde this wepynge man, and gaf hym his helthe, approved his avowe. So of his syknes recovered he was; and in short tyme hole ymade, began homeward to come his vowe to fulfille that he had made.

Capm. 5m.

Of the vision that he saw in the way, and of the com'andment of Seynt Bartholomew the Apostle.

Whan he wolde pfite his way that he hadde begon, in a certayne nyght he sawe a vision full of drede and of sweetnyse, whom after the laborous and swetynge that he had by dayes his body he with reste wolde refreshe. It seemyd hym to be bore up an hye of a certeyn beaste havynge iiij feete and ij wingys, and set hym yn an hye place. And whan he from so grete an highnesse wolde inflect and bowe down his yie to the lower pt ydouard, he behelde an horrible pytte, whose horiyble beholyng, ynpressid in hym (the beholder) grete drede and horroure; flor the depnesse of the same pytte was depper than any man myght atteyn to see; therefore he (secret knower of his defautes) demyd hymselfe to slyde into that cruell a downcast. And therefore (as hym seemyd ynwardly) he fremyshid*, and for drede

* Grieved and trembled. Or *fremyshed* may mean *shuddered*, from the French frenier.

drede tremyl'd, and grete cryes of his moweth proceydyd. To wham, dredyng, and for drede cryinge, apperid a certeyn man, pretendynge in chere the majestie of a Kinge, of grete bewte, and imperiall auctorite, and his yie on hym fastyn'd: he seyd good wordes, wordes of consolacion, bryngynge goode tydyngs, as he schulde say yn this wyse; "O man," (he seyd) "what and howe much servyce shuldes thou yeve to him, that (yn so grete a peril) hath brought helpe to the." Announe he answered to this seynte. "Whatsuev myghte be of herte, and of myghtys, diligently shulde I yeve, in recompence to my deliverer. And than seyd he, I am Bartholomew, the apostle of Jhu Crist, yt come to socouree the yn thyn angwysshe, and to open to the the secrete mysteryes of Hevyn. Know me trewly, by the will and comandment of the Heye Trinity, and the comynge favoure of the celestiall courte and consell, to have chosyn a place yn the subarbis of London, at Smythfield, wher, yn my name, thou shalt found a church, and it shall be the House of God; ther shal be the tabernacle of the Lambe, the temple of the Holy Gost; this spirituall howse Almyghty God shall ynhabite, and halowe yt, and glorifie yt. And his yer shal be opyn, and his servyse yntending on this howse nyght and daye; that the askir yn hit shall resceyve, the sekyr shall fynde, and the rynger or knokker schall enter; trewly, every soule converted, penytent of his synne, and in this place praying, yn Hevyn graciously schall be herde. The seeker with pfite herte (for whatsuevyyr tribulacion) without dowte he schalle fynde helpe. To them that with feithfull desire knoke at the doyr of the spowse, assistant angelys shal open the gates of Hevyn, recevyng and offryng to God the prayers and vowys of feithful peple. Wherfore thyn handys be ther consortid in God, havynge in hym truste; do thou manly pethw of the costis of this bildynge; dowte the nowght, onely yeve thy diligence, and my parte schall be to provyde necessaries, directe, bilde and ende this werke; and this place to me accepte, with evydent tokenys and signys, protecte and de-

fende contynually hyt under the schadawe of my wyngys, and therfore of this weike knowe me the maister, and thyselfe only the mynyster; use diligently thy servyse, and I shall schewe my lordschippe." In these wordes the vision disaparyschidde [disappeared.]

The two next chapters, consisting of comments, &c. I have omitted.

Capm. ———

Howe the Kynges favoure he hadde. The precepte, and his vowe he fulfilled.

Therfore I passid that remayned of his way. He came to London; and of his knowledge and frends with grete joye was receyved; with whiche also, with the barons of London he speke famylyary of these thinges that were turnyd and sterid in his herte, and of that was done about him in the way he tellid it owte; and what schulde ben done of this he concellid of them. He toke this answere, that noone of these myght be pfyted, but the Kynge were firste cowncellid: namely, sith the place godly to hym yeschewid was conteyned withyn the Kyng's market; of the whyche it was not levefull to prynces, or other lordes of their ppyr auctoritate eny thyng to mynysshe, neither zitte to so solempne an obsequy depute. Therfore, usyng theys mennys cowncell, in oportune tyme he dressid hym to the kynge, and before him (and the bishoppe Richarde beynge presente, the whiche he hadde made to hym favorable beforne) effectually expressid his besynes, and that he myght levefully bryng his purpose to effecte mekely besought. And nygh hym was he in whoes hande it was, to what he wolde the Kynge's herte yncline; and yneffectually these prayers mayght nat be, whoes auctor ys the Apostle; whois gracyous herer was God.

His word therefore was plesaunte and acceptable in the kynges yie.

yie. And when he hadde peysed the good wilt of the man (prudently as he was wytty) graunted to the peticioner his kingly favoure, benynly yevyng auctorite to execute his purpos.

And he havynge the title of desired possession of the Kyng's Maiestie, was right gladde.

Than nothynge he omytting of care and diligence, two werkys of pyte began to make; oone for the vowe that he he hadde made, another as to hym by pecepte was inioyned. Therfore the case prosp'ously suceeded, and after the Apstle's worde all neccessaryes flowed unto the hande.

The chirche he made of cumly stoone work, tablewyse. And an hospital house a litell lenger of whom the chirche by hymself he began to edifie. The chirche was foundid (as we have taken of oure eldres) in the moneth of Marche, in the name of oure Lord Jhu Christ in memorie of mooste blessid Bartholomew Apostle; the yere from the incarnation of the same Lorde our Savyoure Mmo. C. XIIJ.

Thanne haldyng and rewlyng the holy see of Rome, mooste holy fader Pope Calixte the Secunde.

P'idente in the churche of Inglond, William Archebishoppe of Cawntirbury; and Richarde Bishoppe of London, the whiche of due law and right, halowed that place yn the yiste party of the forsayde felde (and byshoply auctoryte dedicate the same that time full breve and shorte) as a cymytery.

Regnyng the yonger son of William Rothy, first kynge of Englischmen in the north, Herry the first, xxxty yere and a side half, the thirde yere of his reigne. To the laude and glorie of the hye and endyvyduall Trynyte: to him blessynge, thankynge, honoure, and empyer, worlde withowtyn end. Amen.

Capm. 10m.

Of the clensynge of thys place.

Truly thys place (aforn his clensyne) pretendid noone hope of goodnesse. Right uncleane it was; and as a maryce, dunge,

and fenny, with water almost evytyme habowndynge; and that, that was emynente above the water, drye, was deputid and ordeyned to the jubeit or gallowys of thevys, and to the tormente of other that were dapnyd by judiciall auctoryte. Truly when Rayer hadde applied his study to the purgacion of this place, and decreide to put his hande to that holy byldyng, he was not ignoraunte of Sathanas wyles, for he made and feyney hymself unwyse; for he was so coacted, and owtwarde ptendid the cheyr of an ydiotte, and began a litell whyle to hyde the secretenesse of his soule. And the more secretely he wroght, the more wysely he dyd his werke. Truly, yn playnge unwise, he drew to hym the felischip of children and servants, assemblynge hymselfe as one of them; and with ther use and helpe, stonys and other thyngs (profitable to the bylynge) lightly he gaderyd togedyr. He played with them, and from day to day made hymself more vile in his own yn, in so mykill that he plesid the Apostle of Cryiste, to whom he hadde provyd hymself; throwgh whois grace and helpe, whan all thynge was redy that semyd necessarie, he reysed uppe a grete frame. And now he was provýd nat unwyse as he was trowid, but very wyse; and that that was hydde and secrete opynly began to be made to all men. Thus in merveles wyse he consorttid in the Holy Gooste, and instructe with cunynge of trewith; seide the word of God feithfully by dyvse churches; and the multitude both of clerkys and of the laite constauntly was exhortid to folowe and fulfyll those thynges that were of charite and almsdede.

And yn thys wyse he cumpassid his sermon, that now he stired his audiensse to gladnesse, that all the peple applauded him; and incontynent anoon he proferid sadnesse, and so now of ther synnys, that all the peple were compellid ynto syghyng and wepyng. But he truly (in the same cheir and soule evmore pseveraunte) exyressid holsume doctrine, and after God and feithful sermon prechyed.

And yn his techynge unreprevyd was fownde those thynges techynge that the Holy Gost by the apostles and apostolyke expositioures

expositoures, have yeve to the chirche unmoveably and stedfastly to beholde fforth evmore.

Hys lyfe accordid to his tonge, and his dede approvid well hys sermon, and so yn the sacrafice of God, the moweth and bylle of the turtylle was returnyd to his armepittes, and reclyned unto the wyngs, leisse that he, pchyng to othir, schulde be fownde reprovable yn hymself.

Of this almen grettly were astonyd, booth of the noveltie of the areysid frame, and of the fownder of this new werke. Who wolde trowe this place with so sodayn a clensyng to be purgid, and ther to be set up the tokenys of Crosse? And God ther to be worshipped, wher sutyme stoid the horrible hangynge of thevys; who schuld nat be astonyd ther to se constructe and bylid thonorable byldynge of pite? That shulde be a seyntwary to them that fledde therto, where sutyme was a comyn offyryne of dampnyd peple, and a general ordeynyd for peyn of wrecchys. Who schulde nat marvel yt to be haunted?

The mysterie of oure Lordys body and precious blode, where was sutyme schewid owte the blode of gentyly and hethyn peple! Whois herte lightly schulde take or admytte such a man nat producte of gentyll blode. Nat gretly yndewid with litterature of mannys or of dyvyne kynage. So worschipfull and so grete a werke prudently to begynne, and hyt begune, to so happy a progresse fro day into day, to perfecte and parforme. This is the changes of the right hand of God. O Cryst! these ben thy workys, that of thyn excellent vertu and singuler pyte, makest of unclene clene, and cherist the feble of the worlde, to confownde the mighty; and callist them that be nat as yt wer they that been. The whiche Golgotha, the place of opyn abhomination, madist a seyntwary of prayer, and a solempne tokyn or sygne of devocion.

Capm. 11m.

Of the Ryottys and Assemblyngs of the adv'sarie partys, and of the Pryvylegys of the Chirche.

Thus proceedynge the tyme, clerkes to leve undir reguler ynstitucion in the same place, in breif tyme were viey'd togedir.

Rayer optenynge cure and office of the Piorhede, and mynystrynge to them necessaries (nat of certeyn rentys) but plenteously of oblacions of feithfull peple. And nat long after, that drede that he drede come to hym, and that he dredyd happed hym. He was to sume the odur of lyif unto lyif; to othir the odirr of death yn to deith. Sume seid he was a deseyver, for cause that yn the nette of the grete ffischer evil fischis were medilled with goode. Aforne the houre of the last disseverawnce, his howseholde peple were made his enemyes, and so wys azenste hym, wycked men; and wykednes lyid to hymself. Therfore with prikynge envye (many pvatly), many also opynly azenste the servante of God, cesid nat to gruge, and, in derogacion to the place and plate of the same, browghtyn many sclawnders with thretnyngs. The goodes that they myght they withdrew and toke away. Constreyned hym with wikkednes, made wery hym with injuries, provokid hym with dispites, bygiled hym with simulate frendschippes; and sume of them brake owte into so bolde avowednesse, that they drewe among themself a contract of wikked conspiracion, what day, sette, and place, the servant of God they myght, throwgh wyles and sutiltie, draw to ther cowncell with a deceyte; and hym so ther p'sente to pluck from the stappis of his lyif. And so his remembraunce they wolde had done awey from this worlde.

But ther is no wysdom, ther is no kunynge, ther is no cowncell, azenste God, in whom he cast his thowght, and with the Apostle put his strengith. He therfore that was his hope was his myght, and for hym discufyt his enemyes. Therfore, whan the day abydde come whiche was deputid to the innocentis death, oone of them, partner of so grete a wykkidnesse, secrete to hymself abhorryng so grete a synne, aforyn the houre of the perille drawyng neir, shewide by order to the svente of God the sume of al ther cowncell. He for this to God and his patrone zaf thankys, that the secretes of his enemyes were nat hidde fram hym, and that

by the benefite of owre Lordes pyte, he hath skapid the deith to hym arrayid.

For thys and lyke causys apperynge, azen he wente to the Kyng, with a lamentable querell expressynge, howe with untrew dispiytys he was deformyd, and what fastidious owtebrekyngs hadde tempted hym, besekyng his royal munyficence that the psone and the place that he hadde grawnted him he wolde defende. Also yn his suggestion to the kynge he made this reson: he bideth no rewarde of God that hath begun a goode werke, and, so begune, wt a dewe ende hath nat fynyshyd the same. Wherfore, for the ynward bowell of the mercy of Cryst, that he trusted yn for the dignytie that he schoone with, and for the power of his emynence, he wolde opyn the bosume of hys pyte to them that were desolate, and honoure God yn his suutes, and restreyn the berkyng rodnesse of unfeithfull peple.

So that to the goode bygynnynges, he nowe joynys better usyngs and largeor execucions, myghte byle to hymself eternal howse yn hevyn, whyle that he worschippeth and defendith the howse of God yn erthe.

Thus the kynge, merveyllyng the prudence and constauncie of this man, answered that he wolde applie hym to his juste and necessarie peticions, and that ffurthermore he behestid hymself to be a tutur and defenser of hym and of hys. Therefore he made this chirche, with all his pertynences, with the sam fredomys that hys crowne ys libertid with, or any othir church yn all Inglonde that is most yfreid; and relesid hit all customys, and decreid for to be free from all erthely servyce, power, and subjecon, and zave sharpe sentence azenste contrary malyngnos. Thys and many other insigniis, that ys to say, dignytes of liberty granted to the prior, and to them undirneith hym servynge, and to the forsayd chirche. And with hys chartur and seel confermyd hyt; adjurynge all heyris and scccessoures, yn the name of the holy Trinitie, that this place wt royall auctoryte they upholde and defende, and the liberties of hym I gaunted the schulde graunte and confirme with suche pivelegge.

Thus when he was streyngethyd and comfortably defendyd, glad he wente owte from the face of the kynge; and when he was cumyn home to his, what he had obteyned of the roiall majestie expressed to othir that there schulde be affrayed. Also this worschippful man pp'sid for to depose the quarell of his calamyteys afore the See of Rome, (Goddis grace him helpynge) and of the same See writyngs to brynge to hym, and to his after cumers profitable. But dyvyrs undir growynge ympedymentys, and at the last lettyng the article of deith; that he wold had fufilled he myght nat. And so only the reward of goode wyll he deservyd.

After his decese iii men of the same congrecacion (whoys memory be blessed in blisse) sondirly wente to sondirly byschoppes of the See of Rome, and iii p'veleges of iii byschoppes obteyned; that is to seye, of St. Anastace, Adrian, and Alexander, this chirche with three dowryes, as yt weir with an unpenytrable scochyn wardid and defended ayenste ympetuous hostylite.

Now behold that pphesye of the blessid kynge and confessoure Seynt Edward, that beforntyme hadde profysyed and seyn by revelacion of this place, of grete party is seyn and fulfillid. Behold trewly that this holy chirche, and chosen to God shyneth with manyfolde bewte.

Ffowndyd, and endewid with hevynly answer, isublymate with many pyvyleges of notable men, and to a sume of laude and glorie, rychessid with many relikys of seyntes, and bewtyfied wt hawnted and usual tokenys of celestiall vertu."

* * * * * *

"So us conffessynge to God, and begynnynge to tell his mervels (we truste feithfully) he shall yeve a good endynge, the whiche hathe yeve a good begynnynge. Nowe renuyth to oure mynde one solempne thynge to be seyd for many: And when this hath been movyd, both by opy nresune and unyversal wytnes more lycencyous, we may passe unto othur, ydon by lyke vertu and evyn power."

"And nowe it is for to do and procede of these thynges that we have seyn and herde don in the dayes and tymes of the successor of the forseyde priore. The grete solempne thyng ys this: first,

whan the rememebrid piour was zitte alyve, the whiche edified the frame of this pcious werke upon the fowndament of apostles and pphhecys, ffor as moche as the begynnynge of gret thyngs nedith gretter helpe, thanne most was prompte and psente, haunted plenty of mynystrys (grace from God.) Ffurthermore those than after to the avowers, that the celestiall Fader drewe yn to the odur of his oyuntmentis reuvydde a newe solempnyte of them that ranne to religion with an ynward newydde devocion. Also a new solempnyte was for obvencyouns and ziftes, in money, in howseholde, in corne, and mevable goodes, grete nowmbyr. And than, aftur a joconde feiste, bisy yn this place was hadde of recoverynge of men ynto helthe; of them that langwysshid, of drye men, of contracte men, of blynde men, dome men and deif men. For theis causeys, whan the day of his nativity into hevyn was knowyn, yt was solempnyzed and honoured with grete myrth and dawnsynge yn erthe. And men pressyde hydder thykly, for varyawnte causys, and shulderid togidir.

And as languyshynge men were ther abydinge the mevyng water of grace, that yn a certeyn place, (as this same) and yn certeyn tyme, they shold psume and truste well the wonte grace to be zeven them, as was beforn to othyr; as the dayly relyks of them, preche and shew to us: and this is that that we seide beforn. Oone solempne for many, or else many to make one solempne feiste.

Therfore after the servys of his prelacie XXij and VI moneths, the XX daye of September the Vii moneth, the cleyhowse of thys wolde he forsake, and the howse everlastynge he enterid, that fownded this howse, into the laude and honoure of ye name of Cryst; that yn the howse of his fadir he myght be crowned, yn his myldnes and yn his mercyes. And in asmykyl as off no workys withowte charite cumeth for the pfecte, withowte whiche charite othir goodys may nat pvayle, the whiche also charite may nat be hadde withowte other goodys, by the whiche man is made goode; rightly so we of hym have this hope, that nothynge hath be omysed by hym, that tochich grace of that that we seke here

in this passynge lyfe. As is the communion of Crystes feith and communycacion of his sacramentis, and namly in sygnys of a contrite herte by penaunce. For why? Amonge these we truste that he passid, and yn this we truste, as we hope in the meritorie helpe of oure myghty patrone, (to whom) the litill flokke of xiij chanons as a fewe sheippe he hath left, with litel lande and righte fewe rentys; nevthelesse, with copious obvencyons of the awter, and helpynge of the nygh pties of the populous cyte they were holpyn.

Sothly, they florysch now with less fruite than that tyme when the forsayd solempnyties of myracles were exercysed; by a lyke wyse as it were a plante, whan yt is well y rotyd, the ofte watryrynge of hym cesith. The tyme of a zere turned abowte, succedid into the ppositure and the dignyte of the Piore of this new plantacion admytted by the Byshope of London, lord Robert, Thomas, one of the chanons of the chirche of Seynt Osyth. The zere of oure Lord M. and C*mond* xliiij, the sevyn indicon reignnynge Stevyn the sone of Stevyn erle Blesence, the whiche promovyd Theobalde Blesence in the Archebisshoppe of Cawntirbury.

This Thomas (as we have pvyd in comyn) was a man of jojocunde companye, and felowly jocundite; of grete eloquence, and of grete cunynge; instructe in philosophy, and divine bokys exercysyd. And he had yt in prompte whatsuv' he wolde utter to speke yt metyrly.

And he hadde in use evy solempne day, what the case requyrid, to despense the word of God, and flowynge to him the prees of peple. He zave, and so addid to hym, glorie utward, that ynward had zave him this grace. He was plate to us mekly almost XXX zere; and in age an hundrid wynter, almost with hole wyttis, with all crysten solemnpyte tochynge Crystes grace, he decessid, and was put to his fadres, the zere of oure Lord M. C. lxxiiij; of the papacie of blesside Alexawnder the Third XV zere; of the coronacion of the most unskunfited Kynge of Englonde Henry the Secunde XX. zere the xvii day of the moneth

moneth of Janyv', in the same zere of the elecion of Lord Richard Archebyshop of Cawntirbury, aforne whom oure brethren were put and sette, and of his goode grace hym praynge, whom the grace of God from the forseyd paucyte encreesid yn to XXXV, encresynge withem temp'all goodys, pmysid to be cast to them that sekeith the kingdom of God.

In this manys tyme grew the plante of this apostolyke branch, yn glorie and grace, before God and man.

And with moor ampliant bylyngs were the skynnys of oure tabernaculys dylatid. To the laude and glorie of oure Lorde Jhu Criste, to whom be honoure and glory, worlde withowtyn ende. Amen."

To the genuine lovers of antiquity I make no apology for the length of these extracts: in many points of view the history of Rahere is curious and important. But why should we, as Mr. Malcolm does, * give all the merit of so good a work as the erection of the Church and Hospital of St. Bartholomew, to "superstition?" Why not allow that such "miracles" might have been wrought through the all-commanding influence of "pure and undefiled Religion?" But it is now the fashion to attribute the foundation of all our early scientific institutions and works of art to the lights of philosophy and patriotism, and all the religious and charitable establishments to superstition. Be it so: to the philosophy and science; the superstition and dreams of pious monks we are indebted for such specimens of both one and the other, which, I greatly fear, will not be renewed, though they may be admired, by the philosophers of the present day. The dreamers of this age work few "miracles" indeed, compared with those of the times which we have learned ungratefully to stigmatize as the age of superstition and priestcraft. It is to be regretted, that our countrymen seem to be gradually dividing themselves into two great classes; as opposite in their professions as light and darkness; but as destructive in their combined influences as the combustion of oil and fire.

* London. Rediv. I. 280.

Should either one or the other of these parties become predominant, dreadful will be the consequences to this country: the one will neglect, with philosophic pride, all those venerable establishments which have for their direct objects the instruction of the ignorant in religious principles: the other will despise, as Popish trappings and false science, those works of art, and other precious remains of antiquity, which the wisdom and piety of our ancestors founded, and the zeal of antiquaries have preserved. I am persuaded, therefore, that we should keep a steady eye on both these parties; and by a liberal policy on the one hand, and a determined, but cool resolution on the other, guard from destruction or mutilation, objects venerable for their age, honourable to our country and religion, and every way valuable in their effects.

The possessions of the Priory, thus founded by Rahere, were uncommonly extensive. The wise and liberal Prostestants of the present day, have given to these worthy monks a subterraneous passage from the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great to one of their principal possessions at CANONBURY *. This tradition rests on no other authority, than that they find a door, on the north side, the use of which they cannot now discover. A door must certainly lead to a room, or a passage, or a cavern, or a cellar, or a subterraneous vault; and as the pious reformers thought proper to lay their hands on the property of the religious, in the reign of Henry VIII. head of the Church, the most absurd, and, if they had not been invented for wicked and sacrilegious purposes, the most laughable and ludicrous, stories were devised by way of justification of their plunder. The monks were described as the most libidinous race of men living, and the virgin nuns who had forsaken all the gay allurements of the world, and many of them their most extensive prospects of worldly pleasure for the service of God and the salvation of their souls, were described as a race of females of the most abandoned

* My worthy coadjutor in this work, Mr. Brewer, will sufficiently describe this place, in a subsequent volume.

doned character. Hence every dark passage, every avenue, leading to the cellars and other underground parts of a monastery, or Convent, was, by the dexterous piety of those enlightened reformers, converted into subterranean caverns, affording safe and convenient communications between the Friars and the Nuns. It is strange, however, that the blundering religious should have been at the labour of filling up the passages, and not of removing the doors, and door posts! Well may we, on such occasions, apply the well known royal motto: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

When this priory and its possessions were seized by Henry they were, according to Dugdale, valued at 65 *l.* 15*s. per annum;* but, according to a document in the First Fruits Office, they were valued at 653*l.* 15*s.* and that some correct idea may be formed of the value of land at that time, we may observe, that 4*s.* 8*d.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s. per annum,* received by the prior and convent from the Bear, in West Smithfield; the Bell, in the same place, and the Ferrer's House, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, were sold at twenty years purchase *.

Thus fell, says Mr. Malcolm, the labours of Rahere, 426 years after the completion of his work. It now remains, assisted chiefly by this author, and my own observations on the spot, for me "to trace their *ruins* in their descent and present state."

On the 19th of May, 1544, the work of spoliation and royal plunder was consummated. Sir Richard Riche, Knt. was one of the purchasers of the "stolen property;" and Henry VIII. "in consideration of the sum of 1064*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*" granted to this man, who was "Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of the Crown," the whole of this "capital messuage and mansion house, of the dissolved monastery, or Priory of St. Bartholomew, and that close of the same, called Bartholomew's Close." The new self-created head of the Church, also granted to the same knight all the "messuages, houses, and buildings,

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 285.

buildings, called Le Fermery, Le Dorter, Le Frater, Les Cloysters, Les Galleries, Le Hall, Le Kitchen, Le Buttry, Le Pantry, Le Olde Kitchen, Le Woodehouse, Le Garner, and Le Priors stables, situated within the Close aforesaid, as they appertained to the monastery."

The king gave the service of one hundredth part of a knight's fee, and reserved rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* from a tenement granted to John Williams, of Rycote, in the county of Oxford, Knight, and Edward North, Knight, of London, in the above Close. Also fifty-one tenements with their appurtenances, within the precincts of the Great Close belonging to the Priory; and five messuages, and tenements, with two stables belonging to the same; and further, the version of the said messuages, &c. within the limits of the monastery; also the water from the conduit-head of St. Bartholomew, within the manor of Cannonbury, in the county of Middlesex, as enjoyed by Prior Bolton and his predecessors *.

Besides theses grants, as they are called, another was made of the Fair of St. Bartholomew's, as when in possession of the prior and convent. This Fair is still holden; and some particulars of it shall be mentioned farther on.

Henry's grant to Riche further states that, " whereas the great Close of St. Bartholomew hath been before the memory of man used as a parish within itself, and distinct from other parishes; and the inhabitants thereof hath had their parish Church, and Church Yard, within the Church, of the late monastery and priory, and the same Church annexed, and have had divine service performed by a curate from the appointment of the prior and convent; and whereas a certain Chapel, called The Parish Chapel, with part of the great parish church, have been taken away, *and the materials sold for our use;*† nevertheless,

* These places were held by fealty only, and were valued at 117l. 17s. 11d. per annum. Mal. Lond. Red. I. 286.

† These few words contain the whole mystery of Henry's zeal for Reformation, and his holy abhorrence of the abominations committed by the monks and

nevertheless, there still remains a part fit for erecting a parish church, and already raised and built: we do grant to the said Richard Riche, Knt. and to the present and future inhabitants; and to be called " the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, the Great, in West-Smithfield, in the suburbs of London, distinct and separate from other parishes; and that all the void ground, eighty-seven feet in length, and sixty in breadth, next adjoining to the west side of the church, shall be taken for a church-yard, &c." The next clause appoints this same Richard Riche, patron; and John Deane clerk, rector; and places the church in the jurisdiction of the diocese of London, and fixes the first fruits at eight pounds per annum; eleven pounds per annum to the rector, and his successors, their salary arising from certain tenements.*

In the reign of Queen Mary, who took a cruel revenge, unworthy of, and inconsistent with, the religion she so zealously professed, of the enemies of the church, repeopled the priory with Preaching Friars, or, as they are frequently called, Black Friars. Prior Trafford was, I believe, the last of the priors of the old priory: what became of him after the robbery committed by Henry, I know where find. The six bells were taken out of the church, and *sold* to the parish of St. Sepulchre. In this state things remained till the accession of Mary; who, whatever other faults she had, did not think it right to disturb the order that had been established with respect to the removed property, otherwise than by restoring the priory to those whom she considered to be the rightful owners. It was accordingly used as the conventual church of these friars until the accession of Elizabeth, who once more kicked out the unfortunate monks, and finally confirmed the act of the last of Edward VI. 1553, which makes the church a parish for ever, called Great St. Bartholomew's. In the second year

and nuns of the monasteries and convents which he dissolved;—he wanted " the materials for his use." Such a spirit was worthy of one who " never spared man in his anger, or woman in his lust."

* Mal. Lond. *ut sup.*

year of Elizabeth, another grant was made to the same Riche, by the title of Richard, Lord Riche, and his heirs, afterwards Earls of Warwick and Holland. He had been made Lord Chancellor in the preceding reign, and had his residence in that part of the priory now called Cloth Fair. It continued in his family, and became the residence of Robert Riche, Earl of Warwick, whom the Earl of Clarendon so justly characterizes, as "a man of a pleasant and companionable wit and conversation, and of such licence in his words, and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found out: yet, by making his house the rendezvous of all the silenced ministers; by spending a good part of his estate, of which he was very prodigal, upon them; and by being present with them at their devotions, and by making himself merry with them, and at them, which they dispensed with, he became head of that party, and got the style of a *godly man.*"* This is a reflection unworthy the liberal pen of Pennant, though, certainly, there is much truth in Lord Clarendon's character of him:—we will hope Warwick reformed his life ere he became so zealous a supporter of the "silenced ministers," who, most assuredly, would not have esteemed any man a godly man who was evidently destitute of all virtue. It must, however, be confessed, that most of the present admirers of the "silenced ministers," are too apt to regard a man for his property, and what they call his weight in society, provided always that he express himself favourable to their views of church reform; whilst many even of the most rational of these admirers appear to esteem riches as nearly equivalent to morality; and poverty as a deadly sin. Small indeed is the influence which the meek and humble genius of Christianity has on the spirit and temper of many of its most zealous professors!

One of the houses in *Cloth Fair,* on the right hand near the top, and at present shut up, has still the arms of the *Sterns,* of White-Cliff, Yorkshire; argent, a chevron, between three cross crosslets gules, against the front. It is a small crazy building, lately

* Pennant, 168.

lately occupied by a tailor and shopkeeper of the name of Boyle. The property of this part of the priory (for, strictly speaking, the whole of this spot of ground formed part of it,) is in the possession of Lord Kensington, whose ancestor, William Edwardes, of Johnstone Hall, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales, son of Lady Elizabeth Riche, was created, in 1776, Baron Kensington of the kingdom of Ireland; and died December 13, 1801.

Cloth Fair evidently derives its name from the Fair at St. Bartholomew tide, granted by Henry II. to which Fair the clothiers from different parts of the country, and the drapers of London, repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard, within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by walls and gates, that were locked every night, and watched, for the safety of the goods deposited there. But this narrow street, or lane, where their goods were kept, has been built since that time, and subsequent to the dissolution and sale of the priory. It is still occupied, chiefly by tailors, clothiers, and what are called piece-brokers: dealers in materials for the use of tailors, and pieces, or small remnants, of cloth for repairs, &c. The houses are old, and apparently inconvenient. At the top, on the left hand, are some remains of the ancient buildings, with four little grotesque figures resembling satyrs, as ornaments to support a kind of narrow projecting roof. Opposite this, being the first house in *Middle Street*, one of these curious buildings has been repaired within these few years: it appears to be the only good house in the neighbourhood; and is occupied by a Mr. Prendergast, a respectable tailor and draper,

The Church and ruins were evidently constructed at two different periods *. They must be sought among stables, carpenters', and farriers' shops. The noise of hammers now resound through those arches where the solemn chaunt only echoed in soft response; and where the measured step of the silent monk paced in slow movements; yet neither the rapacity of sacriligious princes,

* Mal. *ubi supra.*

princes, the innovating spirit of later times, nor even the delapidating powers of seven centuries, have been able wholly to remove the vestiges of its ancient magnificence: "I am firmly persuaded," says the author so often quoted, "great part of the remains, particularly the present Church, are Rahere's original building." * In one of my own visits † to these sacred and venerable abodes, as I cast my eyes over the mouldering, yet durable relics, small parts might be observed to be gradually separating themselves from the parent mass. "The whole will soon

* Maitland, referring, in the margin, to Stow's Survey, says, though he cannot ascertain the time when this church was erected, yet he is of opinion, that it is not coeval with the adjacent priory; "for," he adds, "the monastery of St. Bartholomew was founded by Rahere, in the reign of Henry II." This is a mistake: the monastery was founded, as the manuscript above quoted shews, in the reign of Henry I: in "the thirde yere of his reigne." Henry began to reign in the year 1100; and the date on the front of St. Bartholomew's Hospital is 1102, which nearly agrees with the date as given by Rahere's friendly monk. There is, however, still a slight discrepency, even in that MS. which a little higher up states that "the chirche was fowndid (as we have taken of oure eldress) in the moneth of Marche, in the name of our lord Jhu Christ, in memorie of moost blesside Bartholomew Apostle, the yere from the Incarnation of the same Lorde our Savyoure Mmo. C. XIIJ." This does not agree with the third year of Henry.

Maitland further says, that the site of this parish only occupying the small Precinct of the said Priory, he thinks it cannot be justly imagined, that there were many, or any, Houses on the spot at that time. But, King Henry ‡ having granted the Prior and Canons of that Convent a privilege of holding an annual fair within their own district, people set to work in the building of houses, which probably in a short time increased to such a number that the Convential Church was not sufficient to accommodate their inhabitants; wherefore, he is of opinion, that the said Prior and Cannons erected a new church (for the better accommodation of their tenants in their religious duties) towards the close of the 12th century, in the reign of Richard the First.—*Maitland's Hist.* II. p. 1070.

† Feb. 10, 1815.

‡ This certainly was the second Henry.

soon come down, Sir, about our ears," said an aged and intelligent labourer, who was at work near me; "and yet," he continued, "I have observed this old building these sixty years; always falling, and never down: we have patched it up again and again: our patch-work decays under our very noses, and once more we are scandalized by the sturdy stone-work of the old saint; once more peeping through our plaisterings, and urging us to renew our labours:—down, however, the whole will come; though, I must confess, it would grieve me to see it:—for *Roger* * was a capital builder!"

The stile is a mixture of the Norman and Gothic, or, as it has been whimsically called, the Saracenic architecture. It is impossible better to delineate these remains than by following the respectable and accurate author of Londinium Redivivum; and interspersing, as we go along such additions, observations, &c. as a later survey may have rendered necessary. The eastern side of Smithfield contains a fragment, once an entrance to the church, with beautiful ribs, sculptured into roses and zig-zag ornaments. It serves as a passage to the iron gates of the church-yard, through which the mutilated half of the priory may be seen, fronted by a flimsy screen of brick, placed against the massy old arches of Norman architecture. The ground has been raised several feet on the pavement of the old church. The wall on the south side is tolerably perfect, and serves as the back of a public house, now placed where the north cloister stood. An arch was, probably, a door into it. Smoke and ill usage have given it the appearance of the ruins of a dungeon.

The tower is of red brick, having the date of 1688 upon it, and is embattled with two buttresses. An arched door, with a pediment over it, and above several windows; and on the tower a small turret. The church is stuccoed, and this front has a large door, and very large window.

On

* By *Roger* this sensible old man meant, as I suppose, *Rahere*.

On turning to the right, we pass along the west side of the cloisters, in an alley, or court, between them and DUKE STREET, formerly called *Duck Lane*, extending from 56, West Smithfield, to 44, Little Britain. This part is almost entirely demolished. The area has been many years chiefly occupied by old sheds, broken walls, &c. The beautiful eastern cloister, across this area, is used as stabling, and places for the shoeing of horses, &c. The arches, groins, and key stones, are still tolerably perfect, and as Mr. Malcolm observes, most delicate, and exquisitely proportioned, of true Gothic elegance. This author is very naturally reminded of the Revolutionary System of our governors in the 17th century, when Churches and Cathedrals, where *Protestants* worshipped God, were applied to similar uses. This has ever been the case: revolters from the established laws of countries have always treated with indignity the the altars of God. When Henry the Eighth revolted against the Papal authority, and the Church he had sworn to support, and written to defend, he aimed a terrible blow at the sanctuaries of religion; when the enlightened and spiritual rebels, under Cromwell martyred their monarch, they made of St. Paul's and other churches military storehouses, garrisons, and even *stables:* when, in later times, the infidels and theophilantropists of France took up arms against the constituted authorities of the land, they also profaned the holy places, and offered "indignities to the Rock of Kadesh." *

Infidels and fanatics; rebels and enthusiasts are nearly synonimous. These are remarks which I have before had occasion to make, and which only a very slight view of our history is necessary to elucidate.

The

* In using this figure, I am adopting the words of a writer, who, if one might judge from the general strain of sentiment every way prevailing the periodical work from which it was taken, would, doubtless, rejoice to see the return of those "days of grace," when the rebel Cromwell was lord paramount, and kings and priests were deemed, as literally as possible, "less than nothing, and vanity."

The "*Cloister*-stable" is ninety-five feet long, and fifteen broad. The court leads to the Close, which is now a modern and handsome square, called *Great Bartholomew's Close*. There is another entrance to this square at No. 33, Little Britain, the fourth turning on the right from 175, Aldersgate Street. On entering the Close we directly face the Refectory, or House of Refreshment; but every vestige of its ancient architecture is either destroyed or covered with brick-work casings. The roof, however, which is very strong, remains nearly in its original state. A passage has been cut, in the north-east corner of the Close, through some cellars of the Refectory; and here the solidity of the old walls may be seen; having massy arches, and stout groins. The brethren used to pass to and from the Refectory through a kind of court, 53 feet by 26. It was at the south end of the east cloister. This passage is still visible as it turns to the north, where part of the old walls and battered window may also be seen.

Mr. Malcolm is of opinion, that the present crazy lath and plaster buildings, that almost clog up this part, were some of the later menial offices, erected, perhaps by Bolton, who had his country residence at Cannonbury, and was the last prior but one of this venerable priory, which he repaired, augmented, and beautified at a great expense. To view these buildings, however, in their present state, one can hardly suppose them to have been of so very early erection; not but that they are sufficiently ruinous; but from the evident flimsy texture of their materials, compared with those parts of the priory, which are undoubtedly the fruits of that worthy Prior's pious zeal.

Little Bartholomew Close contained the Prior's stables, but their exact site is not known. The *Close* itself forms part of the north end of the Greater Close, near King Street, Cloth Fair. Within the space of a century past there stood a gateway, leading to the wood-yard, kitchen, and other inferior offices. A mulberry-tree grew near it, and beneath its branches people

were wont to promenade.* This ground is now covered with houses.

In *Middlesex Court*, entering from 61, Bartholomew Close, and at 44, Little Bartholomew Close, is a large old building, known by the name of *Middlesex House;* at what period, by whom erected, or to what purpose, does not appear. But that it was converted into a Nonconformist Meeting-house, about the time of the civil wars, there is no doubt. Nor is it improbable, that during the interregnum, and the canting and persecuting reign of Charles II. it was in the hands of Nonconformists, as on account of its obscure situation it was admirably adapted for purposes of concealment. A part of it is still used as a Dissenting Meeting and a Charity School; and in several parts of the building there is every appearance of private doors, supposed to have been made to facilitate the escape of the worshippers during the times of persecution.

In former times, there was a window which opened from this meeting-house into the adjoining church. It was situated directly opposite the pulpit, in the latter building, so that a person in the gallery of the meeting-house could clearly discern the congre-

* Was it from these simple rustic promenadings that grew the evils complained of in the "OBSERVATOR" of August 21, 1703, as extracted by Mr. Malcolm in his "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the eighteenth century," p. 313? The extract is as follows:—"Does this market of lewdness (speaking of the Cloisters of St. Bartholemew,) tend to any thing else but the ruin of the bodies, souls, and estates, of the young men and women of the city of London, who here meet with all the temptations to destruction? The lotteries to ruin their estates; the drolls, comedies, interludes, and farces, to poison their minds with motions of lust; *and in the Cloisters* (those constant scenes of polluted amours) in the evening they strike the bargain to finish their ruin. What strange medley of lewdness has that place not long since afforded: Lords and ladies, aldermen and their wives, squires and fiddlers, citizens and rope-dancers, jack-puddings and lawyers, mistresses and maids, masters and prentices! This is not an ark like Noah's, which received the clean and unclean; only the *unclean* beast enter this ark, and such as have the devil's livery on their backs." And in another paper he says, "they'll raffle with the punks in the cloysters."

congregation, and observe the different parts of divine worship. This singular aperture has not been closed up above half a century. In a corner of this meeting-house there used to be seen, some years back, a very antique piece of sculpture, representing the figure of a priest, with a child in his arms; and several niches appear to have been occupied by the same kind of ornament, which Mr. Wilson,* in the true style of modern reform, and contempt for all sculptured remembrances of religion or its virtues, calls "trumpery." Underneath is a cellar, which contains several vestiges of an ancient chapel. In this "old ragged building, not worth a description,"† the author of *Synodicon in Gallia Reformata,"* the Rev. John Quick, one of the ejected ministers, preached in the year 1681, and *gathered* the congregation of Presbyterians at this place. He remained here till his death, in 1706. He was succeeded by a Mr. Freke, and he by Mr. Munckley, who if he had not another virtue to recommend him to our notice, ought not to be overlooked on account of his pious and disinterested benevolence to his poor brethren. Dr. Wright, in the sermon on Mr. Munckley's death, informs us that, "however any man's opinions differed from his own, he never desired one indigent person should be overlooked upon that account: to be *poor* and to be *honest* were sufficient inducements with him to be their advocate." How differently do many now act and reason! Poverty is the badge of dishonesty; therefore to be poor is a good reason why a man should have no advocate. Mr. Munckley married into the family of the Rowes, of Devonshire, who are an opulent branch of dissenters at the present day. He was succeeded by Benjamin Avery, L.L.D. who, attaching himself to those ministers, who, consistently with their profession as dissenters, refused to subscribe their names to a nonsensical formulary at Salters' Hall, in 1719, finally withdrew from the ministry. Devoting himself to the study of physic, he became one of the physicians at Guy's Hospital, and

* Hist. and Antiq. Dis. Ch. III. 370.

† Mal. *ubi supra.*

treasurer to that Institution: a situation certainly more worthy his talents, virtues, and learning, than that of being concerned in petty bickerings and fanatical squabbles about the Trinity, and subscription to articles of faith. He remained, however, a steady friend to the dissenters, and did not, like some others, who, in other respects followed his example of separation, conform to the establishment.

Dr. Caleb Flemming was the last of the Presbyterian succession at Middlesex House; and he seems, as in many other cases, to have given the death blow to the concern, by the simplicity of his creed, which, at his "*ordination*," performed by the celebrated and learned Drs. Chandler, Benson, and others, he appeared to confine to a belief in the New Testament writings, which he said contained a revelation worthy of God to give, and man to receive; and that it should be his endeavour to recommend these teachings to the people "*in the sense in which he could from time to time understand them!*"

This new species of confession of Faith indicated a speedy dissolution of the church at Middlesex House. Accordingly, though Dr. Flemming held out thirteen years, the flock began to diminish. The good people fell away, when they found that their pastor would engage to teach them no more than what he himself, from time to time, might be able to understand. In the year 1753, a sort of ecclesiastical bankruptcy took place: the modest Dr. was called to succeed the learned Dr. Foster, at Pinner's Hall; and from this time we hear no more of this old meeting, till the celebrated JOHN WESLEY preached in it for the first time on December 26, 1763. Mr. Wesley having superior calls and higher authorities than Dr. Flemming, soon brought back the stragglers, with the addition of numerous new converts; though he did not, of course, revive the old Presbyterian discipline, John taught things ineffable, and great were the numbers of the catechumens. He remained here, however, but a short time, and it soon returned to the genuine Genevan standard, under the ministration of several teachers of mixed,

and

and somewhat contradictory, tenets; yet all generally agreeing in the mysteries of the "Institutes," till the present time, at which it is occupied by a Mr. John Latchford, who came here about the year 1806.*

"*The Protestant Dissenters Charity School, supported by voluntary contributions,*" as the notification on the door-posts testifies, is in the little narrow alley, on the right hand going down to the chapel, and extends over the south aisle of the church. It is ascended by a wide and excellent stair-case, and is admirably adapted for the purpose. The School was founded in the year 1717, "for the Children of poor Protestant Dissenters, *without regard to any denomination or party.*" The reader should understand by this, that those children whose parents the worthy managers have reason to suspect of hetrodoxy, stand but little chance of gaining admission to these kind of liberal schools; and for this plain reason, that though Protestant dissenters, they deny the wholesome truths of the Assembly's Catechism, which is the authorized creed of this school, and, consequently, are not of any denomination or party whatsoever. Nearly two thousand children of both sexes have been instructed in "reading, writing, arithmetic, and the *Assembly's Catechism,*" since its foundation. The girls, in addition to these *four* branches of useful knowledge, are also instructed in needle-work. Children are admitted from eight years of age till eleven. The boys are apprenticed out at fourteen years of age; and, with the approbation of the Committee, a sum, not exceeding five pounds, is given with them, at such times, and in such manner as the committee shall think fit. The girls are placed out to service at the same age; and fifty shillings, (or upwards,) with the same approbation, is allowed to the mistress, for clothing, or laid out by the committee when they think fit. If a child, for any cause, is dismissed the school, *his or her best clothes are taken*

 away.

* At the time Mr. Malcolm saw this place, a Mr. Braithwaite, originally a printer, had it. He left it in the year 1803, and died in 1807, being very much followed.

away. Each child, on being placed out, has a Bible and such other book, recommending and teaching the Genevan doctrines, given to it as the committee think proper. But the benefits of this school do not end here: every boy bound apprentice from the school is required to attend annually; and on producing testimonials from his master, as to his good conduct for the last year, is rewarded at the discretion of the committee.* But the boy must keep stedfast to the "Institutes," or his reward will be of a very dubious character. The morals and principles of the children are doubtless preserved as much as possible by the zeal and piety of the master and mistress of the school :---if after their departure any of them swerve from those paths of duty and rectitude which they have learnt during their residence in the school, to their own shame be it. It should be understood that this is not a school where children are maintained as well as taught; but "for their education and clothing." Twenty of the boys, however, are only educated.

The expences are about 600*l.*† per annum: the resources arise from 1600*l.* Old South Sea annuities; 600*l.* consols; 200*l.* reduced; and 7*l.* 10*s.* long annuity, annual subscriptions, sermons, and the girl's works, which, with other "voluntary contributions," cover the demand.‡ There are generally about 100 children in the school at one time. One guinea per annum constitutes an annual governor's subscription: ten guineas that of a life-governor. The committee meet on the second Wednesday in every month at the school-room.

To proceed with our description of the ancient priory: adjoining the south transept, of which Mr. Malcolm has given a very correct view, was Le Frater, which he thinks is more modern than the church. A large pointed arch led into the transept. When the Convent assembled here, it was twenty-six feet in length,

* During the year, ending Lady-day, 1814, they rewarded thirty-four apprentices with 5*l.* 1*s.*

† The expences of the year, ending Lady-day, 1814, were 573*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

‡ Vide "A Brief Account of the Prot. Dis. Charity School, &c." published 1814.

length, and twenty-one in breadth. It is now occupied by carpenters, &c. chiefly by Mr. Bradbury, brother of the celebrated *Clown* of that name, late of the Surry Theatre.

The prior's house is still perfect in the outline, but, of course, much of the original finishing is wanting. It is a massy building, incorporated with the east end of the chancel, whose walls exceed in strength and thickness those of many modern fortifications. The south side is supported by four buttresses; but thy whole has been patched and altered to such a degree that we should hardly guess its first designation. The vast flight of stairs remain: they are uncommonly wide. At the top is the "Fermery." Some few marks or remains of a partition are just visible, as are two small fire-places. The length of the house is eighty-three feet. The ground and first floors were probably occupied by the prior, and the attic by the brethren. This at least is the conjecture of Mr. Malcolm.

The earth in this neighbourhood has evidently been much raised; and we go down a step or two, through the north door, into the church. But little of the north aisle can now be seen; it has buttresses, and is faced with brick: the windows pointed. A very small part of the arch of the north transept may be observed from the court in which stands St. Bartholomew's parish school. This extends over the north aisle of the church. The houses project so much before this place, that they are within three feet of their opposite neighbours at the top: "robbing from the air what they dare not take from the ground."

Not a single stone of the north side of the nave is left. We now enter the church by an old door, leading into the north transept; and the first step within it shews a pile mutilated by no easy labour. The solid pillars, strong arches, and Norman architecture, convince us at once of our loss in the nave. The organ is under the grand arches, at the commencement of the choir. Those which cross the transept spring from clustered slender pillars, with Norman capitals. Those of the choir have their base on the same kind of capitals; but the pillars are cut short,

and pointed, like the pipes of an organ. The mouldings are carved into zig-zags. Part of a large arch and two pillars remain at the east end, which has been altered from its former state; and two very large circular windows made in it, unlike any in the church. The height of the pillars and arches is about forty feet.

Hence let us pass to the south transept; and here we ascend several steps through a door in the brick wall, (patched across so as to exclude all the transept from the range of the wall of the church) erected in consequence of Henry's grant to the parish. It is a complete court, thirty-seven feet in length, and twenty-seven broad, and used as a burial-ground. The solemn stillness of this place, interrupted only by the sound of bells, surrounded with ruins of ancient piety, black with age, and topped with withered grass, forms a scene still calculated for monastic life, and, as if it required heightening, the grave-digger has collected a number of bones, and placed them with much care in the arch of one of the doors, now nearly level with the earth. Here, indeed, might a vivid fancy create a twilight phantom, and flying before it, lose it in the dark aisle behind the altar. The windows which once lighted the transept are of unequal sizes, and their arches circular. On the west wall is a small tablet, " In memory of Mrs. Judith Smith, who died June 16, 1698," and is buried before this stone. In the angles above the arches in the choir are niches, separated by small pillars; the side mouldings and frieze of each decorated with lozenges; and still higher, lozenges containing scrolls. There are three arches to the north, and as many to the south ailes, open; the remainder closed. The third pillar from the altar is circular, four feet in diameter, and high from the pavement to the top of the capital, which, with the others, are pointed flutings.

The galleries, which were once open to the church by means of windows, (divided into four compartments each, by slender Roman columns, with very small semicircular arches, within a great arch,) are now built up in consequence of the school being kept

kept in them. Three on the south side are totally defaced, and their outline scarcely discernable.

On the third is a projecting window by Prior *Bolton*, and his rebus on a quatrefoil, with two ranges of pointed arches.

Over those windows are a row of pointed ones, four on each side; the arches spring from the heads. In the piers between them are passages, which communicate to different parts of the church. The roof is of a very strong timber, and is supported by capitals resting on the heads and shoulders of angels.

The ailes extend in a circle forming the presbytery behind the altar; and at the extreme end of the south aile is a door, and another rebus of *Bolton*. This part of the church is very dark and damp; and the humid exhalation from a number of bones in a semicircular dungeon at the back of the altar make the air unpleasant.

On this side is the vestry-room coeval with the church, as the old MS. will prove. "In the eeste parte of the same chirche ys an oratory, and yn that an awter yn the honoure of the most blessid and pp'tuall vi'gine Mary yconsecrate."

The Altar Piece is a large painting of a Tuscan temple, well executed. The centre consists of an arch, from which a glory streams on two tablets of the commandments. Over the whole are the king's arms.

The font is plain; but the pulpit placed against the north wall is a beautiful Gothic design, with a clumsy sounding-board.

The Tomb of Rahere, on the north side of the altar, has received but little injury, except in some of the pinnacles. Those have been replaced by little wooden balls and spikes. He is also of a fine healthy complexion; and is back robe is perfectly fresh. The monks which kneel round him are well painted, and their books are opened at Isaiah.

The organ was built by subscription, and erected 1731. It is large, and elegantly ornamented.

There are five bells in the tower, in which, says Mr. Malcolm,

(whom we have just been quoting,) 5520 changes were rung, consisting of forty-six grandsires, in three hours and forty-seven minutes, 27th of November 1757.

The breadth of the church is sixty feet; the ailes twelve feet wide.

The present church (or chancel of the priory church) is 138 feet in length, which, added to the eighty-seven feet, the length of the nave, makes the length of the priory church to have been 225 feet within the walls.

The parish was formerly, as we have seen, possessed of great priviliges, some of which are lost from disuse. Those that remain, appear to be the following: a person, not a freeman of London, may keep a shop, or exercise a calling, or any trade, within the parish: the parishioners are exempt from serving on juries, and from all ward offices; appoint their own constables, who are, however, subject to the City magistrates. By act of parliament, they levy and assess themselves by taxes for paving, lamps, watching, lighting, and cleansing the parish. They are charged with no City taxes, except for the London Workhouse, and the Sewers.

The bounds of this parish, as defined by a charter, under Henry VIII. are well ascertained on three sides; but the side next Aldersgate Street, from *Long Lane* to *Westmoreland Buildings*, being not so easy to be traced by reason of its indentations, and being indiscriminately covered with buildings, has occasioned some disputes between the parish and the City of London.

Such is a faithful outline of the history and description of the venerable Church and Priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, chiefly as given by one of the most enlightened and *pleasing* antiquaries our country at present possesses. The monuments, registers, benefactions, &c. we have neither room nor inclination to notice: they are, in general, of inferior interest. The tomb of Rahere is the only monument of importance or curiosity; if, perhaps, we except the grave of Roger Walden, Bishop of London, 1406.

This

This prelate has acquired a posthumous fame among Protestants for having refused to accept his bishopric from the Pope, according to the canons and rule of the church to which he had pledged his obedience. Walden, thinking, no doubt, to gratify the ambition of his monarch, would accept his preferment from his hands only.

Walsingham, and Weever after him, have noticed this man as a remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of fortune. From a state of poverty he was suddenly raised to be Secretary to the King, Dean of York, Treasurer of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury; but was at length once more compelled to retire into obscurity. He was, however, afterwards created Bishop of London; but died the year following. We may mention one other monument, remarkable for its hyperbolical expression of grief at the loss of the deceased: it is a marble monument on the north wall of the south cloister, having this inscription:

"Hic inhumatum succubat quantum terrestre viri veré venerandi Edwardi Cooke, Philosophii apprime Docti necnon medici spectatissimi, qui tertio idus Augusti, Anno 165. Anno ætatis 39, certa resurgendi spe (uti necesse) naturæ concessit.

"Unsluce your briny Flood; What? can you keep
Your Eyes from Tears, and see the Marble weep?
Burst out for shame, or if you find no vent
For Tears, yet stay and see the stones relent!"

We will now proceed to a description of the Church of ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS, situated on the south-east of Smithfield, adjoining to the HOSPITAL, to which it was formerly a chapel; but is now a vicarage, in the gift of the Governors.

The history of this parish, otherwise than connected with the valuable and important details of the one just described, is comparatively

paratively meagre and uninteresting. This church also owes its origin to the piety and zeal of Rahere, in conjunction with another worthy and indefatigable ecclesiastic of the name of Alfune, whose history is unfortunately involved in a similar obscurity. Alfune's labours appear to have been principally confined to the foundation, erection, and support of the Hospital, and, particularly, after the building was raised, in collecting viands for the sick. During his various exertions in this work and labour of love, many miracles are said to have been wrought: Mr. Malcolm mentions one of them, as follows: "Upon application a worthy widow, she informed him she possessed but seven measures of malt, and that indeed it was no more than was absolutely necessary to her family's use. However, for charity's sake she afforded one. Alfune was no sooner gone, than, casting her eyes on the remaining six measures she counted seven. Thinking herself mistaken, she tried again, and found eight; and so on, *ad infinitum*." *

I wish some of our more enlightened Christian philanthropists of the present day, would abate somewhat of their indignant ridicule, of these benevolent miracles of our pious and mistaken ancestors; at least until they have completely silenced the advocates of the ancient faith and practice, by the performance of such works of piety and benevolence, through their own unaided powers, which those monks modestly attributed to the superintendance, if not the direct interference, of Divine Providence.

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less escaped the dreadful fire of 1666, and therefore remains nearly in its original state. Modern coatings and plaisterings have not been able wholly to hide the ancient stone-work, of which many shattered fragments appear in various places. The entrance is from a passage leading to No. 44, Smithfield.

On this side there is a large window, in which are the arms of Henrie

* Malcolm, I. 298.

Henrie Andrewes, Alderman, 1636. For correctness of detail and the technicalities of local description, I cannot do better than once more to call in the aid of Mr. Malcolm.

The south side contains mullioned windows, lately built up, and some ancient sculpture, which are the arms of Edward the Confessor, impaled with those of Henry II. I should imagine, under an imperial crown, and angels with shields and books. The surface of the walls are a patched work of stones, plaster, and modern brick. The north side of the Hospital, the south side of the church, and an elegant house at the end, of large dimensions, form a pleasant court.

The north wall of the church is inclosed by the houses in Smithfield, and the ancient chancel, now a vestry-room, is invisible from all places.

In the old chancel are the arms of Gilbert Morrison, Alderman, 1636; Sir Morrice Abbot, Knt. and Sir Thomas Mowlson, 1636.

From the court just mentioned the building lately erected, within the old walls, by Mr. Dance, may be seen over the ancient battlements. And it is this building which must now be described; for, when within the church not any part of the old structure remains in sight.

The length from the chancel wall to the west end is forty feet. The outline is an octagon, of which the east end is the chancel, and the adjoining sides contain the reading desk and pulpit; the west end a small organ. Over the altar are the commandments, and on either side, "The Belief and Lord's Prayer." The church is lighted by pointed windows, formed by the arches near the roof. Several coats of arms are preserved in those windows.

The clustered columns and pointed arches, in their intersections are well imagined. Indeed the whole inside is chaste and simple, and, continues our author, by very far the best attempts of modern days to imitate the *Saracenic* Gothic style he has seen. The pillars are of wood; and the capitals have certainly been

been intended as a compliment to the Prince of Wales, for they are literally his crest*.

Beneath an extensive gallery at the west end, in the north wall is a rich and beautiful ancient monument, adorned with quatrefoils and tracery, on which has been cut the following inscription:

> "H. S. E. Elizabethæ Johannis Freke hujusce Nosocomii Chirurgi, uxor charisssima; Richardi Blundel, Londinensis, viri non minus humanitate quam arte, Chirurgica insignis filia natu major. Obiit Nov. 16, an. æt. 48, Dom. 1741. Et ipsi Johannes Obiit Nov. 7, A. D. 1756, æt. 68."

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, though as has been somewhat quaintly, but justly remarked, standing in a situation, which reminds one of the Apostles' description of charity, which *vaunteth not* itself, is, nevertheless, one of the noblest structures, as a building devoted to objects of benevolence, and as a foundation beneficial in its operations, extensive in its beneficence, and liberal in its regulations, that this, or perhaps any other nation can boast. Here the good works of Rahere have secured to him an imperishable fame, and however indignant the honest mind must ever feel, at the rapacity, hypocrisy, and injustice, of the Royal reformer Harry the Eighth, some abatement of indignation may be allowed, when we consider that although he laboured, if not to destroy, at least to deteriorate the honest fame of its first founders and supporters, in this instance he did not appropriate to his own use the materials and riches peculiar to the original hospital; but, with a generosity inconsistent with most of his other proceedings, and I am persuaded, at variance with the genuine principles of his ambitious and corrupted heart, he gave the hospital with its revenues to the Citizens of London; hence the name of Rahere, is scandalized

* A new order of architecture, invented by an architect of the name of Newton, who published a set of designs.

scandalized by an association and connection in the inscription on the north front of the hospital, which under any other circumstances ought not to have been allowed.

At the Dissolution, it was valued, according to Dugdale, at 305*l.* If we had room, we have not the power, to say much respecting any ancient records, or documents, lodged under the custody of the Governors. The author of Londinium Redivivus was disappointed in this particular; nor has a similar application on my part been more successful. We must, therefore, content ourselves with a slight architectural description, and some account of the late and present state of the hospital.

The first entrance is through a noble portal of Doric architecture, at the top of Giltspur Street, and the south-west corner of Smithfield. This portal has a large gate way and foot way on each side, over which is written in large but faint characters, "No Thoroughfare for Carriages." Over the entrance to each of these ways, is a round window; the basement is rustic. In the centre over the gate are a handsome venetian window and two plain ones. Over these windows are one circular and two attic windows, and in the tympanum are some well sculptured enrichments.

A few yards farther on we are presented with another more magnificent northern portal; but considered as leading to the capacious and excellent square, formed by the hospital, and, as itself a part of that extensive building, is said to appear too diminutive *.

The basement, like the former one, is rustic, it consists of a very large arch, leading to the Counting-House and other offices belonging to the hospital. Over the key stone stands the pedestal to a statue of Henry the Eighth, in a niche, guarded on each side by two Corinthian pillars, on which is a severed circular pediment. On the segments of this, two emblematic human figures recline: the one representing lameness, and the other sickness. The pilasters which support the

* Mal. Lond. I. 311.

the pediment, &c. are Ionic, with festoons suspended from the volutes.

Underneath the statue of Henry is the inscription above alluded to: it is as follows, in one line:

"*St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by RAYHERE, Anno* 1102: *refounded by Henry VIII.* 1546."

There is also this inscription, or notification:

"*This front was rebuilt Anno* 1702, *in the Fourth year of Queen Anne. Sir William Prichard, Knt. and Ald. President; John Nicholl, Esq. Treasurer.*"

Above the severed pediment is a clock; and in the tympanum the Royal Arms. In this front are also some other tasteful ornaments, and good windows.

On passing this portal, the left side of which is occupied by the chapel belonging to the hospital, and, by the shop of Mr. Major, a respectable dealer in books, chiefly in the scarce and valuable works of our earliest English Historians, Antiquaries, &c. we enter what may be called the interior of the hospital. On the north front, over the Counting-House and other offices, is the following inscription:

"St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the relief of sick and lame poor, was founded by Rayere in the year of our Lord 1102, and after the dissolution of monasteries, &c. granted by King Henry VIII. to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London in the year of our Lord 1547; but being greatly decayed, was rebuilt and enlarged by voluntary subscriptions, and charitable donations of many of the worthy governors, and other pious and well disposed persons given and appropriated for that purpose only. This building was begun in the year of our Lord 1730, and in the Mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knight, President; Samuel Palmer,

Palmer, Esq. Treasurer, and finished in the year 1770. The Right Honourable Thomas Harley, President; John Darker, Esq. Treasurer; James Gibbs, Esq. ARCHITECT."

Before, however, we proceed with any farther details of this part of the fabric, we will pass through the great square, formed by these extensive buildings, briefly to notice the south front, or exterior prospect. This is very handsome, though more hidden than the other side. A number of dead walls and houses very much obstruct the view. It consists of a basement, twelve rustic windows, and one arched door, and quoins at the corners. Two stories rise above, of the Doric order, with a very handsome balustrade, extending round the east and west views, with large, but neat vases, on square pedestals. On entering the great court, the earth slopes from the centre to each side, and an excellent pavement surrounds the whole. We are informed by Mr. Malcolm, that on digging the foundation of one of the sides, in 1736, many silver coins were found at the depth of twenty feet.

The east and west sides of this noble structure are similar to the one just described. The east, having, at the two ends, a handsome rustic gateway, surmounted by vases. The author just referred to observes, that " the architect has strictly adhered to what the painter terms *Keeping* *."

* Mr. Maitland, in the Plate of this Hospital given in his History of London, has furnished us with a ground plan, and sections of the whole building. This he describes, on the same Plate, as " The general plan of the new building intended for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, consisting of four detached piles, about a court or area, 200 feet long, and 160 feet wide, into which there is to be a passage for coaches, &c. through the principal front, on one side of which passage is the counting-house and the clerk's house; on the other side, a room for admitting and discharging patients; and off of that another room for the private examination of them, joining to which is the staircase, leading up to the hall, which is ninety feet long, and thirty-five feet high; lighted from both sides. In the other buildings are wards for the sick;

The interior of this building is devoted to use, rather than ornament: hence it corresponds in the humility of decoration with its exterior. The staircase, however, is enriched with some of the finest efforts of Hogarth's pencil; and, what is still more to his praise, done at his own expense. The subjects are, "The Good Samaritan," and "The Pool of Bethesda." In another part is RAHERE, the immortal founder, laying the first stone of the ancient building: here also is a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks.

At the head of this staircase is the HALL, a capacious room, with some good portraits; particularly of Henry VIII. a full length, who, says Pennant, had good reason to be complimented, as he presented this house to the Citizens. Here is also a portrait of Charles II. by J. Baptist Gaspers, called *Lely's Baptist.* There is also a full-length portrait of Dr Radcliffe, who left 500*l.* per annum for the improvement of the diet of the patients in this Hospital, and 100*l.* per annum for the purchase of linen. "Happy," says Pennant, "had it been had all his wealth been so directed, instead of wasting it on that vain *Mausoleum,* his library at Oxford." Indeed, otherwise than as they enable us to say that such things exist and are *preserved,* our *public* libraries, as they are called, are, for the most, only public monuments that can be seen by very few, consulted by a less number, and really useful to a much fewer number still. Those who have free access to them, for the most part, are either ignorant of their value, or unwilling to communicate the result of their privilege and researches, if they make any, to the public at large. Now and then a writer, if a dignitary of the Church, or a man of rich connections, and having some extensive work on hand, is enabled through great interest and special favour, to open to us some of the vast treasures which these valuable repositories contain. But, to render these literary riches

sick; each pile containing twelve wards, and each ward fourteen patients: in all, 504. There is a private room off of each ward, for the nurse attending it." Mait. Hist. Lond. II. Pl. facing p. 983.

riches truly beneficial to the Republic of Letters, they should be at all times open, without trouble or restraint, to those writers who are authors by profession. A sort of certificate, signed by one or more well known and respectable publisher, ought to be the only passport necessary for such persons as these. And when they are admitted, they should have the greatest possible facility of research, and liberty of perusal of all the books, papers, MSS. &c. which the Library may contain; neither should they have to wait the tardy attendance of a single, perhaps an ignorant, sub-librarian: few would be the complaints about book-making, plagiarism, and the like, if such miscellaneous writers, who professedly make a livelihood by their pen, and are often employed by booksellers, were thus indulged. At present, an author of a modest and fearful turn of mind, and perhaps of no commanding aspect in his dress, or outward manners, feels the greatest possible reluctance to dancing after a rich and proud Trustee, Manager, &c. for *an order*, which is perhaps of little use to him when he has got it, owing to the numerous restraints that are laid upon him while at work in the Library: where, of all other places, he ought to feel himself the most *at home*. Pennant, therefore, though perhaps not with precisely this view of the matter, did well to call the Radcliff Library a "vain *mausoleum*:" this is not the only Library, belonging to the British public, that merits the title.

Over the chimney-piece, in this room, is also, a fine portrait of the patron saint, BARTHOLOMEW. He holds in his hand the knife with which it is said he was flayed alive in Armenia, a circumstance, like many others of a similar character, resting on very dubious authority *.

* *Spagnoletto*, would doubtless have exhibited the saint in a more tragical attitude, and under more alarming circumstances; and our Fusseli would have given us the very vapours that issued from his reeking body, which indeed, would have nearly hid from our sight every thing else; but here the painter has decently clothed the saint; and reminded us of his sufferings by their

Here also, is a portrait of PERCIVEL POTT, Esq. by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Pott was many years an eminent surgeon at this Hospital. In the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the Charter to the Lord Mayor. Near him is Prince Arthur, and two noblemen, with white rods.

The east pile of this great fabric is now undergoing a thorough repair: most of the old and other decayed timbers have been removed, and replaced by new and strong beams, suitable to the building. Very lately, in the centre of the great square, or quadrangle, was erected a large chain, or cylindrical pump, for the use of the hospital; but, it would seem, that the engineer has been unfortunate in the spring by which the water is supplied. Though he has gone to a very great depth, it is evidently connected with some other which supplies Mr. Whitbread's Brewery in Chiswell Street; for when any large quantity is drawn from either place, the other fails.

Rahere's establishment of this Hospital was principally for "brethren and sisters, sick persons, and pregnant women." * The estates which he settled upon it, were, as we have already seen, valued at 30*l.* In the year 1334, the priory received a gift from Henry le Hayward and Roger de Creton, of 106 acres of arable land, and four of meadow, in Islington and Kentish Town, valued at 21*s.* 6*d.* per annum, to pray for the soul of John de Kentyshton.

In the year 1443, the master and brethren of the Hospital engaged

their bloody emblem, the knife, only. At the pictures of Spagnoletto one gazes with a mixture of sorrow and terror: at those of Fusseli, with a kind of horror, which generally evaporates in a smile or a laugh at the odd taste of the artist. On historical subjects, and others, descriptive of real or probable scenes, one stroke of the pencil will often convey more information than a thousand of the pen; but when the imagination only is to be amused, the painter should yield to the writer: to paint, therefore, the imaginary scenes in "Paradise Lost," for instance, is to turn one of the finest poems in this or any other language into ridicule.

* Gough Camd. in Middlesex.

engaged to give an annuity of six shillings and eightpence to the prior and convent, on condition that they should have free use of an aqueduct, the head of which was within the precincts of Cannonbury, being the country residence of the priors, which now belongs to the Northampton family.

But to come to later times. When that "tyrant to the City of London," as Mr. Brayley * justly calls the "Eighth Harry," came to lie on his death-bed, he, consistently with the spirit of all his other *virtuous* deeds, caused Holbetch, Bishop of Rochester, to proclaim from Paul's Cross, that he had endowed the Church of Grey Friars, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c. with lands to the value of 500 marks yearly, "for the relieving of the poore people." †

This grant, however, the still crafty monarch gave on condition that the citizens should add 500 marks more. This they gladly consented to do; but when they took a survey of the property thus pompously offered by Harry, they found that his annual rent of 500 marks was secured only upon several old houses in a state of decay; "rotten and ruinous," and others, in better condition, or to whom better tenants had happened, already leased out on conditions, as to rent, &c. "scarce reasonable for the behoof of the poor." So that before the *honest* and *pious* intentions of the enlightened Henry could be realized, and the just expectations of the Citizens be fulfilled, a very considerable expense was necessary to be laid out upon them. The artful monarch also, in the exuberance of his charity, it was found, had previously encumbered a part of the 500 marks with sundry annual pensions, granted by Letters Patent "to the Hospitalar there, and to other ministers of the same." So that very little was left for the "Hundred Poor and Sick of the City of London," whom he thus mocked with his hypocritical benevolence,

* *Ante*, Vol. II. p. 314.

† See How's Stow's Survey, p. 92. Edit. 1631, as cited by Mr. Brayley, *ut sup.*

and imposed upon, through the medium of the Bishop of Rochester, by his pharasaical pretensions.

It was not till the reign of Edward VI. that the worthy Citizens, who, though thus abused by Henry, were resolved at least not to lose the benefit of his renewed Charter, could admit the number of patients proposed. By various exertions among themselves they bestowed not less than 100*l.* in repairing the estates and removing the defects, which Henry had not apprized them of, in his gift.

In the Hospital itself was found only so much furniture towards the succouring of those "hundred poor as served three or four harlots, then lying in Child-bed, and no more: so much," says Maitland *, "had the *godly* meaning of that king been abused in those days!" How this writer, knowing as he must, that Harry was just as far removed from godly intentions as Satan himself, could so express himself, unless he meant to be understood ironically, it is difficult to conceive. And it is particularly worthy of our attention and remembrance, that even under the pious care and judicious management of Protestants, the objects of this and other Charities, which had been wrested from the hands of their rightful owners on the ostensible ground of abuse, could not be kept free from contamination: nay, in numerous instances, the interests of historical truth compel us to admit, that they were

"Worse for mending—wash'd to fouler stains."

These things should at least teach us humility, and operate as a check on that unbridled licentiousness of abuse which we are too apt to indulge against the abusesof monachism in times prior to the Reformation.

Scarcely had the zeal of the Citizens succeeded in restoring and establishing the funds and other concerns of this Hospital, than they were assailed with reproaches from various quarters; and particularly from the pulpits, "as if they had wronged this Charity,

* Hist. Lond. I. p. 983.

Charity, by this mistaken supposition, that this Hospital should have made a general sweep of all poor and afflicted."

The unreasonableness of these clamours was, however, sufficiently manifest: for during the same season, a number, amounting to 800, were actually cured of various contagious and pestilential disorders, and safely returned to their friends and families; besides 172 who had died in the hospital, and was decently interred at the charge of the establishment, who otherwise " might have died, and stunk in the noses of the City."

To such an extent had the spirit of discontent spread itself, and so industrious were its propagators to stop all well-disposed persons from lending their farther support to its funds, that it was deemed necessary by the Lord Mayor, as patron of the charity, to publish a report of the manner in which the hospital was regulated and governed, and its revenues disbursed; that by exhibiting to the public a candid statement of all matters relating to its internal economy, he might turn the channel of discontent into such a current, as should in the end rather promote than hinder the objects of the Institution.

Although the original intention of the Managers was to receive only one hundred poor and sick into the hospital, this report stated, among other things, that, if possible, they would be glad to enlarge the benefit to even a thousand; and for this purpose, they appealed to the christian charity of the citizens, and the public at large, calling upon them to exercise their good-will and ability for so excellent an object, and thus to " succour their poor brethren in Christ." The times of " miracles," however, were gone by, and there remained not another Rahere or Alfune, whose " manner and custome" it was " to cumpasse and go aboute the nye places of the chirche besily to seke and pryde necessaris, to the nede of the poer men that lay in the hospital." The " days of *enquiry*"* were then arrived, and the love of money had begun to succeed to the love of " poer menne."

* Malcolm Lond. Red. I. 280.

Still the zeal of the managers did not slacken, and every thing was done that in their circumstances was in their power for the furtherance of this grand work.

At its first erection, the hospital was under the care or management of two ranks of officers: Governors and Officers; which latter received wages, as hired servants, for the proper care of the internal concerns of the house, where they were bound to reside.

Of the governors, the lord mayor, for the time being, was chief, or patron: the others were so changed, that one-half remained two years in office. They were twelve in number, and were appointed, or nominated, by the lord mayor. Four of them were chosen from the aldermen: the remainder were commoners. The president was always a senior alderman, who had passed the chair; the surveyors were two aldermen, and two commoners; the treasurer a commoner; two scrutineers, both commoners.

The officers, or second branch of managers, were all continuable only at the pleasure of the governors. They consisted of the hospitaler, the renter clerk, the butler, the porter, the matron, twelve sisters, and eight beadles. There were also three surgeons, having salaries, or wages, in daily attendance; and a minister, or chaplain, who was also the Ordinary of Newgate.

The governors were always elected by the lord mayor, and the rest of the governors then in office, who annually elected six: namely, two aldermen, and four commoners, who were admitted into the hospital with due form and solemnity. The whole of the twelve old governors directed the clerk to read to the six newly elected ones, the following serious and impressive charge:

"It may please you to understand, that ye are here elected and chosen, as fellow-governors of this hospital, to continue by the space of two years; by all which time, according to such laudable decrees and ordinances as have been, and shall be made by the authority of the lord mayor, chief patron hereof, in the name of the City, and the consent of the governors, for the time being: all your business set apart as much as you possibly may,

ye

ye shall endeavour yourselves to attend upon the needful things of this house, with such a loving and careful diligence, as shall become the careful ministers of God, whom ye in this vocation are appointed to serve, and to whom, for your negligences or defaults herein, ye shall render an account; for truly ye cannot be blameless before God, if, after your hand put to this good plough, and promised your diligence to the poor, ye shall contrariwise turn your hand backward, and not perform the succour that Christ looketh for at your hands, and hath witnessed to be done to himself with these words: 'Whatsoever ye do to one of these needy persons for my name's sake, the same ye do unto me; and, otherwise, if ye neglect and despise them, ye despise me.'

"We therefore require, and desire every one of you, on God's behalf, and in his most holy name, that ye endeavour yourselves, to the best of your wit and powers, so to comfort, order, and govern this house, and the poor thereof, that at the last day ye may appear before the face of God, as true and faithful stewards and disposers of all such things, as shall, for the comfort and succour of them, (during the time of your office,) be committed to your credit and charge. And this do require you faithfully to promise, in the sight of God, and hearing of your brethren; and in so doing we here admit you into our fellowship."

After this charge, and the governors elect consenting to it, that half of the old governors who had fulfilled their time of two years in office, stood apart, and the other half, with the newly elected six, took them by the hands according to their respective degrees, and so they were duly admitted. They then all retired to a sumptuous dinner, which, to their praise be it spoken, was provided at their own individual cost and expense.

Charges of a similar nature to the one above quoted, were also given to all the other officers, on their respective admissions. There was also a form of prayer and thanksgiving, which the patients were to repeat, on their recovery, in the hall, on their knees, in the presence of the hospitaler and two masters of the house at least, having learned it, without book, according to the

hospitaler's

hospitaler's charge. This was as follows: "We magnify and praise Thee, O Lord, that so mercifully and favourably hath looked upon us, miserable and wretched sinners, which have so highly offended thy Divine Majesty, that we are not worthy to be numbered among thy elect and chosen people. Our sins, being great and grievous, are daily before our eyes. We lament and are sorrowful for them, and, with sorrowful heart, and lamentable tears, we call and cry unto Thee for mercy. Have mercy upon us, O Lord! have mercy upon us, and, according to Thy great mercy, wipe away the multitude of our sins; and grant us now, O Lord! thy most holy and working Spirit, that, setting aside all vice and idleness, we may in Thy fear walk, and go forward in all virtue and godliness.

"And for that Thou hast moved, O Lord! the hearts of godly men, and the Governors of this house to shew their exceeding charity towards us in curing our maladies and diseases, we yield most humble and hearty thanks to Thy Majesty, and shall incessantly laud and praise Thy holy name, and beseeching Thee, most gracious and merciful Lord, according to Thy holy word and promise, so to bless Thy own dwelling-house, and the faithful ministers thereof, that there be found no lack, but that their riches and substance may increase, that Thy holy name may thereby be the more praised and glorified: to whom be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

The admission of governors, and the representation of the corporation in the general courts of this and the four other royal hospitals, has been since altered, and finally adjusted by agreement sanctioned by act of parliament.

The expences of maintaining this hospital, in the reign of Edward VI. are stated by Maitland* to have been of two kinds: certain, and uncertain: the former consisted of wages, repairs, fees, &c. among which the diet for one hundred persons is settled at 2*d.* per day; coals at 16*s.* per load; candles at 5*l.*; wood, 24*l.*; repairs &c. for one year, 40*l.* amounting, in the whole, to 795*l.*

* Hist. Lond. II. 984.

795*l.* 2*s.* And the latter, or uncertain charges, consisting of shirts, smocks, and other apparel for the poor; sugar and spices, caudles for the sick, flax for shirts, and weaving of the same cloth for winding sheets; bowls, brooms, baskets, juniper ashes to buck their clothes; also of money given to them at their departure, which was measured according to their journey and need, amounting one year to the sum of 60*l.*

To meet these various expences, the revenues arising from both the royal endowment, and the city gift of the same sum, amounted to only 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* leaving a deficiency of 128*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* to be supplied by the benevolence of "certain citizens."

About the year 1660, this hospital maintained above three hundred poor sick persons, at about 2000*l.* per annum.

Although the whole of the buildings constituting the hospital, happily escaped the fire in 1666, yet it suffered very considerably by that calamity: for many of the houses, &c. from whence arose its principal revenues, were destroyed. In 1691, however, these losses were repaired by the liberality of the citizens. The progress of the foundation was carried on uninterruptedly until the year 1729. In this year, it was deemed necessary, on a survey of the buildings, to have them repaired, or rather to erect an entirely new structure upon its present plan of a quadrangle, each side being detached from the other, and united only by stone gateways. To accomplish this object, the ancient cloister was removed, and the first stone of the present building was laid on the 9th of June, 1730, by the lord mayor, in the presence of several aldermen and other governors. On this first stone a plate of copper was affixed, having the following inscription: "This building was begun by the voluntary subscription of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the fourth year of the reign of King George II. A. D. 1730, in the mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knt. then president of the said hospital." The building itself has already been described.

Under the direction of this establishment there was formerly another in Kingsland-road, in the parish of Hackney, (anciently used

used for the leprosy) to which it was deemed an useful appendage. To this place patients were transferred for the cure of the venereal disease by salivation, on whose account, says Maitland, the following motto was put under the dial: "*Post voluptas, misericordia.*" This part of the establishment is now dissolved, and the premises were lately held, by lease from the Hospital, by a carpet manufacturer. The adjoining chapel is still retained by the governors, who have the presentation of the minister during pleasure.

There was also another hospital belonging to St. Bartholomew's, in Kent Street, in the Borough of Southwark. This likewise was originally a house for the reception and cure of lepers, but was converted by the governors into a house for patients under a state of salivation for the *lues venerea.* It has, however, been suffered to go to decay.

The application for admission to this hospital has now every possible facility; nothing more being necessary than to apply at the Steward's Office, where the requisite petition is delivered to the poor, or their friends, gratis. In this petition the name and disease are to be inserted, and some housekeeper is to undersign an undertaking to receive the patient when he is discharged, or to bury him, should he die in the hospital. There are a few fees to pay on this reception, but they are not large; and it has been remarked, as a feature almost peculiar to this charity, that there are not in any one of its wards more than 16 beds, whereas in others there are generally many more: in one hospital, Mr. Highmore mentions, there are not fewer than 24 beds in a single ward: a number certainly, as he states, much too great for the purposes of speedy recovery. The greatest possible cleanliness is also observed in the internal management of St. Bartholomew's: a circumstance indispensably necessary in such large foundations; otherwise they become, as a popular medical writer justly observes, "nests for hatching diseases; and every one who goes into them not only runs a risk of receiving infection himself, but likewise of communicating it to others."

I have

I have not been able to procure the report for the last year (1813;) and the report for the year 1814 will not be published before Easter of the present year, 1815, I cannot therefore say precisely what is the state of the hospital at this time. A year or two ago, the report states, that during the year just then expired, the number of patients admitted, cured, and discharged, was 3849 in-patients, and 4540 out-patients, many of whom were relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their several habitations. That year were buried, after much charge in their illness, 279, and there then remained under cure 440 in-patients, and 356 out-patients, so that in one way or other, not fewer than 9464 poor persons had been benefited by this charity, in one year.

Were it possible to contemplate scenes of blood, exhibited as illustrations of principles founded in errors of the most dangerous tendency, or originating in motives of fanatical fury and savage revenge, with the same coolness of temper and indifference of feeling as we do the mere mistakes of a politician, or the harmless reveries of an enthusiast, then, indeed, could I promise the reader to detail some of the leading traits of the history of West Smithfield, with a moderation and calmness of phraseology correspondent to the steady resolution which I have made, to detail facts without any regard to what prejudice may think, or a long cherished and popular bigotry would wish to dictate. Happily the historian, and the antiquary, are freed from all obligation of party feeling, and they may, and indeed should, deal with facts and circumstances with a coolness of spirit and faithfulness of narrative that would be irksome and difficult to a mere partizan.

WEST SMITHFIELD, is so named in contradistinction to *East Smithfield*, at the eastern extremity of the Metropolis. Why it has been called *Smithfield* I no where find. It was anciently, as we have already intimated, a large and open field, and was the place for the execution of public malefactors, before the foundation of the priory, just described. It was then, at

least a part of it, called "*The Elms,*" being covered with elm trees. Mr. Pennant has briefly noticed it on account of several particulars: its *Fair* and *Market;* as a place for *Tournaments,* for *Trials by Duels,* and *Executions on account of Religion.*

The *Fair of St. Bartholomew,* now kept on the third day of September, and the three following days, in every year, was granted by Henry II. to the Prior and Convent of the adjoining monastery, not only as affording the religious an easy and convenient opportunity of buying such articles for the year as they might stand in need of, but as a recreation from the severe duties of their station; and, still more, as enabling them, by sundry profits, arising, from a kind of toll, &c. paid by the town and country traders, to enlarge the funds of their benevolent institution. This *Fair,* with its profits and privileges, were taken from the priors at the time of the general plunder, and given, partly to the Riche family, and partly to the City of London.

It was long a season of great festivity; "theatrical performances, by the better actors, being exhibited here, and it was frequented by a great deal of good company." At length, however, it became the scene of debauchery, confusion, and plunder, and in that state it continued many years. Even as late as June 1701, it was presented by the grand jury as a public nuisance. The following is that part of their presentment which relates to Bartholomew Fair, as made at Justice-Hall, Old Bailey, the 4th day of June, 1701: "Whereas we have seen a printed order of the Lord Mayor's and Court of Aldermen the 25th of June, 1700, to prevent the great profaneness, vice, and debauchery, so frequently used and practised in Bartholomew Fair, by strictly charging and commanding all persons concerned in the said Fair, and in the sheds and booths to be erected and built therein, or places adjacent, that they do not let, set, hire, or use any booth, shed, stall, or other erection whatsoever, to be used or employed for interludes, stage-plays, comedies,

gaming-places, lotteries, or music meetings: and as we are informed the present Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen have passed another order to the same effect on the third instant, we take this occasion to return our most hearty thanks for their religious zeal, and great care in this matter; we esteeming a renewing their former practice at the Fair a continuing one of the chiefest nurseries of vice next to the play-houses; therefore earnestly desire that the said orders may be rigorously prosecuted, and that this honourable Court would endeavour that the said Fair may be employed to those good ends and purposes, it was at first designed."

This presentment had a beneficial effect: many of the abuses were removed, and for a time, little harm was done, by the carnival, to the morals of the people, while it furnished them with an indulgence in gaiety and mirth rendered necessary by the cares and labours which the ever growing pressure of the times, increasing with the increase of trade and commerce, had imposed upon them.

In process of time, however, the evils complained of began to revive.

In Dewk's News-letter, of August 27, 1715, mention is made of this Fair, in the following terms: "On Wednesday Bartholomew Fair began, to which we hear the greatest number of Black Cattle was brought that ever was known. It seems there is not a public licence for booths and plays as formerly; but there is one great playhouse erected in the middle of Smithfield for the King's players, (as they are called). The booth is the largest that ever was built, and abundance of puppet-shews, and other shews, are set out in the houses round Smithfield, and public raffling and gaming in the Cloisters of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, so that the Fair is almost as much resorted to as formerly."

The Court of *Pie Poudre* is of long standing, and it has not been without its effect in checking the evils almost necessarily arising out of the liberties granted and taken at this season. It

is

is held by the Lord Mayor and Stewards, for the administering instantaneous justice between the buyers and sellers at this Fair, and to redress all such disorders as may arise there. A pretty large posse of constables, however, is needful to answer the purpose. The best description of this scene of gaity and revelling was given by the humourous George Alexander Stevens, about the year 1762:

" Here was, first of all, crowds against other crowds driving
Like wind and tide meeting, each contrary striving;
Shrill fiddling, sharp fighting, and shouting and shrieking
Fifes, trumpets, drums, bagpipes, and barrow girls squeaking
Come, my rare round and sound, here's a choice of fine ware,
Though all was not sound sold at Bartelmew Fair
There was drolls, hornepipe-dancing, and shewing of postures,
With frying black-puddings and opening of oysters;
With salt-boxes, solo's, and gallery folks squawling;
The tap house guests roaring, and mouth pieces bawling;
Pimps, pawn-brokers, strollers, fat landladies, sailors,
Bawds, bailies, jilts, jockies, thieves, tumblers, and taylors:
Here's punch's whole play of the gunpowder plot;
Wild beasts all alive and peas-pudding all hot,
Fine sausages fried, and the black on the wire;
The whole Court of France, and nice pig at the fire;
Here's the up-and-downs, who'll take a seat in the chair?
Tho' there's more up-and-downs than at Bartelmew Fair.
Here's Whittington's Cat, and the tall dromedary,
The chaise without horses, and Queen of Hungary;
Here's the merry-go-rounds, 'Come who rides? Come who rides? Sir;
Wine, beer, ale, and cakes, fire-eating, besides Sir.
The famed learned dog, that can tell all his letters;
And some men as scholars, are not much his betters."

Paul Hentzner, in his "Journey to England," published in 1758, has given the following as the ceremony used on the proclaiming of this Fair: "Every yeare it is usual for the Lord Mayor of Londone, to ride into Smithfielde, attended by twelve principal aldermen, dressed in their scarlet gowns and robes, and whenever he

he goes abroade a scepter, that is to say, a mace and cap are borne before him. When the yearly Faire is proclaimed a tent is pitched, and after the ceremony is over, the mob begin to wrestle before them, two at a time, and the conquerors are rewarded by them, by money thrown from the tent. After this a parcel of wild rabbits are turned loose in the crowd, and hunted by boys with great noise, at which the Mayor and Aldermen do muche besport themselves. Before this time, there was an old custome, for the scholars of London to meet at this festival, at the Priory of St. Bartholomew's, to dispute in Logic and Grammar, upon a bank under a tree: the best of them were rewarded with silver bows and arrows."

All these practices are now laid aside. The Lord Mayor still proclaims the Fair, but the only ceremony observed on this occasion at present, consists in his drinking the health of the gentlemen near him, and then bowing to the populace, while sat in his state carriage, which stops at the door of the keeper's house of Newgate, in the Old Bailey. He then proceeds to Smithfield, where he alights from his carriage, and enters a Clothier's House, now occupied by Messrs. Divett and Co. and passing through the same into Cloth Fair, the Charter is read by the City Remembrancer. After this, it is lawful to begin the Fair, and the ear is instantly assailed with every variety of noise that can be produced by the din of drums, trumpets, fiddles, &c. &c. *

The emoluments arising from tolls paid on entering, and still more from the extravagant sums paid by the proprietors of booths, standings, &c. for shews, exhibitions, and the sale of toys, are very great. I believe the Kensington family have certain benefits arising from this Fair; but, probably the Corporation of London receives the greatest advantages of this kind.

The time originally allowed for the holding of this Fair was only three days, as at present, but it was at one time prolonged to a fortnight; and it was then that it became a nuisance, such

* "The humours of this place will never be lost, as long as the inimitable print of Bartholomew Fair, of our Hogarth shall exist." Pennant's London, p. 163.

as has already been described. In the year 1708, therefore, he magistrates wisely reduced it to its original time. A Court of Common Council, held in June of that year, confirmed the order, and it has never been materially infringed since that time. It has, it is true, been sometimes broken, but the Lord Mayor, for the time being, has uniformly suppressed the innovation; and in the year 1806, through the interference of Alderman Sir James Shaw, during his mayoralty, several wise regulations were adopted; and though several attempts have been made, or rather threatened, to have it suppressed, happily for the amusement of the community at large, and particularly of this neighbourhood, they have always failed. Every thing is now managed as well as it appears to be possible at such sort of festivals; and, considering the revenue which the tolls produce to the City Chamber, it were idle to suppress this Fair merely to gratify the hypocritical wishes of a few canting people, who, unhappy themselves, cannot bear to see "the human face divine," bedecked with a single smile of mirth or gaiety.

During the heavy calamities arising from the Plague, which on more occasions than one the City of London has been visited with, this Fair has been suspended to prevent, as much as possible, the spreading of the contagion; but all the plagues of Egypt would not equal in misery the mischief that would result to the nation from the universal spread of that spirit which has now and then discovered itself in sly underhanded efforts to suppress Bartholomew and other Fairs for the public amusement, altogether.

The tolls, customs, and benefits arising from this Fair have, at various times been the subject of contested disputes between the original proprietors, the Crown, the citizens of London, &c.

In the 20th year of Edward 1. 1295, a brief was issued to the following effect:

"The Lord the King hath commanded the Custos and Sheriffs in these words: Edward, by the Grace of God, to the Custos and Sheriffs of London, greeting: Whereas the Prior of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, in the suburbs of London, by the Charter

of

of our Progenitors, Kings of England, and our confirmation, claimeth to have a certain Fair there every year, during three days, *viz.* On the Eve, on the Day, and on the morrow of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, with all Liberties and free Customs belonging to the Fair; a contention hath arisen between the said Prior and you, the said Custos, which sue for us, concerning the use of the Liberties of the said Fair, and the Free Customs belonging to it: and hindrance being made to the said Prior by you the said Custos, as the same Prior asserteth: to wit, concerning a moiety of the said Eve, and of the whole morrow beforesaid, concerning which, we will, as well for us, as for the foresaid Prior, that justice be done, as is fit, before our Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, from the day of St. Michael next, for one month. We command you, that sufficient security be taken of the said Prior, of restoring to us the said day the issues of the aforesaid Fair, coming from the moiety of the aforesaid Eve, and of the whole morrow, if the said Prior cannot then shew something for himself, why the said issues ought not to belong to us. We command you, that ye permit the said Prior, in the mean time, to receive the foresaid issues, in form aforesaid. And you have therefore this Brief.

"Witness myself at *Dunelm*, the ninth
Day of August, in the twentieth year of
our Reign."

This Brief was occasioned by Ralph Sandwich, who, being appointed by the King Castos of the City, disputed with the Prior concerning the profits arising from the Fair: alledging, that as the City privileges were forfeited to the Crown, all the Customs and Benefits arising within the City must belong to the King. Edward, then at Durham, we see directed that the affair should be settled by his Treasurer and Barons; being fit Judges, of course, in a matter thus affecting their master's personal interest. Though the King himself, by this very Brief admits

that the Fair, with all its Customs, Liberties, and Benefits had been granted to the Priors of Saint Bartholomew by his Progenitors, and by himself, had been confirmed, he nevertheless, thought it needful to put the Priors to the trouble and expense of " shewing something why the said issues ought not to belong to" himself! How the matter terminated I no where find.

Several other disputes have, from time to time, taken place; but they are not worth detailing. In 1755, a cause was tried in the Court of King's Bench, at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice Rider, upon an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leatherseller in Newgate Street, against the Collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of the Fair, when Mr. Holland's witnesses were examined; but no person appearing on the other side, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on fifteen issues, with costs of suit. By this determination, all Citizens of London are exempted in future from paying toll at the said Fair *.

Smithfield Market is nearly coeval with the *Fair*. We have accounts, almost six hundred years old, that in this place was holden a market of considerable extent for black cattle, sheep, horses, hay, and straw. The markets on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays are at present perhaps the most extensive of any thing of the kind in Europe, for oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, hay, &c. †.

This is the only market, within the bills of mortality, for the sale of live cattle. Mr. Middleton has furnished us with an account of the number of neat cattle and sheep, annually sold at this

* Maitland I. p. 712.

† My predecessor, in this work, Mr. Brayley, in a Note, Vol. I. p. 689. promised the reader some further particulars of the trade and commerce of London, under the head Smithfield, &c. The difficulty, however, of procuring the necessary details, as Mr. Middleton, in his Agricultural Survey, p. 541, Note, says he himself experienced, in this particular instance, will be my apology if I do not fully gratify the wishes of the statistical inquirer respecting the extent of the trade in Smithfield market.

this market, from the year 1731 to 1795, being 63 years, which he has divided into seven averages of nine years each, presenting the following results: from 1732 to 1740, the average number of cattle was 83,906: of sheep 564,650; from 1741 to 1749, cattle 74,194: sheep 559,891; from 1750 to 1758, cattle 75,351; sheep 623,091; from 1759 to 1767, cattle 83,432; sheep 615,328; from 1768 to 1776, cattle 89,362; sheep 627,805; from 1777 to 1785, cattle 99,285; sheep 687,588; and from 1786 to 1794, cattle 101,075; sheep 707,456.

In the above account it may be seen, that the supply has been advancing with some degree of regularity both in the number of cattle and sheep during a successive series of forty-five years. The number of cattle now sent to market is more by, at least 26,881, than it was about fifty years ago; and of sheep 147,565 And it is deserving of particular notice, that a century ago the weight of bullocks, calves, sheep, and lambs, compared with their present weight, would stand as follows: bullocks at an average weighed at that time 370lbs.; now they average 800lbs. calves then weighed 50lbs; now 140lbs. sheep 28lbs.; now 80lbs.: and lambs 18lbs. now 50lbs.

This increase in the weight of these animals, which has been gradual and progressive, is partly owing to the attention paid of late years to the improvement of their breed, and partly to their being much better fed now than formerly, and indeed much better than they could possibly have been before the introduction of turnips and clover. It is not perhaps an reasonable or an unfounded conjecture, to suppose that the increase in point of weight, has kept pace with the advance with respect to numbers during the aforesaid period. If so it will follow, that, including number and weight, the annual increase, of fifty years only, is, in neat cattle upwards of seventy-two per cent, and in sheep nearly fifty-three. On the whole, there is little danger in affirming, that, including all the other supplies of animal food, and considering that they also are much better fed, and consequently, as we have seen much increased in weight, above what they were fifty or sixty

years ago, the consumption of the Metropolis is at this time full one half more than what it was then *.

The following observations, the substance of a conversation which Mr. Middleton had with a Smithfield Salesman, concerning the yellow colour which is sometimes in the fat of mutton and beef, and the method of discovering it while the animal is living, are strictly appropriate in a section treating of the trade of this market. The colour of the fat of sheep may easily be known by making an incision of about two inches in length, through the skin and fat of the tail of the living animal, and by spreading the wound with the side of the knife at the time of cutting it, which will shew the natural colour of the fat, whether it he fair or yellow.

Lambs and calves should always be tried in this manner, and such as should prove on trial, to be of an unpromising colour should not be kept for breeding. If this method was always pursued, the grazier might be able to warrant his stock to die of a fair colour.

Cattle whose fat is yellow, fatten as kindly as those whose fat is of a fair colour, and they are said to be less subject to the rot.

The yellow colour extends through every part of the fat, but it is not, on that account, disliked by the tallow-chandler. The flavour of the meat whose fat is of this colour, cannot be distinguished from that whose fat is of the fairest colour, and yet it sold for three-halfpence, or two-pence per pound less, and is, therefore, mostly put off by candle-light.

This defect must be hereditary; as no pasture, or particular food, can either produce, or remove it.

Sheep, which have been tried in the manner here described, and found yellow, have been sent to the Thames marshes, kept there a year, and then slaughtered, have proved as yellow as gold. These observarions apply well to beef as mutton.

Notwithstanding, what may now be denominated the naturally in-

* Mid. Agr. Sur. 541.

increased weight of cattle, it is lamentable to observe the quantities of poor emaciated worn out animals that are weekly offered for sale in this market. For want of a still greater attention to the excellence of the breed, both in neat cattle and sheep, much of the produce of the soil of Great Britain is wasted in producing bones and offal instead of meat. It is, indeed, astonishing that men, at least in the present day, should, with so much difficulty, be prevailed on to breed beef and mutton, in preference to horns, skin, and bones. How does this arise? It may probably be accounted for on two distinct grounds: the ignorance and obstinacy of farmers and graziers, and the practice of making contracts for the army.

The first of these, is so notorious a cause of the tardy improvement in agriculture, that neither the rewards offered by the Agricultural Society, or those by the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, nor the repeated spurs and encouragements of the various auxiliary agricultural societies established in almost every county throughout the empire, have been able effectually to rouse the lethargic stupidity of the old farmers. They are wiser than their teachers; and the plans they have ever pursued, they are resolved to adhere to, though a more liberal line of conduct almost demonstratively presents itself to even their shallow capacities as that which must eventually turn out to their advantage. Little attention, therefore, are most of these sons of hereditary prejudice disposed to pay to improvements of any kind; and perhaps, least of all, to the improvement of the breed of cattle. There is, it is true, many honourable exceptions to this intolerable stupidity; and hence it is that the weight and breed of cattle have been improved at all: and hence, too, it is that amidst the herds of offal of which just complaint has so often been made, we have numerous specimens of breeds of cattle that are not to be equalled, perhaps, in all Europe.

But is not this evil encouraged and perpetuated by those numerous and heavy contracts which for the last twenty years have been made for the supply of the army and navy? Meat must be

had at so much per pound lower than the usual domestic prices; but it cannot, say the growers and feeders, be of that high fed excellent quality which a better price than government, or rather the contractors for government, are willing to give, would afford. What I offer on this head is entirely hypothetical: I may be far wide in my conjectures; but it appears to my mind not an unreasonable supposition, that if not a general, at least a very extensive and even alarming deterioration in the breed and quality of our cattle, must be the consequence of these hasty and too often avaricious contracts. Peace, however, with her healing and benign influences, has once more begun to spread her mantle over the nation; and, if I am right in my conjectures, we shall, in time, should she continue to bless us with her re-animating presence, feel her kind influence even in this respect. War corrodes and contaminates whatever comes within the sphere of its contagion. Men and morals, and all the works of man, and nearly all his motives to morality, are more or less disordered by it. Peace is the only antidote to its poison; as it alone at once ejects the causes of that malady.

This market, with those of Newgate and Leadenhall, supply London almost entirely, and to the distance of twelve miles; partly, indeed, to twenty miles.* It is a general opinion among the butchers, that they can buy live cattle in Smithfield cheaper than in any other place. But, in addition to the causes of complaint concerning the emaciated state of some of the cattle brought to sale at this place, we may mention, that these cattle have been driven until they are empty, weary, wasted, and foot-sore, and consequently shew to great disadvantage; so much so, that graziers who have followed their cattle, especially sheep, to Smithfield, frequently do not know their own stock; and when they have been shewn to them, they were shocked at the

* At Sevenoaks, in Kent, and at Hounslow and Islington, in Middlesex, are sales of fat bullocks a day or two weekly, before Smithfield market, at which many are sold. But they sink to nothing when compared to the sales at Smithfield. *Note* J. M. on p. 542, in Mid. Agr. Surv.

the deteriorated appearance of them. If they should not then be sold and slaughtered, the wasting would continue so much, that it would require several weeks of rich food to raise them to their former fatness.

The bullocks and sheep driven to this market are not only over-heated by the journey, but they are also often most savagely beaten with bludgeons, goaded with darts, or sharp-pointed sticks, and hocked about their legs in the market during perhaps ten hours, and then driven to the slaughter-house. These slaughter-houses are, many of them, situated up long, dark, narrow, passages, into which it is extremely difficult to get the poor animals to enter. I very lately witnessed a scene of this sort, in Fleet Lane, of the most disgraceful and cruel nature. Two or three very large bullocks were in a manner thrust, after the most cruel and wanton goadings, up the passage of a house, leading into the yard, which is used as a slaughter-house. The horns of one of these almost exhausted animals were much too large to permit it to pass in a straight direction up the passage: and the poor creature was beaten about the haunches, legs, back, and head, till it was taught to place its head in a diagonal position, so as to admit the horns, one pointing towards the ceiling, and the other towards the floor, to pass up the narrow entrance of the house: for a dwelling-house it is inhabited by a decent and respectable family. These scenes, I am told, are not uncommon in various parts of the town.

But very often, previous to all this, these afflicted creatures are hunted about town for hours, by a set of thieves, and idle vagabonds in the character of bullock-hunters, who delight in driving them up one street and down another, by way of mere sport, as they pretend: but at the risk of the lives of the peaceable citizens who may be passing along the streets at the time. Many very serious accidents, and much injury is often done, by these brutal practices. The police is in general too remiss in checking this offence. The magistrates, under the authority of an

an act* of parliament for this purpose, might, and ought to put a stop to it in a summary way. Under this act, every person is authorized to seize delinquents guilty of this dangerous offence.† Cattle knocked down, while their blood is in an inflamed state, and their flesh bruised by these cruelties, must be detrimental to health and longevity. Much better is that which is killed in the country without driving, when the animal is in full health, and sent to Newgate and Leadenhall in clean and cool packages. If this could be done by all, it would remove a great nuisance from London, would probably improve the health of the inhabitants, and would certainly prevent many, and sometimes fatal, accidents.

No wonder, considering the cruelties to which many of those animals are devoted, which are sent by heaven for the nourishment of man, that some people should refuse even the use of animal food altogether: it is, I grant, a ridiculous sensibility, and sometimes affected by those who are the least alive to the sufferings of their fellow-men; but some there are who have imbibed a sincere and deep-rooted dislike to this kind of human sustenance, entirely from considerations of humanity and feeling towards the innocent objects of our necessities. But one, whose sensibility was of that pure and enlarged kind, that he even laid down a life for his enemies, which he had previously devoted to attempts at making all mankind his friends, and the friends of one another, this one eat animal food: and what he did as a man all men ought at least to imitate.

I am reminded by this subject of some lines, in an Ode to Pity, written by a young friend of Brazennose College, Oxford, for whom I have long entertained the warmest esteem and regard: he will, I know, excuse the liberty I here take with his unpublished effusion:

Oh!

* 21st George III. cap. 67.

† Colquhoun's Police of the Metropolis, Seventh Ed. p. 597.

Oh! ever to *another's* grief
Teach me to yield unask'd relief,
And in my own be firm!
Oh! let it be my constant care,
The life I cannot give to spare,
Nor crush a brother worm!

Goddess, let my prayer be heard!
Chief of all be this preferred:—
Hide me in some trackless wood
From scenes of butchery and blood!
And if there be a chosen few
To whom my heart's best wish is due,
Teach them alike with me to feel,—
Alike abhor the slaughtering steel!
And if it be by Nature's self decreed,
That all her unoffending race must bleed,
Let those alone
Whom thou hast never known,
Be guilty of the deed!

I know thee, Pity!—in thy cell
Tenderest Love and Friendship dwell;
The brave, the generous, and the wise,
Reject not thy soft sympathies!
The coward heart
That feels no smart
For any sorrow save its own,
With prudish joy
Can life destroy,
And laugh to hear the victim's moan!"

My friend, the author of these lines, has, I believe, now lived long enough to overcome his Pythagorean scruples respecting the use of animal food; but he will ever live to abhor and detest the unnecessary cruelties exercised in the preparation of that food for our use.

There are annually sold at Smithfield Market about 100,000 bullocks, and 700,000 sheep. There are many sold at various towns

towns and large villages near London, of which no account is taken, perhaps equal to the supply of Southwark, and all the places out of Middlesex that lie within five or ten miles of town, and some at even a greater distance, as has been before remarked, consequently the inhabitants of this county consume nearly as much animal food as is sold at Smithfield.

Reckoning 100,000 beast, at 100 stone, of eight pounds each, amounting to 10,000,000 stone, at five shillings; and also 700,000 sheep, at ten stone each, amounting to 7,000,000 stone, at the same price, the sum, in bullocks and sheep only, is 4,250,000*l.* If we reckon also lambs two and a half, calves two and a half, hogs and pigs two, together making 7,00,000 stone, at six shillings, we have 2,100,000*l.* expended in these kinds of food. Let us also take poultry, game, and fish, (though little of these are sold at Smithfield,) at five-tenths; diary six-tenths, making 1,100,000 stone, at six shillings, and we have the sum of 6,680,000*l.* expended in this kind of human sustenance. The results of these several calculations are for the county of Middlesex, and almost, one may add, for London and the neighbourhood alone, 25,100,000 stone, amounting in value to 6,680,000*l.* annually consumed and expended in the article of animal food, and that principally disposed of at Smithfield Market, if, indeed, we except, as we have done, the articles of poultry, game, fish, and diary. These immense sums, divided among 818,129 inhabitants,* is thirty stone and five pounds, or 245 pounds, which cost upwards of 8*l.* 3*s.* each person.

Of the number of horses annually brought to Smithfield Market I have not been able to obtain any accurate estimate; but I should suppose it cannot be less than twenty thousand. This conjecture I hazard from the number of these animals usually employed in London, Westminster, and Middlesex in general, which is generally about 31,000; and it may, perhaps, tend to shew,

* Since these estimates were made (for which see Mid. Agr. Surv. 643) the population has considerably increased; but so also has the annual consumption of food: so that the proportions and estimates are equal.

shew, that in this supposition, I cannot well have exceeded the number, as the horses of London are known, from various causes, not necessary to be specified, to be of shorter longevity than horses in other parts of the country. They generally live, in London, from sixteen to eighteen, and in the country, from twenty to twenty-five years.

This is also one of the principal markets for the sale of *Hay and Straw:* the other markets are Whitechapel, and the Haymarket, St. James's, Westminster, all of which are holden every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. London is also supplied, in part, with the same articles, from a market, holden on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Borough of Southwark. I have, however, no means of ascertaining the quantity sold at Smithfield. It is sold in very large quantities; and a book is kept by the clerk of the market, for the inspection of the public, mentioning the seller, the buyer, the salesman, and the price of each load. But little or no reliance can be had on these statements. The most fallacious accounts are kept by the clerk, as well as the most fallacious returns made by the salesmen. And this censure will, as I have abundant reason to believe, apply as well to those subordinate dealers in cattle, which are often sold at so much per head, *to return so much,* a kind of double dealing obviously resorted to for desceptive and dishonest purposes. With respect to hay and straw, the return is made by the salesman to the clerk of the market, and they generally make it below what they really sell it for, of which sums they cheat the farmer; for over them the farmers have no other check than the apparent one of going to every buyer, to inquire what he gave for such and such loads of hay. This is, of course, impossible to be done; nor would it succeed, were it possible. But farther, the salesman deliver their accounts at the end of the season, to the farmer, one, two, or three loads of hay *short of the actual number,* which they are enabled to do by daily sending loads of hay " to persons who have bespoke it of them, without suffering it to stop in the market," Thus they defraud the clerk of the market of

his fee, as they do not enter their loads in his book; and the farmer is deprived of the evidence of their having sold his hay. Hence they regularly wrong him of some of these loads: in this case the farmer has no sufficient remedy.—"The transaction took place several months back."—"His carter cannot write—his memory is insufficient, or he has left his place." One or other of these insurmountable difficulties happen nine times in ten. The farmer has no other resourse but to submit to the loss of his load or loads of hay. He may change his salesman annually, and be served in the same manner by most or all of them. Nor is this all, for the salesmen also impose upon the buyers. Hay is generally bought by grooms, ostlers, and servants, who are afterwards to take it in; they receive from the salesman from two to five shillings per load, for which they allow them either to charge twice the amount in price to their master, or to take in kind from the number of trusses.

Severe as these reflections may seem, they are nevertheless founded in authenticated facts, well known to the constant frequenters of this and other markets in London, and also at the Public Offices in Bow Street, Hatton Garden, &c. I give them, principally on the authority of Mr. Middleton, who also pledges his own experience and knowledge of their truth. I have too, had them confirmed to me by conversations with several intelligent persons conversant with the transactions of Smithfield Market.

How, therefore, in this chaos of dissimulation and dishonesty is it possible to lay before the reader an accurate view of the extent of business done at this market in this particular?

Hay is sold, at this market, by the load of thirty-six trusses, each weighing sixty pounds, till the fourth day of September; and afterwards fifty-six pounds only: by which regulation a load of new hay, till the fourth of September yearly weighs a ton, and after that day only eighteen hundred weight. The price is, of course, ever varying.

The pens for the sheep are chiefly in the centre, and, in the

north-west corner of the market; those for pigs, comparatively few in number, on the north and east sides; bullocks, &c. are fastened to the railing round part of the east side, and on the south side, opposite St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Horses are usually exhibited on the north side, while the middle of the great square is chiefly occupied by carts, loaded with hay and straw, &c. and by the numerous salesmen, buyers, sellers, farmers, graziers, &c.

Various attempts have, from time to time, been made to have this market removed, or enlarged; but they have all hitherto proved abortive. Attempts have also been made to have the market days changed; but these have also failed. At present, the space, large as it is, is undoubtedly much too small for the nature and extent of the business constantly transacted there.

This market has preserved to the whole neighbourhood a degree of importance and value of great magnitude. Some of the Inns, especially the *Ram*, are of a very excellent character. This inn has long been famous for a musical club, called the Glee Club, which is kept there, I believe, one evening in every week. This club is frequently attended by some of the first professional singers and amatuers in London. From several of these inns, also, numerous coaches start to various parts of the country; and at these places many concerns, of the utmost importance to the landed interest of the country, are daily arranged: though perhaps it would now be too much to say, with Fitz-Stephen, one of our earliest city annalists and topographers, that hither, every Friday, "Earls, Barons, Knights, and Citizens repair, to see and to purchase horses." Here is a banking-house of respectability; and at the south-west corner, an Office, under the superintendance of Mr. Walker, a very intelligent and communicative gentleman, for the sale, transfer, purchase, and exchange of valuable property of every description: as houses, farms, leases, &c. &c. Mr. Walker's Offices are fitted up in the most tasty and convenient style, and his mode of transacting business, forms, I understand,

understand, a very honourable exception to the practice of many others, in different parts of the town, professing similar objects and advantages.

But we must now withdraw our attention from the peaceable and useful transactions of commercial intercourse, to Justs and Tournaments; feats of arms and scenes of blood: the results of human folly and inhuman barbarity.

The splendid Tournament, given by the old infatuated King, Edward III. in the year 1374, to gratify the vanity of the "*Lady of the Sun*," as he styled his young mistress, Alice Pierce, has been sufficiently noticed in a former part of this work *. My predecessor has also mentioned, at some length, the still more celebrated Justs, in the year 1390, attended, and even assisted, by Richard II. and by many foreign princes, and nobility from France, Germany, the Netherlands, &c. to whose courts the vain-glorious monarch had previously dispatched special couriers and heralds to proclaim his intention. Froissart † mentions three tournaments with great warmth of admiration; and even Mr. Pennant remarks, that certainly there was a magnificence and spirit of gallantry in the dissipation of those early times, which cherished a warlike and generous spirit in the nobility and gentry of the land.

Stow ‡ informs us, that, in 1409, "A Great Play, of matter from the Creation of the World," lasting eight days, was acted at Skinner's Well, near Clerkenwell, at which were present the Royal Family and most of the nobility from different parts of the kingdom; and that, this ended, commenced a Royal *Justing* in Smithfield, between the Earl of Somerset and the Seneschal of Henault, &c. This also has been briefly touched upon before §.

To

* Vide ante, Vol. I. p. 158.

† Froissart, Chron. tom. IV. ch. XXII. Lord Berner's translation, first edit. II. p. CCIX.

‡ Annals, p. 539.

§ Vol. I. p. 105.

To preserve this connection of Smithfield-events, it is necessary also to remind the reader* of the grand spectacle exhibited here, in the year 1467, when a challenge being given to the Lord Scales, brother-in-law to King Edward, by the Bastard of Burgundy, who had come to England to solicit the hand of the Lady Margaret, the king's sister, on behalf of his brother Charles, Duke of Burgundy, his lordship thought his honour called him to a display of a feat of arms. The lists, says Mr. Brayley, on the authority of Stow,† were surrounded with fair and costly galleries, for the ladies and others; the king and his Court being also present on the occasion. The first day of the combat terminated with equal honour to both parties, who fought on foot. The second day was occupied in tournaments on horseback, when the Bastard's horse falling under him the king commanded the fight to be discontinued for that day. On the morrow they fought again on foot. They used poll-axes, and fought valiantly, till the point of Lord Scale's weapon "happened to enter the sight of the Bastard's helme, and by fine force might have plucked him on his knees," "the king suddenly threw down his warder; and then the Marshal severed them." The Bastard, however, fearful of being dishonoured, desired to renew the combat; but being informed, that, according to the laws of arms, on such occasions, he must be delivered to the mercy of his adversary in the same state, and like condition, as he stood when he was taken from him," he prudently resolved to relinquish his challenge.

This ground has also been the witness of one or two trials of skill, by the London Archers, who, in the year 1583, had a splendid shooting-match here. On this, or some other similar occasion, Henry VIII., who could play the fool as well as the tyrant, dubbed one Barlow Duke of Shoreditch, on account of

* Stow's Annals, p. 217.

† Ann. p. 690. He might have added the name of Froissart, an historian evidently much pleased with the opportunities, and he had many, of detailing these feats and spectacles.

his superior skill in the use of the Bow. Barlow acted as Captain in this affair at Smithfield, and had several other pseudo-Marquisses, Earls, &c. for his companions. Three thousand of theses archers, most splendidly attired, assembled at Merchant-Taylor's Hall. Of this number 942 wore golden chains, and were attended by whifflers and billmen, to the amount of 4000, besides pages and footmen.

Of the Trials by Duel, in former times exhibited here, Mr. Pennant has remotely alluded to one only. It was one, in which the armourer entered into the lists, on account of a false accusation of treason, brought against him by his apprentice, in the reign of our fourth Henry. The friends of the defendant had so plied him with liquor, that he fell an easy conquest to his accuser. Shakspeare has worked up this piece of history into a scene, in the Second Part of his Henry IV.; but has made the poor armourer confess his treasons in his dying moments; for in the time in which this custom prevailed, it never was even supected but that guilt must have been the portion of the vanquished. When people of rank fought with sword and lance, plebeian combatants were only allowed a pole, armed with a heavy sand-bag, with which they were to decide their guilt or innocence. *

The most painful task, assigned to the Historian of Smithfield is that which relates to those scenes of bloodshed, the sad and melancholy results of bigotry, tyranny, and superstition, which at this place have been exhibited. To the Protestant narrator of these facts, the task is peculiarly disgusting: for, if he would be accounted faithful and impartial in his details, he is compelled to record events at which his principles revolt; but which nevertheless exist to the dishonour of his own church, and may be employed as foils to the similar deeds performed by the advocates of a church which he has deserted, and which he has been taught to look back upon as one full of dangerous errors, and as polluted with the blood of numberless martyrs. But where there

* Pennant's Lond. p. 164.

there are no sinister, or secular interests to subserve, nothing need be dreaded:—*Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.*

To enumerate the various instances of martyrdom which have taken place in Smithfield, would much exceed the limits of this portion of these volumes, though the instances of Executions there purely on account of Relgion are not, by many, so numerous as party-indignation has represented. Here, however, were held many of our *Autos de Fé;* " but to the credit of our English monarchs, none were ever known to attend the ceremony." " The stone marks the spot, in this area, on which those cruel exhibitions were executed." From the open rupture with the Church of Rome to the year 1611, when the Reformation had gained sure footing in this country, several dreadful deeds were performed. Yet need I detail even the *true* accounts of the persecution of the early Protestants which Fox, the martyrologist, has scattered through his cumberous load of falsehoods? Have they not been dealt out to us, again and again, in every varied form, and with all the aggravations which the pen of the poet, and the historian, or the labours of the artist could devise? But how little is generally known of the numerous *Acts of Faith* of our own enlightened brethren?

The true era of English persecution commences with the reign of Henry VIII.* who set about to reform the church of Rome,

 with

* " If all the pictures and patterns of a merciless prince were lost in the world, they might all again be painted to the life out of the story of this king. For how many servants did he advance in haste, but for what virtue no one could suspect, and with the change of his fancy ruin again, no man knowing for what offence? To how many others of more desert, gave he abundant flowers, from whence to gather honey, and in the end of harvest burnt them in the hive? How many wives did he cut off, and cast off, as his fancy and affection changed? How many princes of the blood, whereof some of them for age could hardly crawl towards the block, with a world of other

with as much zeal, and with as pure a motive, as that which influenced the equally infamous Cromwell and his canting followers, in reforming the church of England.

No sooner did Henry find that the rigid discipline of the church forbade the indulgence of his lawless propensities, than he discovered his own spiritual and temporal qualifications for supremacy. During the session of parliament, in 1533-4, one or other of the obsequious bishops was commanded to declare, every Sunday, from Paul's Cross, that the pope was no longer supreme head of the church.* The blood of Poor Elizabeth Barton, and her enthusiastical adherents, who were both hung and beheaded at Tyburn, in this year, prepared him, if any preparation in the heart of the royal renegade was needful, for an indulgence of his natural cruelty: "The promoters of the Reformation, and its opposers, were adjudged to the flames; the blood of the Protestant and of the Catholic was shed upon the same block; and Henry, whilst vehemently contending against the Pope's infallibility, supported his own with vindictive bitterness.†"

The year 1534, was, indeed a dreadful year; and Smithfield smoked with the blood and ashes of several poor Baptists from Holland. Tyburn and Tower Hill were also the scenes of dreadful carnage. The pious Bishop Fisher, of Rochester, and the great and excellent Lord Chancellor More, were among the victims of

others of all degrees, of whom our common chronicles have kept the account, did he execute? Yea, in his very death-bed, and when he was at the point to have given his account to God, for the abundance of blood already spilt, he imprisoned the Duke of Norfolk, the father, and executed the Earl of Surrey, the son: the one whose deservings he knew not how to value, having never omitted any thing that concerned his own honour and the king's service; the other never having committed any thing worthy of his least displeasure: the one exceeding valiant and advised; the other no less valiant than learned, and of excellect hope."—*Preface to Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World.*

* Stow's Annals, p. 963.

† Vide ante, Part I. p. 255.

of the king's barbarity. " Here our martyr Latimer preached patience to friar Forest, agonizing under the torture of a slow fire, for denying the king's supremacy." This was in May, 1538. To add insult to cruelty, his tormentor directed that a very large wooden image, which had long been an object of veneration by the poor and the ignorant devotees of a certain district in Wales, should be brought from that country, to serve as fuel in the broiling of this pious but unfortunate friar. This image was named *Darvel Gatheren.* Besides this ridiculous Cambrian object of respect, the images of our Lady of Walsingham, of Ipswich, of Penrise, of Islington, and of St. John of Osulton, and many others, were publicly burnt.* In short, nothing was omitted by this implacable Reformer that could wound the feelings, irritate the passions, or insult the prejudices and innocent mistakes of the people at large; or that would aggravate the sufferings of those whom he immolated at the shrine of his lust, his cupidity, or his revenge.

In this place, also, " our martyr Cranmer compelled the amiable Edward, by forcing his reluctant hand to the warrant, to send Joan Bocher," " a silly woman, to the stake."† But we have not yet done with *Harry:* this same year, 1538, as our faithful historian Stow relates, a learned and worthy Catholic priest, called Lambert; but whose real name was Nicholson, it being customary at that time for priests to change their names, to escape the flames, or the gallows, was, after a mock and insulting debate in Westminster Hall, with the king himself, whom he foiled or puzzled, condemned to be burnt at the stake in Smithfield. The king, being unable, by argument, to convince him of his errors respecting the corporeal presence in the sacrament, had the impudence to offer him a pardon if he would recant. The priest indig-

 nantly

* Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII. p. 213, and Stow's Annals, p. 971.

† Pen. Lond. 164,

nantly rejected his offer, and the faggot soon after silenced him.* He suffered for being what they then called a Sacramentarian.†

Shortly after this, a man and a woman, professing themselves Baptists, or, as they were then called, Anabaptists, were publicly burnt at this place.

I have said, that in this reign Catholic and Protestant suffered at the same stake. On the thirtieth of July, 1540, the inconsistent, and plotting Cromwell, Earl of Essex, lost his head, ostensibly for heresy and treason; but really, because he had advised the king to marry Ann of Cleves, whom, when he came to see her he did not happen to like:—seeing she was not so handsome as Holbein's portrait of her had led him to suppose; and withal had "ill smells about her," and looked, as the low and brutal monarch swore, ‡ like "a Flanders Mare," §. A few days after Cromwell's death, there were several people condemned and executed all together: some on pretence of denying the king's supremacy; others for being Lutherans; among these latter were Robert Barnes, D. D. the Rev. Thomas Gerard, Minister of Honey Lane, and the Rev. William Jerom, Vicar of Stepney.

* Mr. Nicholson "disputed with ten, one after another, particularly the king, Cranmer, Tunstal, and Stokesly. Cromwell read his sentence, declaring him an incorrigible heretic, and condemning him to be burnt; which was soon after executed in a barbarous manner; for when the legs and thighs were burnt to the stumps, there not being fire enough to consume the rest, two of the officers raising his body up with their halberts, let him fall into the fire, when he was quickly consumed to ashes."—Burnet's Hist. of Reform. I. 254. And Protestant Reformers could witness, and sanction, and Protestant historians can relate such barbarities with comparative calmness and *sang froid!*

† Burnet's Hist. of Reform. 249.

‡ "By the blood of G—d," I suppose; for that was his Highness's favourite oath.

§ Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. p. 221. Burnet, I. p. 273. Stow's An. original ed. p. 578.

Stepney. These three were condemned, unheard, upon a vague and general accusation of sowing heresy, &c. without even the mention of particulars, or any attempt on the part of Parliament to inquire into the proofs, either for or against them: such were the enlightened policy and liberal proceedings of the new Head of the Church, and his slavish Parliament! By the same Act, and at the same time and place, suffered Gregory Buttolph, Adam Dampliss, Edmund Brinholm, and Clement Philpot, on dubious charges of corresponding with Reginald Pole, adhering to the Bishop of Rome, denying Harry's Ecclesiastical supremacy, and designing to surprise the town of Calais *.

Some † say that these four were not all implicated in the same crimes; but that one only was charged with supporting the Pope; one with assisting the designs, or works of Pole; one for the design against Calais; one of harbouring a rebel. Rapin also adds that, at the same time and place were burned or hanged three other persons for denying the king's supremacy. These were Thomas Abell, Richard Fetherston, and Edward Powell.‡ At this time, also, the Lord Hungerford was attainted and executed, for keeping an heretical chaplain, to which charge, by way of strengthner, were added those of having consulted a conjuror to know how long the king would live, and of practising beastiality. §

It is very clear, that most of these unhappy victims were never allowed to speak in their own defence; for when Dr. Barnes asked the Sheriff whether he knew for what crime he was about to suffer, he was answered in the negative! Has Fox any thing to exceed this in atrocity?

One of the last who suffered on account of Religion at Smithfield, was the young and accomplished Ann Askew. She was first put to rack in the Tower, and when she was almost torn to

 pieces

* Burnet's Hist. Ref. I. p. 267.

† Rapin, I. p. 828, 2d Ed. 1732.

‡ Hill's Chron. orig. Ed. p. 243. Stow, p. 581.

§ Herbert Hen. VIII. p. 225. Hall, 243.

pieces by her savage tormentors, was conveyed to this place in a chair, and there burnt to ashes. She suffered with the greatest fortitude; but our well-known martyrologist has, in his accustomed strain of exaggeration, and hyperbole, related the circumstance as one of the martyrdoms inflicted by the Papists! And here let me observe, once for all, that though many of the persons who fell during the bloody reign of Henry VIII. were condemned for denying, or rather refusing their assent to six statutes, consisting of an heterogeneous compound of Protestantism and Catholicism, it is strictly just to charge these cruelties to the account of the Reformers: seeing that they were inflicted to gratify the bigotry of the King, who had taken the first and most decided step towards Reform, by casting off the authority of the ancient canons, and declaring himself, Supreme Head of the Church of England, which, doubtless, his Highness looked upon as the Church of Christ; else why did he hang, bowel, burn, and behead his subjects for presuming to question his infallibility?

Henry died immediately after he had, most unjustly, caused the young, the brave, and the learned Earl of Surry to lose his head, because being a Catholic, and attached to the ancient faith and discipline, he might disturb the repose of his son, Edward VI. whom he declared his successor to the Crown. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl's son, escaped almost miraculously; for, before the sentence could be executed, happily his persecutor was called to give an account of his own conduct before the bar of that truly Supreme Judge, whose name he had so often profaned, whose sanctuaries he had violated, whose servants he had persecuted, and whose religion he had defiled and mocked all his life long. This took place on the night of the 28th, or morning of the 29th of January, 1546. It was only on the 27th that the royal signature was given, by commission, to the death-warrant of the Duke, directing the Lieutenant of the Tower to cut off his head on the 29th. Death, however, by the hand of God, was more expeditious, by a few hours, on the person of the

king, than on that of the duke by the stroke of the axe! The duke, however, by his subsequent conduct, though he was not released from prison for several years, gave a colour of justice to Henry's suspicions: or rather, ought we not to conclude, that Henry's unjust proceedings against his son, the Earl of Surrey, and his intentions against himself, excited the evil passions of revenge in the breast of the duke, and induced him to act in a manner that fulfilled the hateful predictions of his tormentors?

One would have hoped, that with the death of this furious Reformer would have expired the flames of Smithfield. At all events, that they would not have been re-kindled under the auspices of a monarch more sincere in his professions, and really more desirous that the errors of the old establishment should be corrected, and more pure forms of faith and worship be introduced. The friends of charity were lamentably deceived. Few, however, were the instances of persecution during the milder reign of Edward VI. Yet, in 1550, Cranmer, the pious, the mild, the enlightened Cranmer, compelled, as I have already stated, the young monarch to condemn to the flames Joan Bocher, a most pious, benevolent, and excellent young woman, merely for affirming that "Christ took no flesh of the Virgin Mary."

King Edward thought it a piece of cruelty too like that which the Reformers had condemned in Papists, to burn any for their Consciences. He asked Cranmer, "What, my Lord? Will ye have me send her quick to the Devil in her errors?" So that Cranmer himself confessed, that he had never so much to do in all his life, as to cause the King to sign the warrant, saying, that he would lay all the charge thereof upon Cranmer before God. But to bring him to a compliance, Cranmer argued from the Law of Moses, by which Blasphemers were to be stoned. He said he made a difference between errors, in other points of Divinity, and those directly against the Apostles' Creed: that these were impieties which a Prince, as God's Deputy, ought to punish *.

Thus

* Burnet, Hist. Ref. II. p. 110, *et seq.*

Thus urged, the young monarch, with tears in his eyes, put his hand to the fatal instrument. But Burnet further relates, that when the king was determined to cast the guilt of this nefarious transaction on the head of Cranmer, the prelate was struck with much horror, and was, or affected to be, very unwilling to have the sentence executed. And both he and Ridley took her home, to their houses, to see if they could persuade her. But the young woman had taken her opinions, as she supposed, from those scriptures to which her persecutors had all along appealed in defence of their own innovations, and she was not to be moved by their cant and hypocrisy, any more than by their threats and tortures. The narrative is too interesting to be passed over slightly: Fox, in his Latin Book of Martyrs *, immediately following his short account of Joan Bocher, and that of George de Paris, to be noticed shortly, and omitted in the Acts and Monuments, has a section, intituled, "*De quodum, qui mostem qua incenduntur ponsones, levem esse dicebat.*" In this section we have the following anecdote: †

Of one who described burning as an easy death.——"When the Protestant bishops had resolved to put her [Joan Bocher] to death, a friend of Mr. John Rogers, the divinity reader in St. Paul's Church, came to him, earnestly desiring him to use his interest with the archbishop that the poor woman's life might be spared, and other means used to prevent the spreading of her opinion, which might be done in time; urging, though that while

* "Commentarii Rerum in Ecclesia gestarum, maximartumque per totam Europam persecutionum a Wiclavi temporibus adhanc usque ætamem descriptarum," published at Strasburgh, 1554, 8vo.

† I give it as I find it translated in the Rev. James Pierce's "Vindication of Protestant Dissenters," written in Latin and English, and as cited by an anonymous writer on English Protestant Persecution, who appears to be animated by the true spirit of Christianity, though his details are written in too loose and straggling a manner, and are withal intermixed with too much extraneous matter, in The Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature, Vol. VII. p. 365-6.

while she lived she affected few with her opinion, she might bring many to think well of it by suffering death for it. He pleaded, therefore, that it was better she should be kept in prison, without an opportunity of propagating her notion among weak people; and so she would do no harm to others, and might live to repent herself. Rogers, on the other hand, pleaded that she ought to be put to death. Well, then, says his friend, if you are resolved to put an end to her life, together with her opinions, chuse some other kind of death, more agreeable to the gentleness and mercy prescribed in the Gospel, there being no need that such tormenting deaths should be taken up in imitation of the Papists. Rogers answered, that burning alive was no cruel death, but easy enough. His friend then hearing these words, which expressed so little regard for the poor creature's sufferings, answered him, with great vehemence, and striking Rogers's hand, which he before held fast, said to him: 'Well, it may perhaps so happen, that you yourselves shall have your hands full of that mild burning.' And so it came to pass; and Rogers was the first man who was burned in Queen Mary's time." The translator of this section conjectures, that Rogers's friend was Fox himself.

A year having been spent in usless efforts to make this good woman to violate her conscience, that her enlightened and reforming enemies might not have their memories disgraced with the stain of her blood, a warrant was issued, by order of Council, to the Lord Chancellor, to make out a writ to the sheriff of London for her execution. This warrant was dated April 27th. On May 2d, therefore, she was conducted to SMITHFIELD, and there tied to a stake, was soon consumed to ashes. Doctor, afterwards Bishop Scory, a very zealous Reformer, preached at her execution, and, says Strype, "endeavoured to convert her; but she said he lied, like a rogue, and bade him go read the scripture." During the reign of Mary this "rogue" of a bishop absconded, lest some one should have to preach at his own burning. During the persecuting reign of Elizabeth, he once more made

made his appearance, and his "roguery" was rewarded with ample church preferment. No doubt, as the anonymous writer referred to in the preceding note believes, Jaon Bocher knew Scory's character pretty well. She was well acquainted with the court, and was likely to know the real character of this priest. "She might be aware that he was merely a court-churchmen, and that scriptural knowledge was one of his least attainments. Thus, considering the great plainness of speech then in fashion, her address, though uncomplisant, might be not unappropriate."

The two earliest documents respecting this martyrdom, now remaining, are, probably, *King Edward's Journal,* in the British Museum, and Fabian's Chronicle, published in 1559. The first of these thus relates this melancholy fact: "1550, May 2d, Joan Bocher, otherwise called Joan of Kent, was burnt for holding that Christ was not incarnate of the Virgin Mary; being condemned the year before, but kept in hope of conversion; and the 30th of April, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Ely, were to persuade her: but she withstood them, and reviled the preacher that preached at her death." This is the manner in which "the amiable Edward," the lad monarch, narrates this most abominable piece of injustice and cruelty. Fabian* thus states it: "1550. This year, the second day of May, was burnt in Smithfield Jone Boucher, otherwise called Jone of Kent, for the horrible heresy that Christ took flesh of the Virgin Mary, and at her death did preach John Scory, a preacher of Canterbury, shewing to the people her abominable opinions, warning all men to beware of them and such like." How forcibly would come the arguments of those who preach damnation to sinners, provided, as in this instance, a sort of miniature hell and its fiery torments, were exhibited during the sermon, by way of illustration and demonstration!

A century after this transaction, even the honest and witty Fuller

* Chron. original Ed. p. 555.

Fuller* approved of these persecutions, and declared that both Jone Bocher, and "one or two Arians," suffered justly! Burnet, himself, relates the matter with a sort of half commendation, and reproaches her with great obstinacy. Nay, Rapin, and historians of even a later date, have insulted her memory with charges of pertinacity and obduracy of temper, in resolving to suffer death rather than sacrifice her conscience.

Strype relates, on the authority of Parsons, the Jesuit, that "she was, at first, a great disperser of Tindal's New Testament, translated by him into English, and printed at Colen; and was a great reader of Scripture herself. Which book she also dispersed in the court, [of Hen. VIII.] and so became known to certain women of quality, and was more particularly acquainted with Mrs. Anne Askew. She used, for more security, to tie the books in strings under her apparel, and to pass with them into the court." Fox describes her as being very conversant in the sacred writings; but which, he says, probably without foundation, she could not read. He intimates that she had treasured up the contents of the holy volume in her memory from the readings of others: his words are "*Mulier in scripturis prompta, quum tunem nihil sciret legere.*" This famous Martyrologist, whose authority, I confess, is of a very doubtful character, says that she was ever attentive to the personal wants of prisoners. He particularly instances her benevolent assiduity in the care of Thomas Dobbs, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who for having interrupted, in a very imprudent manner, public worship in St. Paul's Cathedral, was imprisoned under the authority of the Lord Mayor and Cranmer, the Archbishop.

On receiving sentence to be burnt at the stake, she thus addressed her persecutors: "It is a goodly matter to consider your ignorance. It was not long ago since you burned Ann Ascue for a piece of bread, and yet come yourselves after, to believe and profess the same doctrine for which you burned her. And now, forsooth, you will needs burn me for a piece of flesh, and, in

* Church History of Britain, p. 393.

in the end, you will come to believe this also, when you have read the scriptures, and understand them." *

Thus perished this excellent, though probably mistaken, woman, by the hands of men, who themselves, soon afterwards, came to the same end, affording a strong and fearful example of the retributive justice of an all-wise Providence.

In King Edward's Journal, before quoted, we have the following entry: "1551, Ap. 7. A certain Arian, of the strangers, a Dutchman, being excommunicated by the congregation, was, after long disputation, condemned to the fire." "*The Strangers,*" as they were called, consisted of a Church or Society, chiefly formed at Canterbury, consisting, for the most part, of German Protestants, who, according to Strype, † "fled over hither to escape the persecutions that were set on foot in their respective countries, and to enjoy the liberty of their consciences, and the free possession of their religion." The King's Letters Patent to John Lasco, ‡ and the German Congregation, is preserved by Burnet §. By these documents the King, not only expresses compassion for the expatriated foreigners, but declares his zeal to preserve in its original liberty the church which he had contributed to deliver from the tyranny of the Pope. The Church of Augustine Friars, now called Austin Friars, it appears was granted to these emigrants, on the 24th of July, 1550 ‖, A Lasco being their first minister and superintendant.

The "*Arian,*" to whom King Edward alludes, was one of A Lasco's congregation. His name was George Van Parris, or de Paris, a native or inhabitant of Mentz, and called by Fox a German

* Strype, Ecc. Mem. II. p. 214.

† Life of Archbishop Cranmer, p. 234.

‡ John a Lasco was a nobleman, and having been educated in Poland, had, probably, imbibed the Socinian principles so prevalent in that country. Carte's History of England, Vol. III. p. 254.

§ Hist. Ref. II. Records, 185.

‖ Rymer's Fœdra, XV. 242.

German *(Germanus Moguntinus)*, which was then synonimous with Dutchmen. Of this Unitarian martyr, even Fox declares that his countrymen had nothing against him, saving what they might say of his opinions. They admitted that his life was pure and blameless. He adds, "I wish such a man had not embraced such an opinion, or that his life might have been spared, and he had been left to the Divine mercy, *had it so pleased the governors of the Church;*" but as it did not so please them, probably, our martyrologist, though exceedingly mad against the Papists, might think it, upon the whole, well enough that Parris should suffer, though, if Mr. Pierce's conjecture be right, respecting Mr. Roger's friend mentioned above, perhaps not by burning. The particulars of this martyr's sufferings are pretty fairly stated by the anonymous writer before mentioned; to him, therefore, I may once more have recourse in this melancholy detail: the last of Edwards's victims, at least of those who suffered on account of Religion in Smithfield *.

The judicial proceedings against George Van Parris were held at Lambeth, April 6, 1551, before Cranmer, Ridley, Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, and six other commissioners †. The prisoner is called a German of the part of Flanders, now residing in the city of London, in the capacity of a surgeon. Fox describes him as quite illiterate, ignorant, I apprehend of every language but his own, and therefore needing an interpreter, an office supplied by Bishop Coverdale, one of his judges, who was a German. That surgeons in that age were directly the reverse, in point of education, to what they are at present, may appear from a passage in Lord Herbert's Henry the Eighth. In 1531, it required a statute to raise such persons, among others, above the

* The reader will have observed that I have confined myself to those persons who fell beneath the hand of persecution, whether Catholics, or Protestants, at this place. In the accounts to be given of Tyburn, Tower Hill, &c. it will be my duty, as an impartial historian, to bring forth to public reprobation, a few more instances of this nature.

† Wilkins C. M. B. IV. p. 44.

the rank of mere labourers. " It was declared that the said strangers, being bakers, brewers, chirurgeons, and scriveners, were exempted from certain penal statutes, and not taken to be handicraftsmen."

Through his interpreter, the prisoner declares " that he believed that God the Father is only God, and that Christ is not very God, is no heresy; and being by like interpretation declared to him that it is a heresy; and being asked whether he will retract and abjure the same opinion, he saith, no." After disputes and discussions with the prisoner, the commissioners, as in the case of Joan Bocher, invoking the name of Christ, and enduring grief of heart, he is at length declared an obstinate heretic according to the sentence of the greater excommunication, delivered over to the secular power, and committed to the custody of Guy Wade, keeper of the prison, called the " Coumpter in the Pultry," in the city of London. Then follows a petition to the King, for the execution of the prisoner, describing him as a child of the devil, and enemy of all righteousness. They pray for the King's protection of the church, against the corruption of such an infectious member.

These inconsistent, misguided Christians, and professed reformers, who knew not what spirit they were of, had again afforded them *space for repentance* and motives to a view of these proceedings. Fox relates, though he does not say, whether before or after the sentence, that a relation of George Van Parris, a man of rank at Mentz, by letters to Cranmer interceded for the safety of his kinsman. His wife also (he probably means the wife of the prisoner) implored his life. No interference could avail; for George Van Parris was burnt in Smithfield, April 24th, 1551. Fox, attached to the character of Cranmer, and writing just after his friend's martyrdom, endeavours to charge that upon the imperious influence of Northumberland cruelties, so inconsistent with the national mildness of the Archbishop. The Duke of Northumberland was a wily, though at length an outwitted politician, whose religious profession was at the command

of

of his ambition. Such a man might have served some interest, or perhaps cover some other design by persecuting a small minority of dissidents from the church now established. Yet as to Cranmer and Ridley, however amiable they might be as men, as theologians, it will scarcely be disputed that they were genuine persecutors, and without any foreign influence, capable of any severities connected with that character.

Respecting this martyrdom of George Van Parris, the following Record is in Fabian's Chronicle. "1551. This year was a Dutchman burnt in Smithfield for holding the opinion of the Arians." Stow* gives this notice: "An Arian burnt, 1551. The 24th April, George of Parris, a Dutchman, was burnt in Smithfield for Arianism."

After mentioning the case of Joan Bocher, Burnet† adds, "To end all this matter at once: two years after this one George Van Pare, a Dutchman, being accused for saying that God the Father was only God, and that Christ was not very God, he was dealt with long to abjure, but would not. So on the sixth of April, 1551, he was condemned in the same manner that Joan of Kent was, and on the 25th of April was burnt in Smithfield. He suffered with great consistency of mind, and kissed the stake and faggots that were to burn him." "Of this Pare I find a Popish writer, saying, that he was a man of wonderful strict life; that he used not to eat above once in two days, and before he did eat would lie some time prostrate on the ground. All this they made use of to lessen the credit of those who had suffered formerly; for it was said they saw now that men of harmless lives might be put to death for heresy, by the confession of the Reformers themselves. And in all books published in Queen Mary's days, justifying her severity against Protestants, these instances were always made use of; and no part of Cranmer's life exposed him more than this did. It was said he had consented both to Lambert's and Anne Askew's deaths, in the rmer reign, who both suffered for

 opinions,

* Annals, p. 695. † Hist. Ref. ii 106.

opinions, which he himself held now: he had now procured the death of these two persons; and when he was brought to suffer himself, afterwards, it was called a just retaliation on him."

Burnet attempts to palliate Cranmer's crimes, by asserting that they sprung from no cruelty of temper in him, "no man being farther from that black disposition of mind; but it was truly the effect of those principles by which he governed himself." These are attempts at the extenuation of enormous crimes unworthy the Christian character. Henry VIII. Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and others, set themselves up as the Reformers of abuses; they pretended even to divine illuminations, and to be guided by a spirit and principles superior to those of the ancient faith:—they affected to abhor the papal tyranny; and to have drawn their faith, and the rule of their actions from the pure source of the sacred writings; those writings they had translated and dispersed in various ways; they knew, therefore, that to burn people for any supposed error of doctrine must be contrary to the very letter of those holy precepts. To palliate, therefore, their abominable crimes, is to become a partaker in their guilt, or at once to admit that they could not be the characters they pretended to be; and that their boasted zeal in the reform of abuses originated in mean and sordid motives; or, at best, that their claims to superior light into the truths of religion had no real foundation. It is something worse than idle to speak of there persecutions as the results of ignorance concerning the true interests and dictates of religion. If on so grand a point as persecution for conscience sake these Reformers were not instructed, they could not have been commissioned by the all-wise Judge to inform and enlighten the Christian world: for had they reformed the church on this point only, and left her in total darkness on all the others on which they said she required to be enlightened, they would have rendered a signal service to mankind, and even to the church herself. In no part of her genuine creed or primitive discipline, does she authorize persecution for conscience sake. If any of her degenerate or blindly zealous advocates,

advocates, whether kings, popes, or prelates, introduced the practice, as some of the disciples of our Saviour himself wished to call down fire from heaven on their enemies, to their own shame be it, and to them alone the crime belongs. If, therefore, these Reformers had been seriously bent upon the removal of abuses, they would, in the first instance, have discountenanced and prohibited that greatest of all abuse, persecution. If they were not fools, they were hypocrites and knaves: if fools, they had but slender, if any, just claims to the character of Reformers :—if knaves, still weaker were their pretensions to the honourable character they assumed. That, however, some of them in the sequel, became more sincere in their motives, as well as more stedfast in their principles, is evident from the zeal and constancy which they manifested when it became their own turn to endure persecution. Martyrdom, however, is no proof of the truth of any doctrine: seeing that men have obtained the crown for all kinds of notions: nevertheless, to persecute for a difference of opinion, is a direct proof of an anti-christian spirit, wherever it is found, and however exalted the characters who practise it; nor does it make much in favour of the offenders, in this particular, in whatsoever way this spirit manifests itself: whether in the burning, beheading, strangling, or by any other method of destroying or rendering miserable, the life of those who may happen to differ from them in matters of faith and worship.

Edward VI. died on the 6th of July, 1553; and, on the third of August following, Queen Mary, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. rode in triumph through London, as queen. She was crowned at Westminster on the first of October. Soon, alas! commenced the dreadful work of retribution, and the Smithfield fires raged with terrible fury. The Queen at first gave her word that she would force no man's conscience; but would content herself with the free exercise of her own faith, which she had stedfastly adhered to during the preceding reigns. This resolution it is possible she might have kept, had she not been goaded on to revenge by the rebellion of the Duke of Northumberland,

the insults that were daily offered to the priests of the ancient religion, and still more by the cruel and wicked counsels of those around her; particularly those of Gardiner and Bonner, who had long secretly wished to be revenged on their enemies who had been in favour during the reign of Henry and Edward. Cranmer, in particular, was marked out for vengeance; and on the score of persecution his enemies knew he could not, with any degree of propriety, or consistency, complain.

I have no room to enter into the various cabals and political shiftings and shufflings, which the friends and enemies of the Reformation resorted to. That portion of their history connected with West Smithfield alone claims our notice on this occasion.

Rogers was the first victim; and now was fulfilled the prediction of his friend, who expostulated with him respecting the execution of Joan Bocher. He endured his sufferings with a fortitude and apparent willingness that almost seemed to confirm his former opinion, that burning is a very easy death. The ostensible crime for which he suffered was the power he evidently possessed over the mob, that had insulted with foul words, mud, and stones, a priest of the name of Bourn, whilst he was preaching something derogatory to the character and memory of Edward VI. It was a pitiful snivling pretence, to get rid of what was deemed a popular and dangerous man to the wishes of the Queen and the Court He was burnt at Smithfield on the 4th of February, 1555.*

In the course of this year many were the objects of persecution who suffered at this place. It was, indeed, a year of blood; but these martyrdoms, as I have before remarked, have been so often, and with so many aggravations, laid before the public, and particularly of late, when the popular resentment against the Roman Catholics has been excited by every possible method, that it is sufficient in this work to mention them generally, and to record the indignation with which they ought ever to be reflected

* Fox's Acts and Monuments, III. 118, 119, et seq.

flected on, by all the real friends of both Catholicism and Protestantism, to the genuine tenets and principles of which they are alike abhorrent and offensive.* The cause of religion had unhappily been confided to a set of wretches mindful only of their own personal aggrandizement; indifferent to all principles that stood not in the way of their views, and zealous only for revenge and ambition. They brought a blot on their faith which centuries cannot obliterate, though wise and prudent men of all parties ought to distinguish between the genuine dictates of any forms or rules of a community, and the abuses and treachery of its wicked and misguided advocates: this would tend to cool the temper, to moderate indignation, and to banish all unjust and illiberal prejudices. I shall, therefore, be very brief in my other sketches of the Smithfield executions.

Mary died on the 17th of November, 1753, and was succeeded by the haughty, the cunning, and imperious Elizabeth. She was zealously attached to the Reformation; and fourteen bishops, twelve archdeacons, fifteen heads of colleges, fifty canons, and about eighty parochial priests, chose to quit their preferments rather than their religion :† the remainder of the 9,400 beneficed clergymen then in the kingdom, thought it prudent to follow the current of court and popular favour, and to forsake "the whore of

 Babylon,"

* If any other proof were necessary to substantiate the truth of this observation, than that of an appeal to the numerous books of devotion, and other works of universal authority, in the Catholic church, we might refer to the various attempts that were made, by the bishops on the one hand, and the court of Mary on the other, to cast off the odium necessarily attached to their proceedings; and farther, to the regrets which many of them, Gardiner in particular, expressed on their death-bed for the cruelties they had exercised. If they had acted agreeably to any well-known and established tenet of religion; and had they been sincere, as Mary, at least, is allowed on all hands to have been, they would never have attempted, to "wipe off, as a foul blot from their dishonoured brow," those acts which they ought, under those circumstances, to have regarded as proofs of their zeal, their piety, and sincerity, in the cause of God and Truth.

† Rapin, Vol. II. p. 54.

Babylon," whom they had before caressed as "the fairest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely."

I will content myself by adding what Pennant* has said relative to the conduct of these courtly Reformers during this and the succeeding reign: "Our Elizabeth could burn people for religion. Two Dutchmen, Anabaptists, suffered in this place in 1575, and died, as Holinshed sagely remarks, with "roring and crieing."† But let me say, that this was the only instance we have of her exerting the blessed prerogative of the writ *de Hæretico comburendo.* Her highness preferred the halter: her sullen sister faggot and fire. Not that we will deny, that Elizabeth made a very free use of the terrible act of her 27th year: a hundred and sixty suffered in her reign, at London, York, in Lancashire, and several other parts of the kingdom, convicted of being priests, of harbouring priests, or of becoming converts.‡ But still there is a balance of a hundred and nine against us in the article of persecution: for the smallest number estimated to have suffered under the savage Mary, amounts, in her short reign, to two hundred and seventy-seven.§

"The last person who suffered at the stake in England was Bartholomew Legatt,‖ who was burnt here in 1611, as a blasphemous heretic, according to the sentence pronounced by John King, bishop of London. The bishop consigned him to the secular arm of our monarch James, who took care to give the sentence full effect."¶

Of the other executions, besides those on account of religion of which SMITHFIELD has been the scene, some of the most remarkable

* London, pp. 164, 165. † Hol. Chron. p. 1261.
‡ Dod's Church History, II. 321.
§ Heylin, and other historians.

‖ Legatt was burnt for denying the doctrines of the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds; or, at least, for disputing the orthodoxy of such parts of those Creeds as enjoin a belief in the Trinity. He is called by Howe, an "obstinate Arian heretique." The same year Edward Wightman was burnt for the same *offence*, at Lichfield. Ed.

¶ See Part IV. of the History of the first fourteen years of King James.

remarkable have been already noticed in other parts of these volumes. The author just quoted mentions one or two. In the year 1530, there was a most severe and singular punishment inflicted here on one John Roose, a cook, who had poisoned seventeen persons of the Bishop of Rochester's family, two of whom died, and the rest never recovered their health. His design was against the pious prelate, FISHER, who at that time resided at Rochester palace, at Lambeth. The villain was acquainted with the cook, and coming into the bishop's kitchen, took an opportunity, while the cook's back was turned to fetch some drink, to fling a great quantity of poison into the gruel which was prepared for dinner for the bishop's family and the poor of the parish. The good bishop escaped. Fortunately, he that day had abstained from food. The humility and temperance of that good man is strongly marked in this relation, for he partook of the same ordinary food with the most wretched pauper.* By a retrospective law, Roose was sentenced to be boiled to death, which was done accordingly.

In 1541, a young woman suffered in the same place and manner, for poisoning her mistress, and divers other persons.†

The story of the rebel, Wat Tyler, ‡ who met his death in SMITHFIELD, has beeen narrated at sufficient length in another volume; and here I have the pleasure to turn from scenes of blood and persecution, without which, however, the history and description of West Smithfield would have been incomplete, to a

* This primitive bishop, about five years after this event, was beheaded by the Reformers under Henry VIII. because he would not violate his conscience, and belie his religion by an oath acknowledging one of the worst men then living, and an enemy to all righteousness, to be supreme head of Christ's Church: in short, Bishop Fisher was martyred for refusing the oath of supremacy. So little weight have private virtue and ardent piety when opposed to the considerations of bigotry and ambition!

† Holinshed Chron. p. 955, *apud* Pen. Lond, 166.

‡ *Vide ante*, Vol. I. p. 162, *et seq.*

description of the neighbouring seat of learning and public beneficence in *Charter House Square.**

THE CHARTER HOUSE is situated on the north side of the Square to which it has given name. This square is entered from the end of *Charter-House Lane*, a mean crooked street, turning out of *St. John's Street*, near *Smithfield Bars*. There is another entrance, from the west end of *Charter-house Street, Long Lane*, and also another from Carthusian Street, out of Aldersgate Street.

The modern appellation of *Charter-house* is a corruption of the French, *Cartreux*, the name of the place where the first Carthusian monk, founded his order in France. From this incident all Carthusian Convents are called Chartreux, and the original is distinguished by the name of the *Grand Chartreux.*†

Stow, and all our other annalists, historians, and chroniclers, have narrated the dreadful plague of 1348-9, which, originating in India, more or less spread its desolating ravages over the whole earth. In its western progress it at length reached this country, where its conquests were great and terrible. Maitland, from the chronicles of Arnold and others, thus relates this part of the dreadful narrative.

"The rejoicings, which had spread over the whole nation, for the late Conquest of Calais, and other great exploits and successes of King Edward in France, were soon damped, especially in this his capital city, where a terrible pestilence, that broke out in *India*, and in its western progress ravaged all the countries through which it passed in the most horrible manner, by sweeping

* The benevolence of the "honest goldsmith," Mr. Pennant's "great great great great great great uncle, who, at his house, the Queen's-Head in Smithfield, acquired a considrable fortune in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and the beginning of that of James I." has been recorded by the topographer of London, with a circumstance of detail allowable in so near a relation; but can hardly claim any farther notice than what that relation "indulged himself," in laying before the world. See Pen. Lond. p. 166.

† Maitland, II. 1291.

ing away near all the inhabitants of each, and at length arriving in this city, carried off such a multitude of people, that it not only reduced provisions of all sorts very low, as may be seen in the following specimen:

	s.	*d.*
A fine horse, formerly worth forty shillings, at	6	8
The best fed ox at	4	0
The best cow at	1	0
The best heifer, or steer, at	0	6
The best wether at	0	4
The best ewe at	0	3
The best lamb at	0	2
The best hog at	0	5
A stone of wool at	0	9,

but continued to rage in a most deplorable and dreadful manner, till the common cemeteries were not capacious enough to receive the vast numbers of bodies; so that several well disposed persons were induced to purchase ground to supply that defect: amongst whom we find Ralph Stratford, Bishop of *London*, who in 1348, bought a piece of ground called No-Man's-land, which he inclosed with a brick wall, and dedicated to the Burial of the Dead, adjoining to which was a place called Spittle Croft *, the property of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, containing thirteen acres and a rod of ground, which was also purchased and appropriated to the same use of burying the dead by Sir Walter Manny: in which were buried 50,000 persons, who died of the plague, and was long remembered by the following inscription, fixed upon a stone cross upon the premises:

> " Anno Domini 1349, regnante magna Pestilentia, consecratum fuit hoc Cæmeterium, in quo, et infra septa præsentis Monasterii, sepulta fuerunt mortuorum Corpora plusquam

* Strype, Bearcroft, and others, assert that the ground was purchased of St. Bartholomew's Spittle.

quam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa ab hinc usque ad præsens: Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."*

Mr. Malcolm has furnished evidence in support of his opinion that the statements of Strype, Bearcroft, and others were erroneous with respect to this ground having belonged to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, as mentioned by Maitland on those authorities. A book, in the Cottonian Library † contains a deed, shewing that this ground originally belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. It consisted of ten acres and a half, and thirty-three perches. This, says Mr. Malcolm, could not be the land Sir Walter Manny added to three acres purchased by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, for a burial place for the multitude who died of the plague, about the time mentioned by our historians, as the date of the deed is 1372, and the pestilence is stated to have been in 1349.

Prayers for the dead being at that time thought a Christian duty, it was charitable and pious to erect chapels in which masses might be said for the souls of those persons who had departed,

"Unhousel'd, unanointed, unanneal'd."

Pardon Church, situated facing the Kitchen Garden of the Charter House, and a litle behind the houses near the west end of *Wilderness Row,* to the right of *Pardon Passage,* was used for this purpose. It was founded by Ralph, Bishop of London, and the burial place given for the poor. The site is now occucupied, in part, by a small chapel, or meeting-house, for the use of a congregation of Welsh Methodists, and divine service is performed every Sunday there, in the Welsh language. It is well attended, chiefly by people of the lower classes.

Stow

* Mait. *ut sup.*

† Nero E. VI. "Regist' Munimento' N. M. P. H. Johan' Jerusalem in Anglia."

Stow says, that "*Pardon Church Yard* served, after its first purpose, for the burying of such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for felonies: who were fetched thither usually in a close cart, veiled, and covered with black, having a plain, white cross upon it, and at the fore end a St John's Cross without, and within a bell ringing, (by the shaking of the cart) whereby the same might be heard when it passed; and this was called the Friary Cart, which belonged to St. John's, and had the privilege of sanctuary." *

Pardon-Church-Yard must have been purchased after the great Robbery in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Edward North, as it belonged to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, so lately as 1522. Sir Thomas Docwra granted to Edward Travers, for services done to the priory, "as well in partes beyond the see, as on this syde the see, the custodye and keepynge of or chapell, called the Pardon chapell, sett and lying without the barrys of Saint John-Street, toward Iseldon, in the countie of Middx, and of all the ornaments and thyngs belonging to the said chapell. And in lyke wyse shall have the keping of the chapel-yard of the said chapell, and all maner of oblations. And have also geven unto the said Edmond, frely w'out any thyng paying, a cotage next adjoyning to the utter gate att the entering into the lane going towarde the said Pardon chapell on the north syde of the same uttergate, wth half of the chamber bilded on the said uttergate, and wth an old kitchen, covered wth tyle, now being at down falling, and wth a little gardyn therto adjoyning, bownding upon a little close. And having also gunted to the said Edmund a gowne clothe of thre yerdes of brode clothe, yerely ayenst Christmas, for a gowne clothe of the yoman livery in or hous of St. Johns, and mete and drynk at the yoman's table there." Edmund was to repair the chapell, "cotage, and kitchen wth tyle tyling and daubing, and hedge the gardyn. Provides always that the said Edmund shall souffre my ffrary clark of London and Middx to have a key, as well to the said uttergate, as

* Surv. 806-7.

as of the inner gate, of the said Pardon chapell; for none other caus but for this caus only, that he and other or ffrary clarks may come to and fro the said chapell-yerde for to bury in the same chapell-yerde there, as they seme place convenient, the bodyes of all dede people, by auctorite of the Pope's prvalege, after the usance and custome of oure ffrary, as often as cause shall require in that behalf, during the lyffe of the said Edmund. Dated 24th April, 1514."

The chapel was granted in reversion to William Cordall, one of the clerks " syngyng and serving in our church of St. John, called Clerkenwell, on the 18th Sept. 1522;" Travers having then lived eight years on it.

At the time of the great confusion by Henry, doubtless this place was transferred, probably in some contract connected with the Carthusian Monastery. We have, however, little or no account of it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, in her seventh year, it appears to have been in the hands of Roger, Lord North, who, by a deed of sale, dated 7th of June, transferred it to the Duke of Norfolk, when Whitwellbeach, Pardon Chapel, and an orchard and walled garden, called the Brikes, in which the chapel stood, were sold for 320*l.* It had been leased, 1 Philip and Mary, by Edward, Lord North, to Thomas Parry, Esq. together with Whitwellbeach, and a garden and little house on it, for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Queen Elizabeth leased it to Thomas Grandison, in the 34th year of her reign, and Whitwellbeach, in the 33d, to one Cotton. This grant was in the possession of William Harborne, 1641, on the 19th May, of which year he assigned the remainder of his term to John Clarke, receiver of the Hospital.

Pardon Church Yard, and the neighbouring lands have ever since been in the possession of the Governors of the present Hospital, and have been leased out to various persons.

In Charter-House-Square, then the Charter-House Church-Yard, stood a chapel, which the prior and brethren of the neighbouring Carthusian Monastery used for expiatory masses. The original

original building was of stone; but that had been removed before 1561, when Lord North conveyed it to Thomas Cotton, schoolmaster, "for the good desyre and affecion that he beareth towards the vertuous educacion and bringing up of yowthe in learning," In this deed it is inscribed as a brick building roofed with tiles; a door at the west end, and another on the south side; separated within by a wainscot partition into a choir and nave; with three pews on the north, and two on the south side of the former; and two pews and twelve seats in the latter. This grant was only during pleasure and rent-free. *

It was the intention of Sir Walter Manny, about the year 1360, to found a college at this place, for a dean and twelve secular priests. This intention, however, was changed in consequence of a connection he formed with Michal de Northburgh, Bishop of London, who purchased of him the whole cemetery, and the following year † founded the Convent of Carthusians, above alluded to. Sir Walter, nevertheless, united with the bishop; and by his great munificence, and riches, secured to his memory the honour of the foundation. It was certainly, by the aid of Sir Walter, that the priory was built and endowed for twenty-four monks. He also, subsequently, augmented it, and established it with a revenue equal to 642*l.* per annum, a vast sum in those days. Edward III. granted this charter to it in the year 1370, in which the foundation is said to be "in honour of God, and the Virgin Mary," by the appellation of "The Salutation of the Mother of God." This charter is still preserved among the records of the house.

The order of Carthusian monks was founded in the 11th century, by a person of the name of Bruno, who was canon of Cologne and Rheims, and chancellor of the latter church, from whence he was driven, by the oppressions of its archbishop, into solitary retirement in the desert of Chartereuse, where he founded

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 381.

† Tanner's Notitia.

ed this severe order, with no other rule than that of St. Benedict.

The Cottonian Library * contains the statutes and decrees of the general Chapters of the Order, from 1411 to 1504. The Rules, by Bruno were once in the same Library; but were amongst the books consumed; as was "A List of the Masters of the Chartreuse, *à primo Brunone Teutonico ad Guigonem de Castrâ.*"

Sir Walter de Manny, who introduced this order here, was a native of the town of Manny, in Hainault, and accompanied his royal Mistress, Philippa of Hainault, to England, on her marriage with Edward III. He distinguished himself most valiantly in the successful wars of that king against France, and received many deserved honours from his hands. He died very soon after the date of his charter for this priory, and he was buried within the choir of the Convent Chapel. The king and his family, with the whole court, attended his funeral, which was conducted with great respect to the deceased.

The licence or charter, granted by Edward, was confirmed by Pope Urbino VII. by a bull for that purpose; and the convent was afterwards endowed by various persons. Richard I. bestowed on the prior and convent fifty marks of silver per annum.

Sir Walter de Manny appointed John Lustote the first prior, and ordered masses for the welfare of the king, of himself, his wife, the Bishop of London, the soul of Alice de Hainault, that of Michael de Northburgh, his coadjutor in this foundation, those of all his benefactors, for those who had fallen by the sword, and finally for those buried under and about the monastery. This last was a sweeping charity indeed, if the accounts are correct respecting the numbers buried under and about this place during and subsequent to the great pestilence already mentioned.

Though well endowed, and pretty extensive, the Carthusian Monastery

* Caligula A 2.

Monastery was never in many respects, equal to the neighbouring one of St. Bartholomew, founded upwards of two centuries before; yet at the general plunder of religious and charitable foundations, in 1538, it was valued, according to Dugdale, at 642*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* more than double the value of the revenues of the older convent.

When Henry VIII. disengaged himself from the faith he had written to defend and lived to disgrace, Prior Houghton was at the head of this Convent. He was one of those who had not courage to save his soul when his body was in danger, and accordingly complied with the monarch's nonsensical or blasphemous usurpation respecting the headship of the church. Mr. Malcom calls the denial of the Pope's supremacy one of the few rational acts of that violent monarch, and asserts that nothing could be more impolitic than the resistance of the religious orders. Impolitic it certainly was, if it is policy to sacrifice principle to interest; but how it could be more rational to have a violent, blood-thirsty tyrant and persecutor, a layman and a king for head of the church than an aged and learned priest, I know not. On a change of opinion, from principle and on conviction, it is right to cut off and abjure every thing one cannot conscientiously support; but this was not Henry's case, as Mr. Malcolm soon after acknowledges: hence his rebellion against the Pope does not appear to me to have any thing in it to recommend him in the eyes of sober and rational men of any description. At all events, "the king's punishments were ready for the rebellious," who disputed *his* supremacy. Prior Houghton and Proctor Middlemore were sent to the Tower for refusing the oath of spiritual subjection to Henry, a little confinement being necessary to bend their consciences to the transfer of their obedience from a bishop of the church to a rebel against the authority of all churches. They, however, soon submitted; but poor Houghton's first sin of obstinacy was not as soon forgotten by his royal persecutor, and a very slight opposition to the monarch's will shortly afterwards served as a pretext for taking

away the prior's life. He subscribed to the king's supremacy in the year 1534; but was executed soon after.

Several of the monks of this priory, not considering the temper of the enemy with whom they had to contend, earnestly debated this affair of the supremacy, as a matter of principle and conscience; but they paid dearly for their sincerity and simplicity. Eighteen of them, who were immovable in their obedience to the Bishop of Rome, to whose spiritual authority they had made the most solemn vows, were martyred by Henry in Smithfield, and the remaining nine ended their days in prison. William Trafford was the last of the priors, and he, with twenty-two of his house conformed to the new doctrine of ecclesiastical obedience. * These were, very soon afterwards, rewarded by the total dissolution of their convent, and the forfeiture of their goods, and were, moreover, turned adrift upon the world; unable to work; but compelled to beg. The prior, I believe, was pensioned off, at a sufficiently low income, to keep him from breaking his vows of poverty and retirement.

Some, however, conformed, and several letters passed between the Carthusian monks and those of Sion upon the subject. Some of these communications are still preserved in the Museum. Father Fewterer, confessor general to the latter, had conformed, and most zealously endeavoured to persuade the monks of the former to follow his example: he gives the benedictions of "the grace and peace of Jesus Christ;" and adds, that his brethren and himself sympathise with them in their troubles, and "praying you of charatie to charitably receyve th'aim, and applye yorselfs with charitie to charitably folowe that is charitably meant." The temporising confessor "founde by the worde and wylle of God, both in the Old and Newe Testament, great trewethes for or Prince; and for the Bishop of Rome nothing at all." He mentions several authors who had written for the supremacy; and concludes, "so ye shall wel lerne that it graveth not of lawe and scripture, nor yet of no antique counsaill received

* Browne Willis's Mitred Abbies, II. 126.

ceived as a counsaill. Therfore dye not for the cause, salve yrselfs, and yr house, lyve longe, and lyve well to the honor of God, welthe by yor prayers, and edyfying by yor life to the people. Subjecte yorselfs to yr noble prince, gette his gracious favr by your duty doing to his grace."

This advice was seconded by the efforts of others with whom the visitors had appointed a conference, to which the monks, Fox and Chauncey, were deputed at Sion. Two others, Broke and Burgoyne, wrote to the father confessor in March 1537, saying that his precepts had prevailed with them, and that they sincerely hoped the rest of the Convent would follow their example: "gladde," said they, "wolde we be to heare yt thei wolde surrender their wits and conscience to you, yt they might come home, and, as bright lanterns, shew the light of religious consticon among us." Andrew Bord, whose judgment, it appears, could not easily bend to the sophistry of his brethren, yet anxious to avoid the punishment consequent on refusal, sought for arguments in favour of his wishes in the necessities and infirmities of his nature, and, very fortunately, discovered that he was too old and infirm to bear the rigid discipline of his order, and the confined air of his cell. He therefore left them and advised them to submit to the king.

The methods which the wicked and avaricious monarch adopted in the work of desolation were as artful as they were unjust. He began by placing three vigilant and discreet men in the Convent, under the imposing title of *Governors;* but whose office, it has been very properly remarked, "very nearly approached that odious term—*Spies.*" After they had formally taken possession, in the name of "his Highness," the King, they called all the monks and officers of the Convent before them, and then told them, that the Prince had most mercifully and compassionately considered their manifold *heresies,* treasons, and other offences, and being unwilling to inflict punishment according to their demerits, had pardoned them all, and moreover, to shew his unbounded goodness towards them, would allow them

" to *purchase* this emanation of pity under the Great Seal:" at the same time adding that death would be the reward of any new offences against the royal will of his highness the supreme Head of the Church of England

The proctor and other officers were then demanded to deliver up the keys of the convent, and that in future all receipts and disbursements must pass through the hands of the new governors, who would be accountable to the king only, by whom they were appointed, for the faithful discharge of their duty. These *spies* had an inquisitorial power vested in them, by virtue of which they could examine privately into the opinions and conduct of every monk of the convent. At these private conferences dispensations were granted, upon certain conditions, doubtless favourable to the pecuniary interests or mercenary views of the king and his spies, to those who should break their vows and quit their order. On these occasions trifling stipends were allowed them for a year or two, till they could find employment, when they would be expected to preach the word of God, (" no doubt," says my author, " according to the king's fashion.") and strictly conform to his ordinances.

The poor insulted monks were confined to the cloisters for some time, during which no person dared speak to them without a licence from the *Governors*. Their books were taken from them, and the New Testament put into their hands, in which they were to hunt for arguments in favour of Harry's spiritual usurpation, and to quiet their own consciences, in case they should resolve to violate their religious obligations, and to vilify the pope, their only supreme pastor under Christ. All their sermons were critically examined; and every argument, sentence, and word expunged that suited not the ambitious and licentious projects of the king. Wretched, indeed, was the condition of these unhappy men: the good, the bad, the virtuous, and the vicious, were condemned in one indiscriminate mass; or if there were any difference, it was in favour of the poor, and against the rich: for money, and not purification, was Henry's object. That many

evil practices, many departures from the strict moral and religious discipline of these cenobitical institutions, had crept in during the lapse of ages, and the temptations of pride and luxury, there can be no doubt; but these were not the objects of Henry's indignation, though they served the purposes of his cupidity, and were made the pretexts of his tyranny.

The following letter Mr. Malcolm supposes was addressed to Cromwell at that time, with Cranmer at the head of the friends of the Reformation. Much curious information may be collected from it. It was written by Jasper Ffyloll; and, as the postcript informs us, along with it, he sent a list of the names of the monks, before each of which he placed the letters G. and B. to distinguish the liege men from the traitors: that is, those who made a conscience of their vows, and those who were willing to submit to the king's pleasuse:*

"My duty to your mastership humbly premised.

"Pleaseth it the same to understand, that with this my rude letter I have sent to you a paper of such proportion of victual, and other, as the lay brothers here telleth me of necessity must be provided for them, which will not be borne with the revenues of the house: for the yearly revenue of the house is 642*l.* 4*s.* and the provision in that proportion amounteth to 658*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* and yet, since the making of that proportion, wheat is risen 6*s.* 3*d.* every quarter, and malt 20*d.* in every quarter, and comonly all other victual riseth therewith.

"I learn here, among these lay brothers, that heretofore when all victual was at a convenient price, and also when they were fewer persons in number than they now be, the proctor hath accounted for 1000*l.* a year, their rent of asize being but as above, 642*l.* 4*s.* of which *costen fare*, buildings, and other, was then

* The barbarous orthography and abbreviated mode of writing in this letter I have endeavoured to remove, as more pleasing to the taste of the present age; in some instances, however, on other occasions, I have copied the originals, as nearly as possible *verbatim et literatim*

borne of the *benevolence* and charity of the City of London. Now, they not regarding this dearth, neither the increase of their superfluous number, neither yet the decay of the said benevolence and charity, would have and hath that same fare continual that then was used, and would have like plenty of brede, and ale, and fish, given to strangers, in the buttery, and at the buttery door, and as large distributions of bread and ale to all their servants, and to vagabonds at the gate, as was then used; which cannot be.* Wherefore under the favour of your worship it seemeth to be much necessary to minish either the number, or dainty fares, and also the superfluous gifts of bread and ale.

" These Charter-House monks would be called solitary, but to the cloister-door there be twenty-four keys, in the hands of twenty four persons; and it is like many letters unprofitable, tales and tidings, and sometime *puse to cell* cometh and goeth by reason thereof. Also to the buttery door there be twelve sundry keys, in twelve men's hands, wherein seemeth to be small husbandry. Now is the time of the year when provisions was wont to be made of *lyng, haberdens,* and of other salt store, and also of their winter vestures to their bodies, and to their beds, and for fuel to their cells; wherein I tarry till I may know your mastership's pleasure therein. I think, under correction of your mastership, that it was necessary to remove the two lay-brothers from the buttery, and set two temporal persons there in that room, and likewise in the kitchen; for in those two offices lie waste of the house.

" In

* This certainly was an amiable trait in the character of the monks, who would thus have suffered their house to go to ruin, rather than withhold their assistance to the wretched; for the term *vagabonds* must not be taken in the present meaning of the word, but applied to *travellers* who frequently found accommodation at religious houses.—*Malcolm.*

Is it not strange that our pious Reformers, when they dissolved these benevolent asylums, never appear to have thought of adopting a substitute, by which the Christian duty of entertaining strangers might not be wholly neglected? The fact is, that they pulled down the monasteries, and raised up inns, taverns, and ale-houses. But what became of the *poor vagabonds?*

" In the beginning of August last past, my lord of Canterbury sent for two monks here, Rochester and Rawlins; his lordship sent Rochester home again, but he keepeth Rawlins still with him; and I understand he hath changed his habit to secular priest's clothing, and eateth flesh. I know that some of them, and I think that divers more of them, would be glad to be licenced to the same. One lay brother, Apostata, (late of the isle of Axholm, as he said,) being sick in the great sickness, was secretly, without my knowledge, received here into the cloister, where he died within four days: one of the lay brothers kept him in his sickness, and is now sick in the same great sickness. God's will be performed.

" Where the lord Rede, late chief justice of the Common Pleas, hath here founded a chantery of 8*l.* yearly, for the term of thirty years; his chaplain died the first day of September, and there is yet thirteen years to come.

" Master John Maidwell, commonly called the Scotch friar, hath been here with Dr. John Rochester, William Marshall, and other, then being present, and hath exhorted him to the best, but they could find no good towardness in him, but after an hour's conversation they left him as they found him. Then I entreated Rochester, and four or five of the monks, to be contented to hear him preach one sermon among them on that day week, wherewith they were contented; but on the next day, when they had spoken with their other brothers, they sent me word that I should not bring him among them, therefore if I so did they would not hear him; because they heard tell of him that he preached against the honouring of images and saints, and that he was a blasphemer of saints, and I said that I marvelled much of them, for there can be no greater heresy in any man (specially in a religious man,) than to say that he cannot preach the word of God, neither will not hear it preached; and they say that they will read their doctors and go no farther, and I told them that such doctors had made of some of their company to be strong traitors, and traiterously to suffer death. 5th of Sept. 1535."

Ffyloll, the writer of this letter, on the 2d of October following, proposed to dismiss all those who would not consent to surrender the revenues of the Convent to the king's *Governors*, and to compel the lay brothers and the stewards to dine in the refectory, and to admit such of the monks as wished it to partake. Cromwell, it would seem, had not then allowed the rules of the order to be openly violated. The lay brothers were regarded as more heretical and obstinate than even the refractory monks. They were employed to carry messages from the convent to the cloister to which they had keys.

Mr. Bedyll and Dr. Crome, during the vacation, called Rochester and Fox before them, and again exhorted them, during a whole hour, to submit, but they remained stedfast to their religious profession.

Among other measures adopted to bring over the religious of the Charter-house, was that of distributing books among them favourable to such a measure. William Marshall gave twenty-four copies of a work, intituled, " The Defence of Peace," to as many monks; but they were received only on condition, that the prior should permit or command their being read. Three days afterwards they were all, except one, returned unread. Dr. Rochester, after some persuasions, consented to keep his copy four or five days, and then he buried it. This circumstance afforded Ffyloll an opportunity to observe, " whiche ys goode mater to lay to them, at the tyme when you shall be to visythe them."

The dreadful catastrophe was now fast approaching, and the drama drawing near its end. I contend not for the monks as monks, but as honest men, who would suffer death rather than violate what they conceived to be a sacred duty. As such, they certainly deserve not to be called " madmen, who persevered in their resistance without excuse;* but faithful, perhaps mistaken, men, whose obedience to the king stood in the way of their duty to God and his church. And Mr. Malcolm acknowledges that " they

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 389.

" they were not opposing a mild Reformer, acting from the pure and wholesome conviction of ever-prevailing truth, but an abandoned lawless tyrant; one who sacrificed his wives with the same relentless savage brutality that a barbarous driver would his animals."

I have already stated, that prior Howghton, though at first tortured into submission, afterwards suffered death, for some other real or pretended offence. " One of his quarters was placed over the gate of the convent *in terrorem*." Mention has also been made of many others who suffered for their faithfulness, or mad obstinacy, as it is the fashion to call it. It was in the year 1535* that this dreadful havoc was among the religious at the Charter-house. Seven were bound to hurdles, and so drawn through the City of London to the place of execution. Three were chained in an upright position thirteen days previous to their martyrdom. When the seven had suffered, they had their limbs cut off, their bowels burnt, and their bodies quartered, scalded, and then placed on different buildings in the City, and one on the gate of the monastery. Dr. Rochester and Thomas Walworth were gibbetted.

" The remaining far more miserable men," continues the MS " nine in number, finished their days in prison, a prey to the most horrible tyranny, neglect, filth, and despair." Bedyll, who states this fact, boasts (with the most blasphemous falsehood,) that these unhappy men were almost all dispatched by the hand of God! " Whereof," says he, " considering thair behavor, and the whole mater I am not sorry, but wold that all such as love not the king's highness and his worldly honor wher in like caes!"

This was written on the 14th of June, 1537, when Trafford† was prior of this monastery. He submitted, and had a pension of 20*l.* per annum allowed him for maintenance. Bedyll in the

 letter

* Harlain MSS No. 604.

† I must have been mistaken in my supposition that Trafford was the last prior of St. Bartholomew's.

letter just mentioned, recommends him as one of the best of men, who had done every thing to convince the monks that they ought to surrender the house, and rely upon the king's mercy, and experienced grace. He feared, however, lest a returning conviction of the prior's religious obligations should weaken the resolution he had formed, and he besecches his good lord " that the said prior may be intreated, by his help, that he be not sorry and repent that he hathe *fered* and followed his lordship's *sore words*, and his own *gentle* exhortations."

As I find nothing farther of Trafford, I suppose he remained obedient to the king, and reconciled himself to the step he had been compelled to take.

It were illiberal to suppose, that all those who submitted to the recent alterations in the church of England, were actuated either by fear, or from pecuniary motives. Doubtless there were some who thought that it was right and consistent enough to change the head of the church, and alter her discipline; but, if one may be permitted to judge of the majority, especially of the leading characters among them, it is not uncharitable to surmise that they were actuated by no very honourable or praise-worthy motives. At all events, those objects ought always to be regarded as of a doubtful nature, which can only be maintained by the arm of power, and the dreadful argument of burning.

Few convents in London suffered more severely than the Charter-house; but I must now pursue its history subsequent to the dissolution of its monastic character, till it became occupied by benevolent men, who erected on its foundation, or rather on its site, for Henry and his assistant plunderers took care of the original revenues, the present Hospital.

The cenobitical society broken up and scattered, the revenues sequestered, and divided among the *reformers*, and all its rules and means of charity frustrated, the building was suffered to fall into decay. The Carthusian friars were not, I believe, revived by Mary, nor the funds restored. We must therefore now " pursue our way through prostrate buildings reduced to rubbish, a

mass of chaos indescribable," of which little, if any thing, remains, by which we can trace the original structure. Perhaps pieces of the old walls may have been incorporated into the present buildings; and Mr. Malcolm suspects that some parts near the kitchen are original: the basement of the west end of the school is evidently so. Sir Edward North, the Duke of Norfolk, and probably others of its possessors soon after the dissolution, used the ancient stone in every direction, and in such a manner as to deceive, did we not judge from the style of the windows, which are generally of Henry's, Edward's, and Elizabeth's time. There is part of an ancient tower, but not, I think, any part of the conventual buildings, which is now the basement of the chapel turret. On the outside it has undergone some convenient alterations; but on the north-west it is still supported by a strong original buttress. Within it is arched in the Gothic style, about fifteen feet from the pavement; the intersections are carved to represent an angel, and some unknown instruments, as appendages to the hair-shirts for penance, to which the solitary monks had occasionally submitted since the days of *Bruno*.*

One of the oldest parts of the building, though certainly not coeval with the original fabric, is the room called *The Evidence-House*. It is entered by a well stair-case from a door on the north side of the house without. This room, of which every possible care is taken to preserve it from accident or damp, is used to keep the archives of the hospital The ceiling is beautifully ribbed; and the centre stone represents a large rose, enclosing the initials I. H. S. *(Jesu hominum salvator.)* Access to this depository of valuable records cannot be had in the absence of the Master, the Registrar, or the Receiver, nor can any one of these enter it without the others. Though this room, considered in its present state, is of a later date than the ancient convent, there are evident traces intermixed in its construction, of that venerable foundation.

The

* Malcolm, who queries whether these are not the instruments of Christ's Passion.

The entrances to several cells on the south-side of the present play-ground are also some remains of the conventual building.—Opposite to the cloister a steep bank has been raised against the wall. This conceals all but the tops of two somewhat depressed arched doors under flat mouldings, with shields in the angles. Of their depth and width no possible judgment can now be formed, as houses have been erected against the outside of the wall. It is said, that formerly there were inscriptions to these cells; but they are now totally obliterated.

Besides these faint, and almost decayed, relics of the old erection, I do not know that any other indications of it now exist. No wanton or unnecessary alterations or dilapidations appear to have been practised on these premises; but had they always been confided to the care of such persons as those who have them now in possession, doubtless many other remains of antiquity had been preserved.

After the Dissolution, it passed, according to Hearne,* to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the House of Commons. But this whimsical antiquary begins his account somewhat too late. In the year 1542, nearly four years after it had been taken from its rightful owners, it was conferred upon John Brydges, yeoman of the king's "hales and tents;" and Thomas Hales, or Hall, groom of the "hales and tents," for their joint lives. Three years† afterwards it was conveyed to Sir Edward, Lord North. This possession had nearly proved a fatal snare to Sir Edward. It was secretly suggested to the king, that the knight had imposed upon him in obtaining possession of the premises: he was therefore "sent for by the furious Henry, whose 'wrath resembled not the roaring of a lion,' which is a noble beast, but that of

* Acc. Chart. *apud* Mait.

† This is given on the authority of Mr. Malcolm, who himself gives no authority for the statement, which, I doubt not, is nevertheless correct. It ought, however, to be mentioned, that Pennant, and other writers, say that these premises were not conveyed to Edward North before April, 1555, thirteen years subsequent to the grant to Brydges and Hales.

of the vengeful rapacious tiger, and sternly interrogated him; Sir Edward, whose services had gained the monarch, soon contrived to pacify him; no doubt by shewing him how useful he might be on some future occasion." The author of Londinium Redivivum adds, "I need not only say, the crafty lord was a serjeant at law, to which profession he had been bred; subtle acts of parliament were very necessary appendages to some of Henry's proceedings."

Pursuing the same authority, who derived his information from the archives of the Evidence-House, we find, that on the 26th of May, 37 Henry VIII. Sir Edward granted to Brydges and Hales an annuity of ten pounds per annum, with benefit of survivorship, chargeable upon his lands in London, as a consideration for their surrender of all their claims on the Chartreuse. On the 29th of June, 1566, Hales, the survivor, cancelled this agreement, by accepting 55*l.* from the Duke of Norfolk, and Sir William Cordell, and Sir James Dyer; the two latter were executors to Sir Edward North, Lord North; their portion was 25*l.* and the duke's 30*l.* On a copy of the letters patent to Sir Edward North is the following memorandum, the orthography of which the reader need not be informed, I have not strictly followed:—"There is enrolled a grant from the Queen unto Sir Edward North, of the site of the house, or priory, of the Carthuse, within mentioned, to be granted by these letters patent of 36 Henry VIII. and of the gardens, gates, conduits, and other things within mentioned, and in the said letters patent of 1 Mary, specified to come to the crown by the attainder of John Duke of Northumberland. So it seemeth that Sir Edward North, after the grant thereof to him, 36 Henry VIII. did sell or convey the same to the Duke of Northumberland; who afterwards being attainted of treason for rebellion,* the premises thereby came to the

* See Archæologia, Vol. XIII. p. 69, where is a plate of the very curious device carved on the wall of his apartment in the Tower, during the short confinement he underwent previous to his execution.

the Crown again at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, who granted the same again to Sir Edward North, with the same liberties as are mentioned in this of 36 Henry VIII."

To render this house suitable for the residence of a nobleman, it is conjectured, that many essential alterations were made by Lord North. When the ever-vigilant Queen Elizabeth found it necessary to have perfectly private conferences with any of her courtiers, she was accustomed to pay them visits at their own houses. Accordingly on one occasion, even after his lordship had been dismissed from the privy-council, she spent several days at the Chartruse. Her majesty, it is well known, was extravagantly fond of pomp and splendour; it is therefore, more than probable, that, whatever might be Lord North's private wishes concerning this visit, he would nor fail to make suitable preparations for the Queen's reception.

In the sixth year of this Queen's reign, for what purpose is not known, the proprietor conveyed the Chartreuse to Sir William Peter, Knt. and others, upon "truste and confydence." The deed of this conveyance is preserved in the Evidence-house; and from it we learn that there were two gates in the wall of enclosure to the Chartreuse Close, or Square. These were called the East and West Gates: the former in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and the latter in that of St. Sepulchre's.

May 31, 1565, these premises were purchased by the Duke of Norfolk, for the sum of 2500*l.* The money was paid to Roger, Lord North, and his father's executors, only a few months after the first lord's decease, which took place on the 31st December, 1564. The new proprietor, the year he purchased it, gave authority, by letters of attorney, to John Blenhayest, Esq. and William Dunnam, goldsmith, to take possession. "To this nobleman is to be attributed the present state of the buildings, with some exceptions."

The wall in the square has several remains of antiquity, and was

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 393.

was probably part of the monastery,* though now so totally mutilated, and incorporated into the master's and other apartments, that the original form is quite lost.

Upon passing the gate into the first court, the ragged stones of the ruins are found to have been used in building a large gallery, whose windows are of the fashion used in the Duke's days. In the midst is an arch (over which are Mr. Sutton's arms) leading to another court, formed on the east side, by the hill. A small portico before the door has the royal arms on it; to the right a buttress and two large windows with lanced-shaped mullions; over them two small arched windows; and, above the door, one with nine divisions. At the south end, is a very large projecting window, divided into fifteen parts, and over it a small one. The roof is slated, and supports a cupola. The north and south sides of the area are of brick, erected about the middle of the last century. Two small passages lead to courts on either side: that on the south contains the entrance to the chapel, and much of the walls are of ancient stone. The north seems to have been erected, or altered, about the same time. Near it are the kitchen and bake-house. The former contains two enormous chimney-places; and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a passage to the cloister, which is of brick, with projecting, unglazed, mullioned windows, and flat tops. A few small pointed doors are in the back wall, but they are now closed. From a terrace on this cloister the patched ancient walls and buttresses of the original court room may be seen.

It is clear from this internal description, that the Duke of Norfolk must have made very considerable alterations; and have adorned the house at a great expense. It is impossible, therefore, now to trace the exact site of the various conventual buildings, cells, and apartments. The inordinate ambition of that Duke did not allow him long to enjoy the fruits of his labours at the Chartreuse.

We

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 393.

We have no direct evidence, that in thus decorating it, he had any view to the reception of Mary, Queen of Scots, to whose alliance he unfortunately aspired; but be that as it may, "when Mary once perceived the artifices of Elizabeth to detain her in prison, she was warranted to make attempts of every kind to procure her liberty. A multitude of conspiracies were formed for her, to some of which she consented, and particularly that of marrying the Duke of Norfolk against the will of Queen Elizabeth, though Bothwell was still alive: it cost that Duke his life for pursuing the chimerical project with too much zeal." *

The Duke was committed to the Tower in 1562, and in the following year was permitted to reside at the Chartreuse, guarded by Sir Henry Nevil; but, recurring to this unhappy pursuit, he was again taken into custody, and brought to trial, in consequence of which he lost his head on the scaffold. His estates having thus fallen to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth took credit to herself, and that deservedly, in restoring them to his family, who were caressed by James I. for the sufferings they had endured for his mother, Queen Mary.

The Howards resided at the Chartreuse; and the first four days of James's residence in London was with them at this house †. His majesty conferred great honours on Lord Thomas Howard, the Duke's second son. He was created Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain of the king's household, Lord Treasurer of England, and Knight of the Garter. Before the king left the house he dubbed not fewer than fourscore knights: a very cheap method of testifying his gratitude.

From the Duke of Norfolk, the Chartreuse came into the hands of his son, the newly created Earl of Suffolk, whose extreme love of money soon induced him to dispose of it to THOMAS SUTTON, Esq. citizen and girdler, one of the richest merchants then living. The deed of conveyance is dated May 16th, 1611: the sum given was 13,000*l.* The premises are thus described: "Howard-

* Acta Regia, fol. 1733, p. 457. *apud.* Mal.

† Stow's Annals, p. 823.

"Howard-House, commonly called *The Charter-House*, consisting of divers courts, a wilderness, orchards, walks, and gardens, with Pardon Church Yard, and two adjoining messuages, called Wilbeck, with all the buildings, ways, &c." Upon this estate Mr. Sutton immediately afterwards instituted the present establishment.

Dr. Philip Bearcroft, preacher at the Charter House from 1724 to 1754, published "An Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esq. and of the foundation of the Charter House." This book has furnished all subsequent writers in the Metropolis with sufficient materials for that part of his History which concerns this Hospital; and they have not failed most plentifully to avail themselves of the information.*

Mr. Sutton was a native of Knaith, in the county of Lincoln. He was born in the year 1532, and was of an ancient and respectable family. He had his early education at Eton, and, it is supposed, removed from thence to St. John's, Cambridge. He afterwards studied Law at Lincoln's Inn; but disliking that profession, he soon after visited France, Spain, Italy, and Holland, and did not return before the year 1562. In the mean time he lost his father, who resided in the parish of St. Swithin, in the city of Lincoln, having been sometime steward to the courts there.

By the death of his father he became possessed of a handsome fortune, and on his return he was made secretary to the Earl of Warwick and his brother, the Earl of Leicester.

In

* Mr. Malcolm has unmercifully loaded his first volume with details, letters, and old quaint documents, tending to justify the memory of Mr. Sutton against the charges of Sir John Skynner, Knt. from whom he purchased his estate at Castle Camps. This author has likewise entered very minutely into the means by which Mr. Sutton realised the immense wealth flowing to him; and his farther enlarged his memoir by copious extracts of letters, containing pressing, impertinent, or imploring appeals to his generosity. In short, nearly a score of closely printed quarto pages have conveyed to us more than every thing necessary for a perfect development of Mr. Sutton's history and character. To these details I hold myself indebted.

In 1569 the Earl of Warwick appointed him the post of Master of the Ordinance at Berwick. In the 11th year of the reign of Elizabeth he was rewarded by an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* charged upon the manor of Walkington, in Yorkshire, "in consideracon of trewe and faitheful servyce to us done by our well beloved servant." The patronage of the same nobleman procured him the additional place of Master-General of the Ordinance in the north for life. This patent is dated Feb. 28, 1569.

He was one of the chiefs of those 1500 men, whom Queen Elizabeth, conformably with the treaty she had made with Earl Morton, the Regent, and in direct violation of that of *Blois*, which stipulated that no foreign troops should be suffered to enter Scotland, sent under Sir William Drury, to besiege Edinburgh Castle. * During this successful siege Mr. Sutton is said to have conducted himself with great gallantry; and it was for this piece of "faitheful servyce" that he was rewarded with the pension above mentioned.

Gallantry and courage, says Mr. Malcolm, are virtues, which, when associated, never fail to recommend the man of war to the favour of the ladies. This truth, it would seem, was exemplified in Mr. Sutton during his residence in Scotland; and the proof of it appeared in the condescending regards of a beautiful Caledonian, who brought him a son without having compelled him to shew his attachment to her person at the altar. The product of this amour was treated by Mr. Sutton with all possible kindness; but there is strong reason to suppose that Roger Sutton, at least during the latter part of his father's life, was guilty of some impropriety, or his name would have appeared in his Will, and judging from his having kept him with him, "as his son," in his youth. † What became of this illigitimate son, I no where find ‡; but

* Camden's Eliz. and Stow's An. 1573.

† Papers in the Evidence House, as cited, or referred to, by Malcolm.

‡ Whether Dr. Bearcroft's book mentions him or not I have no means of stating: not having that work before me.

but it is said he adopted the military profession and fought for his country."

Though Mr. Sutton was far from wanting even the superfluities of life, the foundation of his great wealth was laid in his purchase of the manors of Gateshead and Wickham, in which he afterwards discovered many valuable coal mines. Of these estates he had a long lease from the Bishop of Durham and the Crown. These turned out to be so profitable, that in 1500, it is said he was worth not less than 50,000*l.*; and that he brought two horses loaded with money to London.

Two years afterwards, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gardiner, of Grove Place, in the parish of Chalfont, St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, and widow of John Dudley, of Stoke Newington, Esq. With this lady he received a considerable addition to his fortune, besides a moiety of the manor of the latter place.

About this time Mr. Sutton became a merchant; and, with his enormous capital, was enabled to extend his connections wherever any prospect of increasing it presented itself; his great riches and enlarged commercial intercourse also soon recommeded him to various other public employments all tending to inhance his stock of wealth. He had, at one time, thirty foreign agents. He was, moreover, chief victualler of the Navy, and master of the bark Sutton in the list of Volunteers attending the English fleet against the Spanish Armada. It is not unlikely that he contributed materially to thwart the designs of the invaders by draining the Bank of Geneva of the money with which Philip intended to eqnip his fleet, and thereby retarding the preparations of the Spaniards a whole year.* He is likewise said to have been a commissioner for prizes, under Lord Charles Howard, High Admiral of England; and that, going to sea with Letters of Marque, he took a Spanish ship worth 20,000*l.* †

* Welwood's Memoirs of English Affairs, p. 9, 10, in Gen. Biogr. Dict. *Art.* SUTTON.

† When Mr. Malcolm thought it "necessary to shew how Mr. Sutton realized

The other sources of his immense riches, as detailed by the author quoted below, arose from various estates, and manors: principally those of Balsham, Hallingbury, Dunsby, Buslingthorpe, Norton, Southminster, Much Stanbridge, and Castle Camps.

This manor is said to have caused Mr. Sutton more uneasiness than any other occurrence during his long life. Sir John Skynner, Knight, being in embarrassed circumstances, sold the manor and advowson of Castle Camps to Mr. Sutton for the sum of 10,800*l.* This estate was so purchased at the earnest entreaty of Sir John Harrington, to whom, it seems, Sir John Skynner was indebted. Shortly after this conveyance, Skynner was arrested and sent to the Fleet prison, where he languished in great distress of mind and circumstances. From this place he petitioned the Lord Chanceller Ellesmere to see him righted, stating that Mr. Sutton had unjustly withheld from him the payment of the greatest part of the sum for which he had sold him Castle Camps. He acknowledged that of this sum of 10,800*l.* he owed Sir John Harrington 3000*l.* and William Smith 3100*l.* The residue he was himself to have received; and upon this understanding, the deeds upon the agreement were sealed, containing an acquittance for the whole sum, of which Mr. Sutton paid but a small part, and left London.

This was Sir John Skynner's statement, and it very properly produced a severe letter from the Lord Chancellor to Mr. Sutton, commanding him to make satisfaction to Sir John's creditors that he might be freed from prison, and his wife and children provided for. To this letter Mr. Sutton replied that he certainly had forborne to pay Sir John Skinner the whole of the money, because

realized the immense wealth flowing to him," (*Lond. Red.* I. p. 396,) he did not enumerate these important sources, and yet he has detailed with scrupulous minuteness, many items of not a hundredth part their value. Are they not true? At all events, in a memoir professing to exceed all others in accuracy and originality, there had been no harm in mentioning them. They were not beneath the notice of such a writer as PENNANT. Lond. 177.

because there existed an extent upon the manor of Camps, "extended by Wilbraham's recognizance to the use of Mr. Wynne." His reason for leaving London he says was his fear of the plague, and that he was at that time very sick, or he would have personally waited upon his lordship, whom he "beseeches on his knees that he would vouchsafe to spare his farther answer at that time, and not procure the King's Majesty to be his heavy load upon this occasion." This letter is dated September 3d, 1607.

The matter being laid before Referees, Mr. Sutton employed himself with all diligence to convince them that he should not be safe in paying the money to Sir John Skynner till the incumbrances on the manor of Castle Camps were all removed. In the interval several unimportant letters, tending to throw little or no light on the matter, passed between Mr. Sutton and Sir John Harrington: those of the latter may be seen in Malcolm.

Upwards of two years elapsed before Mr. Sutton's character was cleared as to this matter. In the meantime poor Sir John Skinner died, in great misery, "under arrest of sheriffs' baylies," and having in his life tyme been played uppon the extreme scornfully." This indignity, it seems, more than all others, broke his heart. His lady and her children also suffered grievously, and it is supposed Mr. Sutton occasionally afforded her relief; for in the postscript of a letter written in 1610, she assures him of her extreme want of money in these words: "Sir, If I have it not to-morrow by one of the clok, in faith both I and mine are utterly undon; and if it wear but I alone I should not care; but my children goeth to my hart that I should hurt them."

Sir John Skinner's charges are plain, direct, and consistent: the defence is involved in some little obscurity, and the utmost that appears to be made out is "that Sir John Harington had been playing a double part from his own confession," which, says Mr. Sutton's vindicator, "removes the shade from Mr. Sut-

ton's character, and clouds his own by not have cleared the matter sooner."

What was the issue of the question respecting Wilbraham's extent upon Skinner's estate we are left in the dark. It is only briefly mentioned in Mr. Sutton's answer to the Lord Chancellor. But Sir John Harington evidently knew from the first, that in the year 1601 there existed a statute, or rather an agreement for one, by which Sir John Skinner agreed, on the loan of 1000*l.* upon the bond of Sir John Harington and Thomas Markham, to secure the repayment. This was to be done by his entering into a statute, to these two persons, of 10,000*l.* for conveying over Camps as security.

Upon this statute Sir John Skinner was arrested; but attempted to evade the consequences by a flaw in the writ, wherein he was called Skinner, Esquire, instead of Skinner, Knight. Of this, however, it seems, no advantage accrued to him. The Act of Parliament, for securing the mortmain, had provided against all incumbrances of Skinner and Markham, "*of which this is one of the chiefe,*" and Lord Cooke, had, it appears, intending to buy the land, examined every thing very strictly, and hearing this statute was cancelled and vacated, was perfectly satisfied, and made no farther question. Upon this Lord Harington says he persuaded Mr. Sutton to buy the manor, *bonâ fide,* most justly and honestly, and gave in present money more by 500*l.* than my Lord Cooke should have given, to the great relief of Sir John Skinner and all, "who is much to blame to shew himself so unthankfull for yt." This deposition, signed by Sir John Harington, is dated Nov. 23, 1609.

After all, it does not appear that Sir John Skinner, however wrong he might act with respect to this estate of 10,000*l.* derived the entire benefit of 10,800*l.* for which his estate was sold, though no doubt can, or ought to be entertained of Mr. Sutton's integrity in this transaction; a conclusion, nevertheless, which should be drawn from his general character rather than from the evidence

evidence furnished, against Sir John Skinner and in his favour, in those statements which his vindicator " is happy to have in his power to enable him to clear Mr. Sutton from every imputation." And justice demands one observation, founded in the known disposition of mankind in general concerning the judgment usually formed of disputes between the rich and the poor. It is almost impossible to divest one's-self of a bias in favour of the rich and opulent, and still less easy is it to decide with perfect impartiality of the case of one confined in prison, as was Sir John Skinner's misfortune. Mr. Malcolm, however, deserves praise for his endeavours to clear up the reproach which might rest on the memory of so good and benevolent a man as Mr. Sutton. There is nearly as much merit in defending the character of the deceased as in the support of those who are injured while living. And on this account it is unnecessary to load the memory of Sir John Skinner with heavier imputations than he appears really to have deserved.

To particularize the several sources of Mr. Sutton's wealth, arising from his numerous manors and estates were as uninteresting a task, and become at least as intolerable as the " sets of regulations, copied from authors by authors," so sarcastically censured by the writer, who, superior to " Herne, Strype, Stowe, Seymour, Maitland, and other historians of London," gives a progressive statement of the *memorabilia* of this Hospital, from the governor's books."

To those *memorabilia* we are much indebted; nor should we have been less so had they been introduced to us in a somewhat lower tone of exultation. Should the reader wish to consult the several minutiæ of the manors above referred to he will find ample gratification in the elaborate work of Mr. Malcolm.

This very accurate author farther informs us, that Mr. Sutton's " very great riches procured him many friends, some of whom made him pay dear for their regard, if we may judge from the piles of bonds *now* amongst his papers; and the extraor-

dinary and most unjustifiable letters he has preserved, to the shame of their authors, who appear generally to have considered him a mere dotard, ready to throw away his gold to avert the threats of Heaven's vengeance they lavish on him in case of denial. In the list of borrowers, Queen Elizabeth stands first for 100*l.* for one year, the 39th of her Majesty's reign." Among these needy solicitors we also find the names of Robert, Earl of Essex, and the Countess of Cumberland. This lady writes in a somewhat commanding tone, which, nevertheless, appears to have been warranted by the unsolicited promises of assistance which Mr. Sutton had made to her, not only in private, but also in the presence of her "servant Mr. Auditor Ffuller." This is not the only instance in which Mr. Sutton is reminded of his promises, of which the native benevolence of his heart would doubtless often prompt him to be very liberal.

Speaking of his charities, Mr. Pennant,* mentions one species, which he recommends in the strongest manner to all whom Heaven hath blessed with the luxurious power of doing good. He was used, in dear years of grain, to buy great quantities, and to cause it to be retailed at lower prices to his poor neighbours. By this plan he relieved their wants, he took away the cause of riots, and probably prevented the rise of infectious disorders by the necessitated use of bad and unwholesome diet.

The entire fortune of Mr. Sutton at his death is said to have been, in land 5,000*l.* per annum; in money upwards of 60,000*l.* the greatest estate in the possession of any private gentleman till much later times †. He is described by Mr. Malcolm as following a line of business, after he had retired from the more active and busy scenes of the commercial world, "something between a money lender and a farmer." His town residence was in the parish of St. Mary Somerset, and his country house at Stoke Newington.

He

* London, 177.

† Gen. Biog. Dict. This, however, as we shall see hereafter, must have been exaggerated.

He does not appear to have retired from business before the death of Mrs. Sutton, which took place in the year 1602. She has left the character of an amiable, charitable woman; one who promoted the benevolent works of her husband, and forwarded all his good intentions. In one of her letters, dated May 16th, 1602, she thus writes: "There is in all of the wheate dressed XV quters, 3 bushells since you went, and now they are about yor best wheate: good Mr. Sutton, I beceeche you remember the firste for the poore foolkes, and God will reward you." What wife of the present day shall we find capable of writing in such a strain to a husband worth above 60,000*l.*? And, be it remembered, that such a sum is more than trebled in value since that time.

Before his retirement he lived with great munificence and hospitality; and now, having no issue, resolved to devote a portion of his well-earned riches to some important work of charity. Accordingly he planned the design of an Hospital upon his estate at Hallingbury in Essex; but an opportunity offering for the purchase of *Howard-House* as the Charter-House was then called, he changed that intention, and devoted the greatest part of his fortune to this magnificent establishment.

Mr. Malcolm, assisted by Dr. Bearcroft, has so ably described the rise and progress of this charity that it is difficult even to abridge his account without exceeding the limits of my own plan.

Before he had matured his plan, the Court endeavoured to divert him from his purpose, and Sir John Harington, who was continually urging him to those works of charity which his own benevolent heart more sincerely dictated to him, meanly endeavoured to turn the whole of his fortune to his own benefit. This he laboured to accomplish by an experiment to procure Mr. Sutton's consent to make a will by which the Duke of York should become his heir. For such a legacy the allurement of a peerage was held out to him. Mr. Sutton's pious intentions, however, were not to be thwarted by the gew gaw trappings and unmean-

ing pageantry attached to the heraldic nick-names of what is called worldly splendour. The lustre of a coronet, in this world of grown children, may serve well enough to dazzle the ambitious, and may too, perhaps, sometimes operate as an inducement to laudable exertions and industry; but to him whose fortune is already made, and has at the same no wish superior to that of becoming useful to his fellow-men, such honour is but a feeble temptation. Accordingly the good old man boldly declared his resolution to dispose of his property as he pleased. When, therefore, he had finally determined on the situation for his Charity, he began in earnest to secure it by those legal barriers which have proved its safeguard even to the present moment.

But he did not accomplish his designs without much trouble and inconvenience. Lord Harington, who thought to have made his own court to James the First, by the trap he had laid in favour of the Duke of York, afterwards the unfortunate Charles I., threw obstacles in his way, while he appeared to foster his liberality. He relaxed not however in his determination; and the Charter-House was conveyed to him, by Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Theophilus, Lord Howard, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and William, Lord Howard, on the 9th of May 1611; and he obtained the Letters Patent, with licence of mortmain from King James, on the 22d of the following month. For these premises, including Pardon Church Yard, Whitewell-beach, with two messuages and closes of land adjoining, he paid the sum of 13,000*l.* The Charter authorised him at his sole charge to found an Hospital and Free-School within the Charter-House. This Charter of incorporation stipulated that he should endow the Hospital with fifteen manors and other lands of the value of 4,493*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* It also enabled the governors to receive of the mansion-house buildings and lands, also his manors in Essex, Lincoln, Wilts, Cambridge, and Middlesex, with advowsons, &c. and to "purchase and hold lands, generally for its maintenance, for the abiding, dwelling, sustentation, and relief of such numbers of poor people and children, as Thomas Sutton, during his life, or the governors after

his death, should appoint; that the whole should be free from the visitation of the ordinary, except by their own appointment, and they had power to receive all lands, &c. without any licence of pardon for the alienation of them, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain. The governors were thereby incorporated by the title of 'The Governors of the Lands, Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter House, within the County of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of Thomas Sutton Esq.' to have a common seal for granting leases, and other corporate acts, but no lease of the patronage at Hallingbury to be made, other than such as should determine when the preacher of the Hospital at the date of the lease, should die or resign, or be removed; (which provision secured that benefice to accompany the office of preacher or minister), and that they should not make any lease, grant, conveyance, or estate, exceeding twenty-one years, either in possession, or not above two years before the expiration of the estate in possession: and whereupon the accustomable yearly rent or more, by the greater part of five years, next before the making such lease reserved, due, or payable, should not be reserved, and yearly payable during the continuance of every such lease; and that the increase of the rents or revenues should be employed to the maintenance of more, and other poor people, to be placed there, or to the further augmentation of the allowance of those persons who should be there; and not be converted to any private use. And to the end that all suspicion of indirect dealing might be prevented, it expressly provided that the lands should not be leased, demised, granted, or conveyed, to any of the governors themselves or to any persons for their use, although express mention of the yearly value and certainty of the premises be made, any act or restraint to the contrary; with power to make bye-laws. And the livings upon the estates to be presented to the scholars brought up there, avoiding as much as might be the giving of more benefice than one to any one incumbent."

The Governors are enabled, by the patent, to receive charitable

able donations from any person inclined to bestow them on the hospital and free-school; the latter to have as many scholars as the governors chuse to admit, to be under the tuition of a master and usher.*

It was Mr. Sutton's intention to have himself presided as master of the hospital; but having been seriously injured by a slow fever, he nominated the Rev. John Hutton, A. M. vicar of Littlebury, first master, on the 30th of October, 1611. At this time he resided at Hackney; and on the first of November of the same year, he signed a deed of gift of the estates mentioned in the letters patent to the governors, in trust for the Hospital. On the following day he made his will, which was signed and sealed on the 28th of November. He died at Hackney, on the 12th of December, 1611, aged seventy-nine years. Edmond Phillips had 40*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* for embalming his body, which was enclosed in lead, and removed in the most respectful manner, accompanied by the governors, from Hackney to Christ Church, Newgate Street, on the 28th of May, 1612. Many men of rank and respectability attended his remains to this place of temporary interment, till the Chapel of his Hospital was finished.

The costs of his funeral, the paintings and decorations of his arms, and the expences of his entombment at the Charter-House, were uncommonly great.† The total expences of the funeral amounted to 2228*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* His tomb, of which an excellent drawing by *Vertue*, is still preserved in the apartment in the gallery, was most superb. According to the receipt, mentioned in the note below, it was in height twenty-five feet, in breadth thirteen

* Malcolm, *ubi supra*.

† Mr. Walpole, in his Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. II. p. 274, as cited by Malcolm, says that the tomb or tablet of Mr. Law, executor to Mr. Sutton's Will, was included in the charge for the Founder's; but Mr Malcolm has exhibited a very scrupulous receipt, signed by Nicholas Johnson, Edmond Kinesman, and Nicholas Stone, citizens and free-masons of London, "in full payment of fower hundreth pounds for making, fynishing, guilding, and putting up, of a monument or tombe," for Mr. Sutton; and in this receipt no allusion is made to any other tomb.

thirteen feet, and was " sett oute and garnished with divers cullomes, pedistalls, capitalls, pictures, tables, and arms, of alablaster, touche, lance, and other hard stone." It is placed on the north-east side of the chapel, within the Hospital. This situation has been objected to as being extremely injudicious:* the tomb being close in the north-east corner, between a window and the dark east wall. Not a ray of light falls on it: and while the spectator wishes to view it, he must risk his shins against the benches for the poor scholars immediately before it; while his eyes are dazzled by the window, to the utter confusion of his vision. It is a subject of regret, that so noble a tomb should be thus lost in darkness and obscurity. The effigies is in a black gown and ruff, with grey hair and beard, under a most superb Composite canopy. The bas-relief above the cornice has great merit in the easy disposition of upwards of fifty whole-length figures, seated and standing around a preacher. The tomb is thus inscribed:

> " Here lieth buried the body of Thomas Sutton, late of Castle Camps, in the county of Cambridge, Esq. at whose only costs and charges this hospital was founded, and endowed with large possessions for the relief of poor men and children: he was a gentleman, born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln; of worthy and honest parentage. He lived to the age of 79 years, and deceased the 12th of December, 1611."

It appears that the original intention was to have had the tomb twenty-two feet high, ten wide, and five deep, for 350*l*. But, as this was never executed, the following " note of the particulars of the worke concerninge Mr. Sutton's tomb," may be an acceptable article to the curious, as well as a complete description of it.†

For

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 423.

† Vide Mal. *ubi supra.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For the enrichinge within the arch - - -	6	0	0
For the two captaines, sittinge - - -	10	0	0
For the four capitalls - - - - -	10	0	0
For his picture and crest, att his feete - -	10	0	0
For the two boys, labour and rest - - -	6	0	0
For the pellasters, carved three sides a piece -	6	0	0
For the three pictures, Faith, Hope, and Charitie	15	0	0
For the armes - - - - - - -	6	0	0
For the two capitalls - - - - -	3	0	0
For the storye over the cornishe - - -	10	0	0
For enrichinge under the cornishe - - -	3	0	0
For the two Deaths' heads, and one Cherubims' head	5	0	0
For the roses and other flowers, and inrichinge -	6	0	0
For paynting and guildinge - - - -	20	0	0
For carryinge the work, and settinge wth cramps of iron and bricks - - - - -	10	0	0
For working of the masonry in alablaster - -	50	0	0
For workinge the six collumes - - -	15	0	0
For sawinge the hard stone - - - -	10	0	0
For working and pollishinge five rance pellasters	10	0	0
For working and pollishinge the cover of rance	8	0	0
For workinge, rubbinge, and pollishinge all the tables, both of rance and touch - - - -	10	0	0
For sixty foote of rance, at 10*s.* a foote - -	30	0	0
For eighty foote of touch - - - -	40	0	0
For nine loade of alablaster, at 6*l.* a loade, wth the carryage - - - - - -	54	0	0
For working and pollishinge the ledger - -	10	0	0
For thirty foot of pace, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a foote - -	3	15	0
	366	15	0

Subjoined

Subjoined to this bill is the receipt before-mentioned; by which it would seem, that the executor, Richard Sutton, Esq. generously gave them 33*l.* 5*s.* more than their demand.

Mr. Sutton left 12,110*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* in legacies; and near 4000*l.* were found in his chest. This, including his plate and jewels, with every other description of goods, amounted, by appraisement, to 4377*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* His chain of gold weighed 54 ounces, and was valued at 162*l.*; his damask gown, faced with wrought velvet, and set with buttons, was appraised at 10*l.*; his jewels at 59*l.*; and plate at 218*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The executors received, from the day of his death to 1620, 45,163*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.**

Stowe remarks that this Hospital is the greatest gift in England, either in Protestant or Catholic times, ever bestowed by any individual, till we come to the time of the foundation of Guy's Hospital in the borough of Southwark. It was, however, at one time, exposed to imminent danger by an attack from Mr. Sutton's nephew, Mr. Simon Baxter, and Sir Francis Bacon.† The first of these persons being next heir of Mr. Sutton, and not possessing the benevolence of his uncle, adopted a proceeding at common law to regain possession of the property thus vested in charitable uses, he therefore brought an action of trespass against the executors of his will, to try their right to the lands; and on the 29th of June, 1612, they filed their bill in the Court of Chancery against them, which was heard on the 1st of February following, beford Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and Justices Warburton, Crook, Bromley, and Winch. They agreed in directing an issue at

* The accounts that have been published respecting the real extent of Mr. Sutton's fortune at the time of his death are somewhat contradictory; and as Mr. Malcolm, whose authority I have adopted above, does not notice any statements of his predecessors on this, or hardly any of his subjects, it is impossible to form an accurate judgment on this point.

† *Malcolm*: but what personal share Sir Francis had in this ungracious business we are not informed.

at law, in the King's Bench, and a special verdict to be procured, by which every doubt was to be considered and decided. Sir Edward Coke, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, certified that the bill was found *Billa Vera*, that the Founder's incorporation was sufficient, good, and effectual in law.*

Baxter afterwards severely repented of his vain opposition; acknowledged the justice of the decision, and consented to receive a legacy of 300*l.* bequeathed to him by the will.†

This disagreeable business being ended, the Institution soon became established beyond the power of any legal assaults to overthrow it; and it has ever since so remained. Neither the mad fanaticism of the reign of hypocrites, during the puritanic usurpation of the rebel Cromwell, the precarious period of the Revolution of 1688, nor the accidents of fire, plague, or pestilence, have eventually weakened the energies of this excellent charity; nor has internal dispute been yet of sufficient force to check the current of its benevolence. "It still bids defiance to every assault, except that which Britons will never bring against it, the want of public charity."

The first meeting of the governors, after the death of the founder, was holden on the 30th of June, 1613; and on the 30th of the following month, they made an order that "there shall no rogues or common beggars be placed in the hospital, but such poor persons as can bring good testimony of their good behaviour, and soundness in religion, and such as have been servants to the king, either decrepid or old captains, either at sea or land, soldiers maimed or impotent, decayed merchants, men fallen into decay through shipwreck, casualty by fire, or such evil accident; those who have been captives under the Turks, &c. and no children whose parents have any estate in lands to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that want means to bring them up." This order has ever since been the guiding rule for the qualification of all applicants.

On

* 10 Co. Rep. I. in Highm. Piet. Lond. 651.

† Highmore's Law of Mortmain and Charitable Uses, 200, 441, as cited by himself in the work last quoted.

On the 10th of December, 1613, the various officers of the Hospital dined together agreeably to an order for that purpose. The expences of their diet and fire were limited to 6*s.* 8*d.* each per week. At the same time, Richard Birde, Mr. Sutton's porter, was permitted to retain that situation, although a married man. His gardener, in the same predicament, had the like indulgence.

On the 19th of July, 1614, it was resolved that Mr. Sutton's tomb should be erected, " one the north syde of the chapell, and the poore schollers seates to be nexte the sayd tombe." The chapel was then nearly finished; and it was ordered to be consecrated before the next meeting. The burial-ground was also ordered to be prepared about the same time. December the 12th of the same year, being the anniversary of Mr. Sutton's death, was fixed upon for the removal of his coffin from Christ Church. It was borne on the shoulders of poor men into the vault prepared for its reception.*

A young person of the name of Crofts, was the first scholar sent to Cambridge. This took place October 13th, 1617. His exhibition was 20*l.* per annum during pleasure. The following year the governors prescribed the " Sonday dynner to seaven persons att the Mrs. table, and theire attendants, viz. a joynte of mutton, veale, or porke, XXd.; roast beefe IIs. VId.; and a capon, or some other dishe of IIs.; in all VIs. VIIId." The scholars gowns were made at that time of broad-cloth, at 9*s.* 6*d.* per yard; lined with bays at 2s. 4d. per yard; for making 2*s.* 4*d.* Total expence of a gown 36*s.* 2*d.*

In the year 1619, it having been represented to the governors, by Sir Henry Montague, Lord Chief Justice, that the roads next to Islington were very bad, a causeway, 44 poles in length, with a ditch three feet broad, were ordered at Wilderness Row. The ditch is now filled up; but the causeway still remains, and a row of good houses, facing the Charter-House Garden Wall, has been erected, extending from the east end of Pardon Passage to Goswell Street.

The

* Pen. Lond. 177.

The foundation was now carried on with prosperity and peace till the year 1623, or 24, when it sustained a loss of nearly 8000*l.** but it soon recovered itself; and in the year 1628 the charter was confirmed by parliament. Four years afterwards the governors were able, out of the Hospital stock remaining in the Receiver's hands upon his last account, to give the sum of two hundred pounds towards the repairs then carrying on at St. Paul's Cathedral: the governors justifying their liberality by a confident belief "that the founder, yf he were lyving, would have given a large contribution towards the repair of the said church, being soe needfull and pious a worke."

The same year, Sir John North had the gate-house at 20*l.* per annum from the physician, Dr. Wright, whose residence it had been in virtue of his office.

During the plague in 1636, an order was made to dismiss the scholars and others, not upon the establishment, and to bar the gates against all but those who were compelled to enter with necessaries, with a proviso, that if the contagion increased, the whole was to be dissolved and the inhabitants removed. Fortunately, however, the pestilence raged not to that extent, and in a few years afterwards the governors subscribed 100*l.* for the distressed Protestants in Ireland.

But now a thick cloud was gathering round the affairs of this invaluable charity. In 1643 so little money was received by the tenants of the hospital lands, and the excise upon beer, flesh, victuals, salt, &c. had so increased their prices, that the governors were under the necessity of ordering every Wednesday evening to be kept as a fast.

A still worse calamity, however, threatened them. The government of the country had begun to be usurped by a lawless banditti of pretended saints, who, under pretence of following a more strict line of Christian doctrine and discipline, committed the most alarming excesses of bigotry and fanaticism.

The rebellion of these odious enthusiasts had impaired the public

* Of this Malcolm has made no mention.

public treasury so much, that money was looked for from every quarter; and in the year 1645, the troops assuming possession of some of its estates, the revenues were seized. The expenditure of the house was 1500*l.* beyond what was received, and some abatements were necessarily made in the domestic economy. Parliament, however, interfered, and ordered that such of the governors as had subscribed the engagement, or the major part of them, should proceed in all the affairs of the hospital until they should make further orders therein.

At this period the Institution had infallibly gone to ruin, had not the good management of the governors preserved a stock in their chest, by which they were enabled to procure relief in their greatest necessity. "Here," very justly and appropriately, observes Mr. Malcolm, "Here is a glorious prospect of civil war! Let such as wish to promote it look on the aged and desolate of this and other charities suffering deprivations and wretchedness, for an antidote." Yes, let those who are so loud in their complaints of the real or imaginary distresses of the present times, reflect for a moment on the desolation that must ensue should the turbulent and the factious succeed over the efforts of the charitable, the peaceable and the wise. A very few years of a modern age of reason would be sufficient to destroy the goodiest works of entire ages of Christian benevolence; and another reign of fanaticism would throw this country a century backward in morals, arts, and philosophy: neither the negative virtues of deism, nor the hollow pretensions of fanaticism, are compatible with the genuine peace of society, or the mild sympathies of true religion: the triumph of either would be the death-wound of all such institutions as the one under consideration.

The interference of Parliament, above alluded to, appears from the following extract from the Journals of the House of Commons:

"*Die Mercurii*, 17° *Aprilis*, 1650, Resolved by the Parliament that such of the present Governors of Sutton's Hospitall, who have subscribed the engagement, or the major part of them,

doe proceed on all the business of the Hospitall, untill the Parliament take further order.

" HEN. SCOBELL, Cl. Parliament.*

About this time many resignations of the governors took place; and the violence of party, or the turbulence of faction, caused some to be expelled.

The crisis of danger was now fast approaching, and the new saints in parliament became the governing party at the Charter-House. Its records were therefore soon disgraced by the names of Essex, Salisbury, Lisle, Oliver St. John, Sir William Armine, Sir Henry Vane, Lenthill, Whitelocke, Fairfax, and last, though first and greatest in infamy, " His *Excellency* Oliver Cromwell, Esq. Captain-General of the forces raised by the Parliament." I mean not to stigmatize, with equal severity, all the persons here mentioned; but certainly no great honour could redound to the foundation, by the support of revolutionists, rebels, and fanatics; and it is clear, that the governors did not think the Institution perfectly safe, since, in the year 1652, they petitioned Parliament to confirm their charter under the Great Seal.

The meetings of the governors were frequently attended by the arch-hypocrite Oliver, but he never signed the orders. The last time he attended, was on March the 6th, 1653-4. He resigned his office of governor " by writing under his hand and seal," and Major-General Skippon was elected in the place " of his highnesse the lord Protector."

May 20th, 1658, Lord Richard Cromwell was chosen a governor; and fortunately under the fostering care of a beneficent Providence, the Institution survived the storms of the civil war, so " that since the Restoration scarcely an incident has arisen which could be detailed with any prospect of information or amusement."

It may, however, be stated, that the losses which the settled endowment

* Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. VI. p. 400.

endowment had sustained were considerably increased under the mismanagement of Gerard; yet by the just and faithful conduct of Sir Richard Sutton, one of the founder's executors, the funds, by the year 1673, improved to 5391*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* annual produce. Since that period the improvements have not increased in proportion to some other estates: for at the time when Maitland wrote, some sixty or seventy years ago, although the revenue then amounted to 6000*l.* per annum, yet it did not appear that any other addition was made to the number of persons upon the foundation, than four boys to the number of scholars in the house, and five to that of students at the Universities, making the former forty-four, and the latter twenty-nine: which, together with eighty old pensioners, made the total number of members one hundred and fifty-three, exclusive of the servants of the house.* Many scholars are now received who are not upon the foundation, and are boarded by the school-master. There are at present twenty-nine exhibitions; but in the year 1801 only two went to the University.†

The pensioners lead a kind of collegiate life, and live together. They are provided with convenient apartments, and are supplied with every necessary for their comfortable subsistence, except apparel, in lieu of which they are allowed a gown and fourteen pounds per annum each. The scholars, who, at the time of their admission, must be between the ages of ten and fifteen, have not only handsome lodgings, and are instructed in classical learning, &c. but are also supplied with all the necessaries of life. They continue at the school for eight years only. The exhibitions at the University are twenty pounds per annum, to continue for the term of eight years. The boys that are incapable of being brought up scholars are put out apprentices, and the sum of forty pounds given with each of them. As a further encouragement to the scholars brought up on this foundation,

* Maitland's London, II. 1291.

† Mal. Lon. I. 416, under A. D. 1802.

there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the constitution of the hospital are to confer them upon those who are educated therein.

The whole Institution is governed, under certain restrictions, by a Master, who is himself always a governor. The governors are sixteen in number.* Their place, in case of death, or removal, is to be supplied by the nomination of the remainder. They are absolute in their decrees, and appoint every officer of the Institution, pensioners, and scholars. Their seal is Mr. Sutton's arms. The following are the present governors, who present by rotation :†—The KING, the QUEEN, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlborough, K. G. Marquis Camden, K. G. Earl Spencer, K. G. Earl of Chatham, K. G. Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Moira, K. G. Earl Grey, Viscount Sidmouth, the Bishop of London, Lord Grenville, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Erskine, and the Rev. Philip Fisher, D. D.

The Rev. Philip Fisher, D. D. *Master;* the Rev. J. Curry, *Preacher;* the Rev. John Russell, M. A. *Schoolmaster;* the Rev. Robert Watkinson, B. D. 2*d Master;* the Rev. W. H. Chapman, M. A and Thomas Gilbanck Ackland, *Assistants of the School;* Thomas Ryder, Esq. *Registrar;* Robert Barber, Esq. *Receiver;* H. J. Sayer, Esq. *Auditor;* Rev. Charles Richard Pritchett, M. A. *Reader and Librarian;* Mr. William George, *Writing-Master;* Arthur Daniel Stone, M. D. *Physician;* Mr. William Norris, *Surgeon;* Mr. Ingerston, *Apothecary,* Mr. Stevens, *Organist;* W. A. Dixon, *Manciple;* Thomas Ryder, Esq. *Clerk of the Courts;* and Mr. Pilkington, *Surveyor.*

In the list of the masters of the Charter House, are to be found some

* Those who met for the first time were appointed by the king; and *fac similies* of their signatures may be seen on a plate given in the first volume of Londinium Redivivum, facing page 414.

† The King presents two, and the Queen one; and then the other Governors one each, as the places become vacant.

some names of great respectability and importance in the literary world. They are seventeen in number, from the foundation to the present time, so that, upon an average, they must have presided about twelve years each.

The list of preachers also presents a catalogue of reputable names, with a very few exceptions. In the list of school-masters, are some very honourable names: we may mention that of Andrew Tooke, M. A. the well-known translator of Pompey's Pantheon, and various other works; and also that of the late Mathew Raine, D. D.

We must now attempt a description of the several parts of this excellent building, and of such of its external decorations, as have not yet been noticed: in these delineations I must again call in the aid of that accurate antiquary, to whose indefatigable researches every subsequent writer on the topography of London must be so greatly indebted, though he appears in some instances to have overlooked what many will deem important objects; and in others, to have extended his observations to matters of comparatively trifling import.

The CHAPEL of the Charter House is built of brick and boulder, and lined with wainscot six feet high; the floor is paved with tile; the pews oak, with two aisles; the windows Gothic; in the middle of the building a range of pillars and arches of the Tuscan order. The north wall has two small windows, in which are the arms of Mr. Sutton, in painted glass. A window, with a flat arch, and five lancet-shaped divisions, nearly fills the space between the altar and the ceiling. The key-stones of the Tuscan arches, the brackets and decorations of which are clumsy and inelegant, are Mr. Sutton's arms.

The ceiling along the west end of the north aisle is entirely flat. There is at this end a strong plain gallery.

The altar, round which the wainscotting is nine feet high, is elevated on a single step. Over it, the plain gilt pannels contain the Decalogue, the Creed, and the Pater Noster, with a tri-

angle in a glory, and a circular pediment inscribed from the 22d chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel.

At the west end is a small, plain organ, on a very rich gallery, if, says Mr. Malcolm, a crowd of unmeaning ornaments can make it so—helmets, armour, flags, drums, guns, masks, cherubim, coats of arms, heads, hearts, guitars, and composite capitals, without shafts, or any kind of termini. Such were the heterogeneous assemblages admired in the days of James I.

The length of the chapel is sixty-three feet, breadth thirty-eight, altitude twenty-four.

The greatest curiosity in this chapel is the tomb of the founder, which has already been sufficiently described. On the south side of the altar is the monument of "John Law, Esq. one of the executors of the founder." He died the 17th of October, 1614. He is represented dressed in black robes, and a ruff; and with a pointed beard. There is a canopy over his head, and angels on the sides. There is a representation of an infant seated on a skull, intimating that all ages are subject to mortality.

At the east end of the north aisle is the figure of Francis Beaumont, Esq. in a kneeling posture, with a gown and ruff, before a desk, on which is an inscription, giving some account of his birth, death, &c.

A tablet on the south wall, having a long Latin inscription, is sacred to the memory of Henry Levett, M. D. physician to the hospital twelve years, who died July 2, 1725, aged fifty-six. Another tablet on the north wall, inscribed also in Latin, to the memory of Thomas Walker, LLD. who was schoolmaster here in the year 1679. The inscription was drawn up by Dr. John Davis, master of Queen's College, Cambridge. He died June 12, 1728. On the same wall is another, also in the same language, to the memory of Andrew Tooke, A. M. before-mentioned. He died in 1731.

Besides these, and several others, Stowe says, that here was buried Sir Walter Manny, and his wife Margaret; Sir Walter Manny,

Manny, Knt.; Philip Morgan, Bishop of Ely, 1434; Bartholomew Rede, Knt. mayor of London, 1503, &c.*

A door at the north end of the Piazza leads to the feet of an enormous staircase, adorned with a vast variety of minute ornaments carved on every part capable of receiving carving. Those decorations, with pointed doors and mullioned windows, shew it to be of the Duke of Norfolk's time. These stairs lead to the Governor's room, to the Master's apartments, and to those of the Receiver. They lead also, on the left, through a gallery, to the terrace over the cloister, which has a handsome pavilion in the centre, that affords a most pleasing summer view on the trees and gardens on either side.

From the gallery a door opens to a library, presented in some measure by Daniel Wray, Esq. deputy teller of the Exchequer. This gentleman died in 1783, at the advanced age of eighty-two, and left his books to be disposed of by his widow; who, knowing his attachment to the Charter House, where he had received his education, made the governors an offer of them, which was thankfully accepted. This room was taken for their reception, from the ancient apartment originally used for the governors' meetings. Though very large, three sides are nearly filled by this very good collection of many ancient editions of various learned works, enlivened by many of our valuable authors. They are placed under the care of the master, preacher, head-schoolmaster, and a librarian, whose salary is twenty pounds per annum. The original catalogue was written by T. Wing, who faithfully served the donor thirty-eight years as a servant, and was rewarded by him with a clerk's place in his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

* Mr. Malcolm, with his constant attention to minutiæ not noticed by other authors, has given a somewhat tedious and uninteresting list of monumental inscriptions, in every part of this place; as well as on the Pavement in the Piazza; but as they convey little or no information of general utility I have purposely omitted them. What follows is of more value.

Over the chimney hangs a good portrait of Mr. Wray. * It is extremely well painted, and represents a mild and benevolent set of features. Below is a bronze medallion of the same gentleman; a profile bust in a Roman mantle, inscribed "Daniel Wray, Anglus Æt. XXIV.;" on the reverse, "*Nil actum reputans cum quid superesset agendum,*" by G. Pozzo.

The decorations of the old Court-room are of those of the reign of Elizabeth: though much mutilated, it is still magnificent, and venerable. The ceiling, however, has been white-washed. That bane of antiquity, and of all taste has demolished the emblazoned armorial distinctions, painted and gilded under the direction of the Duke of Norfolk, to whose family they belonged. The ceiling is flat; and the crests and supporters, within circular and square pannels, are of stucco. The Duke's motto, "Sola Vistus invicta," is inscribed at the north end. The walls are hung with tapestry; the story of which, however, is not any where related. One of the subjects is a siege; but though it is otherwise perfect, the colours are in many places faded even to the obliteration of the figures.

The chimney-piece is very richly adorned. The basement is formed by four Tuscan pillars; in the intercolumniations are gilded shields containing paintings of Mars and Minerva. On pannels of gold, over the the fire-place, are Faith, Hope, and Charity. The next division is composed of four Ionic pillars; between them are arched pannels, with fanciful gilded ornaments. The pedestals contain paintings of the Annunciation and Last Supper; the figures of these are of gold, upon a black ground, and are extremely well done. The space between the pedestals is filled by a gold ground, on which have been introduced Mr. Sutton's arms and initials. Scrolls and cupids fill the intervals. The great centre pannel is of gold; with an oval, containing the arms of James I. and a carved cherub beneath.

The ceiling, at the upper end of the room, is supported by two pillars,

* A kit-cat copied by Powell, in 1785, from a picture by Mr. Dance.

pillars, half Gothic and half Grecian. They were placed there since 1611. Near them is a large projecting window, of sixteen divisions, and two others of eight, further south. They are adorned by Mr. Sutton's arms, in painted glass, dated 1614. The only use now made of this apartment is for the anniversary dinner of the founder.

Mr. Malcolm exclaims, "In what other house shall we find so interesting an apartment!" adding, that almost every illustrious character which England has produced, from the time of Henry VIII. down to that of Charles I. has frequented this room, either as inhabitants, attendants on Queen Elizabeth and James I., as visitors of the illustrious owners, or as governors of Mr. Sutton's Charity. During the Interregnum all the principals of the factious party have been within it; and since their overthrow, the governors have been men of the first eminence in law, politics, and divinity.

Returning through the gallery, we come to *The Anti-Room* of the governors, near the stair-case. This room is pannelled, and the chimney-piece decorated with a very large *baso relievo*, of Faith, Hope, and Charity, but rudely executed. Two highly polished ancient oaken tables, with enormous urns, and Ionic capitals, stand within it.

The Governor's Room, is a very excellent apartment. It has a handsome Corinthian Chimney-Piece, surmounted by Mr. Sutton's crest. Between the pillars over the fire-place is his original portrait, being that from which Vertue made his engraving. The countenance is manly, open, and benevolent, with large piercing eyes; the face receives additional interest from his silver locks and beard; but the colours are rather faded. His dress is a black furred gown, held across the breast by his left hand; near which is a piece of the chain mentioned in the preceding pages. The frame round this picture is very finely carved, with figures of aged men, and boys consulting globes; also mathematical instruments, scrolls, and his arms richly gilt; inscribed, "ætatis 79, anno 1611."

On the left side of the chimney is a whole length of Charles II. with all the insignia of Royalty on and about him, in a dark wig, his right hand on his hip, and his hat in the left. The right leg extended. The face is correctly drawn and well coloured; but the drapery is indifferent. No painter's name.

The munificent Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, is represented in a sitting posture, with his robes. His chair is purple, fringed with gold. He rests on an open book against his thigh, and holds a white handkerchief in his left hand, on the arm of the chair. The collegiate cap injures the contour of his face, which is shaded by chesnut hair. On his chin and lips are tufts of beard. He has heavy eye brows, and not a very prepossessing countenance. A table, covered with purple velvet, supports a book and letter before him, and the back ground is formed by a portico. This picture, which has no painter's name, is hung on the east wall *.

Sheldon was an ornament to his profession. He did honour to his promotion by his patron Charles II. whom he attended in his exile. He was equally conspicuous for his charity and his piety. He expended above 60,000*l.* in public and private benefactions, in relieving the miserable and distressed in the time of the pestilence, and in redeeming Christian slaves. His theatre at Oxford is a magnificent proof of his respect to the University in which he had most honourably presided, as Warden of the College of All Souls.†

Over a handsome mahogany door is a half length of Doctor Thomas Burnet, master of this house, in 1685. He was the author of that well-known work, the Sacred Theory of the Earth; "a beau-

* Malcolm.

† *Pennant.* I have before had an opportunity of adding my feeble testimony to the worth of this venerable and munificent prelate; though his conduct respecting Toleration and the Corporation Act was not of a nature to secure him unqualified praise. Vide History of Staffordshire, in Vol. XIII. Part II. "Beauties," &c. p. 1006—1008.

"a beautiful and philosophical romance," and also of Archæologia Philosophica. At the time he published this latter work, he was chaplain to the king, and the clerk of the closet; but the freedom of opinion manifested in this book brought upon him a host of bigotted and ill-natured persons, who succeeded in ousting him from his places held under the king. Neither his known and acknowledged private virtues, his great learning, nor his solemn declaration of faith in every part of the sacred writings could save him from the rancour of his enemies. The enmity created by an offensive book, whether that offence is justly founded or not, is of the most subtle and deadly nature; and an attack, real or supposed, upon any favourite prejudice, is often resented with the greatest virulence and lurking indignation. The truth of this remark was exemplified, in some degree, in the case of Dr. Burnet. He was a man of great virtue, and apparently destitute of ambition; yet the *odium theologicum*, excited by his *Archæologia Theologica*, brought upon him a world of censure and undeserved abuse. He accordingly retired from court, and according to Oldmixon, the See of Canterbury, to which it was probable he would have been raised on the death of his friend Tillotson, had it not been for this unfortunate book, which occasioned him to be then represented by some bishops as a sceptical writer. He then retired to the Charter-House, and there spent the remainder of his days in his beloved studies and contemplations, and died in the year 1715. He wrote some other works, particularly "De Fide et officiis Christianorum," and "De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium," both of which are posthumous works; and have been translated into English. In the latter Dr. Burnet holds the millenarian opinion, and denies the notion of the Eternity of future punishment.

The following anecdote, so intimately connected with the doctor's situation and duties at the Charter-House, ought not to be omitted. In the latter end of the year 1686, one Andrew Popham, a Roman Catholic, came to the Charter-House, with a letter from

from King James to the governors, requiring them to choose and admit him, the said Andrew Popham, a pensioner thereof, " without tendering oath or oaths unto him, or requiring of him any subscription, recognition, or other act or acts, in conformity to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, as the same is now established; and notwithstanding any statute, order, or constitution, of or in the said hospital; with which," says his Majesty, " we are graciously pleased to dispense in his behalf."

On the receipt of this letter the governors were assembled, Popham, appeared, and the King's Letter was read; upon which the Lord Chancellor Jefferies moved, that without any debate they should proceed to vote, whether Andrew Popham should be admitted a pensioner of the Hospital, according to the King's Letter; and it was put upon the master, Dr Burnet, as the senior to vote first. The master told the governors, that he thought it was his duty to acquaint their lordships with the state and constitution of that Hospital; though this was opposed by some; yet, after a little debate, the master was heard; who observed, that to admit a pensioner into the hospital without his taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, was not only contrary to the constitution of the Hospital, but to an express Act of Parliament for the better establishment thereof. One of the governors asked what this was to the purpose? To whom the Duke of Ormond replied, that he thought it much to the purpose; for an Act of Parliament was not so slight a thing as not to deserve a consideration. After some other discourse, the question was put, whether Popham should be admitted? and passed in the negative.

A second letter from the King was afterwards sent; to which the governors, in a letter addressed to his Majesty, humbly replied, and gave their reasons why they could not comply with his pleasure, in admitting Andrew Popham as a pensioner of the Hospital. This not satisfying James, he ordered Chancellor Jef-

feries

feries to find out a way how he might have right done him at the Hospital; and the master was particularly threatened to be summoned before the ecclesiastical Commissioners. But at this time they were quarrelling with the Universities, and had their hands full of business, and so the affair was dropped.

This was the first stand made against the dispensing power of that reign, by any society of England, and rendered signal service to the public; for whatever objections can justly be urged against restrictive oaths, subscriptions, and tests, it was perfectly right in the governors not to allow even royalty itself to trample on the established forms of the institution. A Relation of the Charter-House proceedings upon this occasion was published by Dr. Burnet, in 1689.

The portrait of this excellent man in the Charter-House, is a good painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who was Burnet's intimate friend, and prided himself upon the finishing which he had given to it. He has represented him seated, in a black gown and band, with his left arm resting on that of the chair, his glove on, and the right held in his hand; and near him an open book. He appears to be about sixty years of age; the hair short, slightly tinged with grey; and his features regular and grave, but very pleasing. He is altogether a thin man, but of a good countenance.

On the left side of the mahogany door, before-mentioned, hangs a whole length figure of William Craven, Earl of Craven, the first Baron and Earl* of that name. He was the eldest son of Sir William Craven Lord Mayor, and being much affected with military exercises from his youth, greatly signalized himself in Germany and the Netherlands, under Henry, Prince of Orange. In these valiant adventures, he gained such honour, that, on his return he

* But not, as Mr. Malcolm says, the *only* Earl of that name. The present William Viscount Uffington, of Uffington, in the county of Berks, is also Earl of Craven, in Yorkshire. He was so created, June 13th, 1801. His lordship married, Dec. 12th, 1807, Miss Louisa Brunton, of Covent Garden Theatre.

he was first knighted at Newmarket, March 4th, 1626, and was deservedly raised to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, in the county of Berks.

He defended the Protestants in Germany under the renowned Gustavus, King of Sweden, in 1632, and was one of the English volunteers who so gallantly obliged the Castle of Crutzenack to surrender, after three severe assaults; in one of which he was wounded, and, on his coming into the King of Sweden's presence, he was told by his Majesty, that "He ventured so desperately, he bid his younger brother fair play for the estate."

At the siege of Limegea, under the Elector Palatine, he, along with Prince Rupert, was taken prisoner; and, on obtaining his liberty, he entered into the service of the states of Holland, under the Prince of Orange, where he resided until the Restoration of Charles II.

Though he had not personally served this monarch's murdered father, in his struggle against his pious rebellious subjects, he, nevertheless, manifested his loyalty in sending him, from time to time, considerable supplies, as he did also to Charles II. in his greatest necessities. For these dutiful services he was suitably rewarded, after the Restoration; and, on the 16th of March was advanced to higher degrees of honour by the title of Viscount Craven, of Uffington, in the county of Berks, and Earl Craven of Craven, in com. Ebor.

His lordship suffered greatly for his adherence to the Royal cause. The hypocritical Parliament confiscated his estates, because on the evidence of one Falconer, a mean perjured fellow, he was found guilty of having promoted a petition "wherein several persons did desire to be entertained to serve the King of Scots against the Parliament of England, by the name of barbarous and inhuman rebels." On this charge, unsupported by any respectable evidence, and in defiance of the most earnest and repeated remonstrances of the Elector Palatine, and the States General, these wretches determined to divide his lordship's personal

sonal estate throughout all England, to their own use. So flagrant, however, was this robbery, that it met with great opposition in Parliament; "and when the act for the sale of his estate was put to the question, there were twenty, in the negative, and only twenty-three members in the affirmative, of whom nine contracted for nearly 5000*l.* per annum of the estate, as appeared by the books of Drury-House; besides what was bought in other men's names, for the use of members of that Parliament; and those who were of the former Parliament, who voted the confiscation of his estate." *

After the Restoration, as before mentioned, Lord Craven was in great esteem with the Court; and Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, the king's aunt, committed all her affairs to him.

On the accession of James II. he was still in favour, and attended the Coronation; but he soon after learnt that the king would be pleased with the resignation of his commission as colonel of the regiment of foot guards, called the Coldstream Regiment, upon which his lordship said, "If they take away my regiment, they might as well take away my life, since I have nothing else wherewith to divert myself." Upon which he was allowed to keep his regiment.

At the Revolution, however, he finally lost his favourite commission, as well as his lord lieutenantcy of the county of Middlesex, to which he had been appointed on the death of George, Duke of Albemarle, in the year 1670. His lordship, nevertheless, to the time of his death, though divested of every office, dependant on the Crown, was ever ready to serve the public, and was particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and subsurbs; of which he had so early intelligence, and was so ready to mount on horseback to assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, "His horse smelt a fire as soon as it happened."

In the early part of his lordship's life, he is said to have been one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe; an useful subject,

* Collin's Peerage, by Sir Egerton Brydges, Vol. V. 459.

subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and universally beloved. He died unmarried, on April 9th, 1697, aged eighty-five years and ten months, and was buried at Binsley, near Coventry, the 30th of April following. *

The portrait which has occasioned this brief memoir, represents his lordship in a complete coat of mail, with a truncheon in his right hand, and his left against the hip. His mantle and helmet lie by him on a bank, and in the back ground is a distant camp. He has dark flowing hair, whiskers, a band and tassels, and a commanding countenance, and appears about forty. It is a very good picture; but has no painter's name.

On the west wall, opposite the Earl, is a whole length picture of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Bushy eye-brows, and an enormous light-coloured wig, partly obscure, a large and unpleasant set of features. His vest is of white satin, puffed over the waist; his right arm rests on the hip, and he holds his gloves in his left hand. The arms and knees are loaded with lace and rib-bands. Those ornaments, and the high-heeled shoes, give the figure of a half masculine, half feminine appearance, that is far from pleasing.

This room is also decorated with portraits of the Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; a half length; Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury; a whole length; James Scot, Duke of Monmouth; a whole length; and also one or two others. The frames of all these pictures are of stucco and white; and between them are white ornaments, on a blue ground; the ceiling of the room is also stuccoed; the floor waxed and polished.

In the long ancient gallery, facing the *Master's Apartments*, which adjoin the governor's room, are the following pictures, generally dirty and neglected: Dr. Benjamin Laney, Bishop of Ely, a good picture, half-length. The Doctor appears, with his hand on a skull; white curled hair, and a black cap; Dr. John Robinson, Dean of Windsor, Bishop of Bristol, and Lord Privy Seal,

* Collin's *ubi supra*.

Seal, dressed in his robes, and a black wig; his face large and full, inclining to corpulency; Dr. Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, in his robes, grey hair and beard, with a good countenance; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Morley, Bishop of Winchester; John, Lord Somers, and one or two others.

THE HALL of the Charter-House is a very ancient part of these buildings. On the east side is a large fire-place; the ancient galleries are also very large, but now almost useless. In the great window is an emblematical design, in painted glass, representing a conflict on a bridge, a ship, &c.

THE SCHOOL stands at the east end of the cloister, and is a very large room: over it is the Dormitory; and on the ground floor, facing the school, is the *Scholars' Hall.*

The opposite buildings are the works of various periods, chiefly since the Charter House came into Mr. Sutton's possession. The apartments within are comfortable. The gateway of the burial-ground is so much decayed that it has the appearance of greater antiquity than it deserves; if we may judge from its Grecian style. *

Within *The Wilderness* are many flourishing trees, and is a very pleasant place for an evening walk. Adjoining to it is a large *Kitchen Garden,* from which a great portion of the vegetables for the house is produced. At no great distance from this place is a curious representation of Mr. Sutton's arms and crest, on a large scale, made by a pensioner some years ago, with different coloured pebbles. It forms an excellent pavement, and is done in a very masterly manner.

CHARTER-HOUSE-SQUARE is formed, on three sides, by very good houses, the fourth, which is the west, is filled partly by the old walls of the monastery. The north side is occupied, by the Charter-House, a few good houses, and *Rutland Place;* the east by the houses of respectable inhabitants, and the south by the *London Infirmary for the Eye,* and several good houses.

* Malcolm, I. 433.

The centre, or area of the square, is handsomely railed, and shaded by two interesting avenues of old trees.

At the north-east corner is *Rutland Place*, so named from the house of that noble family, afterwards used as a theatre by Sir William Davenant. This, I conjecture, was at a time when the regicide Parliament, who could murder and plunder in the name of the Lord, was so puritanically pious as to forbid the acting of tragedies and comedies as profane and unholy things; on which, as Dryden says, Sir William Davenant, a poet of no mean rank, was forced "to turn his thoughts another way, and to introduce the examples of moral virtue, written in verse, and performed in recitative music. The original of this music, and of the scenes which adorned his works, he had from the Italian operas; but he heightened his characters," as Dryden imagines, "from Corneille and some French poets."

This square has been the residence of several eminent persons; Sir William Munson, Lady Finch, and her son Heneage; William Lord Cavendish; Lord Dimsmore, and Lady de la Warre; Lord Grey of Wark, Lady Wharton, and several others resided in and near the old church-yard of which this is the site. It is a quiet rural place; but, except the celebrated Hospital, the chief ornament of Charter-House Square is THE LONDON INFIRMARY FOR THE EYE, at No 40.

This excellent charity owes its origin to the benevolent exertions of the late Mr. Saunders, of Ely Place, Holborn; a gentleman as conspicuous for simplicity of manners, and amiableness of character as for the extent of his knowledge and experience as a surgeon and successful practitioner. I have great pleasure in having this opportunity of recalling to mind his numerous excellencies both as a man and a scholar. My acquaintance with him commenced with the publication of his excellent Treatise on the Human Ear; the MS. of which I had the honour to inspect during its progress through the press.

In the year 1809, a few gentlemen having formed themselves into

into a committee, Mr. Saunders addresssed to them the following introductory Letter: "Gentlemen:—As you have resolved to submit this Charity in a regular form to the notice of the public, it will not be foreign to the design, if I should revert to the circumstances which attended its origin. On the 1st of October, 1804, I published a proposal for instituting a Dispensary for the relief of the poor afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear. This proposal was sanctioned by the testimonials of the physicians of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospital, where I had been engaged in professional studies ten years, during eight of which I had acted as the teacher of practical anatomy. The plan was immediately encouraged—this charity was instituted under the name of *The London Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, and opened for the reception of patients on the 25th of March, 1805.

"Subsequently to the date of my proposal, a similar institution, honoured with the royal patronage, was founded and established in Westminster. Although the prospectus of the Royal Infirmary was not heard of until many months after the publication of my proposal, yet it must be admitted, that that institution first appeared before the public in a regular and organized form; and this, which is the original, is consequently considered by all who are unacquainted with the facts as the copy. Apprehensive of this impression, I immediately claimed, by public advertisements, which were never answered, the priority of my proposal.

"I should be excused for thus obtruding on your notice, if I sought merely the indulgence of honest pride, by maintaining this just claim to respect; but I shall yet more readily be excused, when you reflect, that if I had abandoned this claim, the public would continue to regard me as an humble copyist.

"In the return which I have now the honour of delivering to you, the cured are arranged under the heads of the diseases with which they were afflicted. In addition to the observations made on the former reports, and equally applicable to the present,

there is one point on which I must beg the indulgence of expatiating, I mean the adaptation of an operation on the cataract to the condition of childhood, by which I have successfully cured, without a failure, thirty-one persons* born blind, many of them in infancy, and one even at the early period of two months. Reserving for another occasion the communication of the method which I pursue for the care of very young children, I shall no farther compare it with extraction, than by observing, that extraction is wholly inapplicable to children, or only fortuitously successful. Those who on all occasions adhere to this operation, and have never turned their thoughts towards the application of means more suitable to this tender age, have been obliged to wait until the patient has acquired sufficient reason to be tractable—otherwise, than they have deviated from this conduct, the event has afforded little cause of self-congratulation.

" How great the advantage of an early cure, is a question of no difficult solution. Eyes originally affected with cataracts contract an unsteady and rolling motion, which remains after their removal, and retards, even when it does not ultimately prevent, the full benefit of the operation. A person cured at a late period cannot overcome this awkward habit by the utmost exertion of reason, or efforts of the will. But the actions of the infant are instinctive. Surrounding objects attract attention, and the eye naturally follows them. The management of the eye is therefore readily acquired, his vision rapidly improves, and he will most probably be susceptible of education about the usual period.

" This process for curing the cataract in children, together with other observations relative to the eye, which I am about to publish as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, has already been freely communicated to an individual, and the ample scene of experience which this Infirmary affords, opened to

* Of this number two were private cases, of course not included in the report.

to his view, from a disinterested wish to promote his professional object. Mr. Adams has since settled in Exeter, and there established a charity on the model of this Institution. This event I could not refrain from noticing, because it must excite in your minds, and the minds of the governors, the grateful reflection, that your benevolence has given life and activity to an institution, which has benefitted society not only in its own operation, but by giving direct origin to an establishment, producing its contingent of good in another part of the kingdom. That which was so liberally given in the spirit of private friendship, has been so long withheld from the public in the hope of making it more worthy of their acceptance, and not through a mercenary motive, as some have malignantly observed, or an inclination to boast the possession of a secret. A conscientious discharge of my duty is all my merit and all my boast, the reward which has been bestowed on it, your applause, and the approbation of the governors.

" I am, gentlemen,
" Your obedient servant,
" *Ely Place,* " J. C. SAUNDERS.
" *March* 25, 1809."

The managers of this admirable Institution, instead of expending the subscriptions in building, prudently purchased the lease of a house in this Square, where all the business of this Charity is carried on, at a rent of 65*l.* for 300*l*; and 178*l.* for fixtures and furniture.

This Charity is in a flourishing state: the good that it has already done is immense; and the support it meets with very great and much merited. I have not room or farther detail.

Historical Topographical, and Descriptive Sketches of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, and some parts of the Parish of St. John, with Notices and Descriptions during a walk from the north, and north-western borders of these Parishes; to Pentonville; and from thence to the City Road in the Parish of St. Luke.

The parish of ST. JAMES, CLERKENWELL, and the contiguous district of ST. JOHN, affords abundance of matter for the historian, the topographer, and the antiquary. I lament much that my limits are so circumscribed as to prevent that extent of detail which the importance of these subjects would otherwise demand.

The Parish Clerks of the City of London have long constituted a regular and distinct society. It was at one period customary for them to meet annually at this place, round the head of a spring or well, on the east side of the Green, and there to perform dramatic representations from subjects taken out of the sacred writings. In a small inlet, against the wall, of the house No. 3, Ray Street, about one hundred yards north of the Sessions House, stands a pump, having the following inscription:—"A. D. 1800. William Bound and Joseph Bird, Churchwardens. For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood, this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The spring by which it was supplied is situated four feet eastward; and round it, as history informs us, the parish clerks of London, in remote ages, annually performed sacred plays. That custom caused it to be denominated *Clerk's Well*, and from which this parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the prior and brethren of the *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*, and the Benedictine Nuns in the neighbourhood."

This place was styled, in very ancient records, *Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de fonte Clericorum.*

Stowe

Stowe informs us, that in 1409, *The Creation of the World* furnished a subject for these pious dramatists, which so much excited the curiosity or interest of the public, as to require eight days for its representation. In 1391 they performed before the king and queen, and whole court, three days successively.—These amusements, with much more substantial peace-offerings, were presented to King Richard to divert his resentment against the good citizens, for a riot of no very great moment against the Bishop of Salisbury.*

Besides this well, and very near to it, there was another, called *Skinner's Well*, at which, according to Stowe, the Skinners of London, in later times, were wont to amuse themselves and the public in a similar manner to the Clerks, by "certain playes yeerely, plaid of holy scripture."

The gently rising ground southward and eastward of this place must have rendered the situation well adapted to these kind of public exhibitions.

On the summit of the hill stood the venerable priory of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Jordan Brisset and Muriel his wife, in the year 1100, and was consecrated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem.† It owed its origin, however, chiefly to the pious zeal of a priest named Robertus, to whom Brisset presented fourteen acres of land, for the site of the priory, and also a piece of ground for building a mill upon. About the same time, Dr. Richard Beauvais, Bishop of London, presented the Nunnery lands at Muswell to the same Robertus. What further aid he received does not appear; but the register, referred to in the margin, specifies numerous charters and gifts subsequent to the foundation of the priory; and "most of the towns of Middlesex" granted lands, &c. towards its support.

The first prior was Garnerius de Neapoli; the last, Sir William

 Weston,

* Holinshed's Chronicles, fo. 478, *apud* Pen. 132.

† The Cottonian Library, in the British Museum. (Faustina, B. ii. 3.) contains the register of this priory.

Weston, who, on the royal plunder by Henry VIII. had a pension of a thousand pounds a year; but died of a broken heart, on Ascension Day, 1540, the very day that his house was ravaged and suppressed.*

The neighbouring convent of Benedictine nuns, called the priory of St. Mary's, Clerkenwell, was founded about the same time, and by the same Jordan Brisset,† at the instigation also of the priest Robert, who dedicated it to The Honour of God and the Assumption of our Lady. The first prioress was Christina;‡ the last, Isabella Sackville, the youngest daughter of Richard Sackville, by Isabel, his wife, one of the daughters of John Digges, of Barham, in the county of Kent, Esq. Isabel, the prioress, lived to a great age, and died October 21, 1570, 12th Elizabeth. She bequeathed (by her last will,) her body to be buried in Clerkenwell Church; and ordained the Lord Buckhurst, her cousin, executor of her will, if it should please his lordship to take the pains. Of this family is that of the present Duke of Dorset. Isabel was buried near the high altar, with the following monumental inscription:

> "Hic jacet Isabella Sackville, qua fuit priorissa uper prioratus de Clerkenwel, tempore dissolutionis ejusdem prioratus quæ fuit 21 Octobris, Ann. Dom. Millessimo quingentessimo septuagesimo: et Ann. Reg. Regin. Elisab. Dei Gra' &c. duodecimo."||

In the Churchwarden's book for the year 1570, is the following entry; "The Lady Elizabeth Sack*field*, was buryd in the quyr off

* Newcourt Report. I. 668, in Pen. 180.

† It is on the authority of Mr. Malcolm, that I have asserted, that Brisset gave fourteen acres of land to Robert on which to erect the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; but Mr. Pennant, whose authority in most cases few will be inclined to dispute, seems to think that this land was given to Robertus for the Religious House of the Benedictine Nuns.

‡ "An. IX. of S. reg." Regist. in Cot. Lib. ubi supra.

|| V. Col. Peer. Sir Eg. Brydges, II. 104.

off Clarkynwell, some tyme pryrys off the same chyrche. Ped to the curat, Thomas Cortys, for the breaking off the ground, 10*s*."

At the dissolution, this priory was valued, according to Dugdale, at 262*l*. 19*s*.

According to Newcourt, the site of the Nunnery at length became the inheritance of the Right Honourable Sir William Cavendish, Knt. Lord Ogle, Viscount Mansfield, Earl, then Marquis, and at last Duke of Newcastle. Of the mansion of this noble family mention shall be made farther on.

The church belonging to the old priory, not only served the nuns as a place of worship; but also the neighbouring inhabitants; and was made parochial on the dissolution of the priory, when it was dedicated to St. James the Less.

A small piece of the old wall, to the north of the church, is all that is left of the ancient priory. The church remained entire during Henry's reign; for that "Leviathan of plunder," as he has been justly denominated, kept in this place, and in the Hospital of the Knights, "his turts and toils for the chace." *

In Edward's reign the church, (famous for the beauty of its tower, which was graven, gilt, and enamelled,) was blown up with gun-powder, by order of the Protector, Somerset, and the stones carried towards the building of his palace in the Strand, now called *Somerset-House*. †

Part of the choir, and some side-chapels, however, escaped the fury of the explosion; they were, therefore, repaired by Cardinal Pole, in the succeeding reign. Sir Thomas Tresham was appointed Lord Prior; but the imperious Elizabeth, shortly afterwards once more, and finally suppressed it.

These buildings, including the Priory, or Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the Priory of St. Mary of Black Nuns, and the conventual church, together with a large house,

* Pennant, 180.

† Ibid, 129, 181. I shall have occasion again to notice this rapacious plunderer when I come to describe Somerset House.

house,* (built by Sir Thomas Cholonor, tutor to Prince Henry) in the Priory Close, occupied the spot of ground now *St. John's Square*. The magnificent gate-way, called ST. JOHN'S GATE, still remains. It is described farther on.

In 1623, the steeple of the old church in part fell down; when it was rebuilt, the builder raised the new work on the old foundation; and having carried on the same with more than ordinary expedition, before the job was entirely finished, the whole fell down, and destroyed part of the church: they were both soon after rebuilt, in a very unconnected and clumsy stile. The structure having also become in a very decayed and ruinous state, petitions were presented to Parliament to have it rebuilt, and a bill passed for that purpose, in consequence of which the first stone was laid in December 1788, and the present church consecrated by the late excellent Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, on the 10th of July, 1792. The materials of the old church sold for 800*l.*†

There is nothing peculiarly interesting in the architecture or ornaments of the present church. The inside is rather plain, without

* On this house were inscribed the following appropriate verses:

"Casta fides superest valata tecta sorores
Ista relegatæ desemere licet:
Nam venerandus *Hymen* hic vota jugalia servat,
Vestalemque focum mente forere studet."
Fuller's Church History, Book VI. 278, in Pen. 181.

† Pennant, facing p. 181, has preserved a view of it when half destroyed; and Mr. Malcolm informs us, that a cat was found in one of the walls, inclosed in a little square cavity, probably entombed alive; adding, that if such is the fact, it was "to the endless disgrace of the workmen, whom we find, by this instance, to have been equally inhuman with some of the populace of our day, in torturing unresisting animals; which of all cowardice is most detestable. They certainly little supposed poor Grimalkin would have been preserved 600 years, and afterwards inclosed in a glass case as a curiosity (as she now is) at the Crown Tavern, near the church. Without doubt the oldest cat mummy extant in Europe."

without pillars. The pulpit more than usually elevated; the ceiling flat. In one of the galleries is a fine-toned organ by *England*. The altar-piece, under a large blank Venetian window, is of the Doric order, with pediments, and decorated with various gilded utensils peculiar to the communion.

In the old church were monuments to several people of eminence, particularly to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, who died in 1653, aged eighty years; several of the noble family of Booth, Lords Delamere; and of Isabel Sackville, the last prioress of the adjacent nunnery, already mentioned. Here also was interred the body of Bishop Burnet, as also that of the industrious John Weever, the great collector of Funeral Monuments and Inscriptions. He died in 1632, aged fifty-six, and left his own quaint epitaph as follows:

"Lancashire gave my breath,
And Cambridge education;
Middlesex gave me death,
And this Church my humation;
And Christ to me hath given
A place with him in Heaven.
Ætatis suæ 56." *

He is well known as the author of a folio volume, published in 1631, intituled "Funeral Monuments," a work very defective in regard to the author's accuracy in copying the numerical figures on many of the monuments he has mentioned, but withal a work of considerable utility.

On a pillar at the west end of the church, were the following lines,

* Pennant gives a somewhat different reading; as *birth* for *breath* in the first line; he also gives, on the authority of Fuller's Worthies, p. 117, the year 1634, as the date of his decease. I have followed Malcolm, who farther informs us that "this industrious collector's tomb was sought for in the churchyard, by order of the Society of Antiquaries, while the church was rebuilding, but without success." Londinium Redivivum, III. 221.

lines on a table, with a black frame, inscribed to the memory of Weever:

"Weever, who labour'd in a learned strain,
To make men long since dead to live again,
And with expense of oil and ink did watch
From the worm's mouth the sleeping corpse to snatch,
Hath by his industry begot a way
Death (who insidiates all things) to betray;
Redeeming freely, by his care and cost,
Many a sad Hearse, which time long since gave lost;
And to forgotten dust such spirit did give,
To make it in our memories to live;
For wheresoe'er a ruin'd Tomb he found,
His pen hath built it new out of the ground.
'Twixt Earth and him this interchange we find,
She hath to him, he been to her like kind:
She was his mother, he (a grateful child),
Made her his theme, in a large work compil'd
Of Funeral Relicks, and brave structures rear'd
On such as seem'd unto her most endear'd:
Alternately a grave to him she lent,
O'er which his book remains a Monument."

Underneath these very homely lines were the deceased's own, equally homely ones, on himself, as above quoted.

Of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, also buried here, Mr. Pennant briefly, but very properly, remarks, his literary and political merits and demerits have been so fully discussed, that he rather chose to refer the readers to the writers who have undertaken the task. "Let," continues this accurate observer, "his excellent discharge of his episcopal function expiate the errors, which his enemies, of each party, so liberally impute to him."* It is, however, impossible to justify many parts of his writings and

* Some Account of London, 182.

and proceedings relative to what he pleased to term Popery and Tyranny, which, it was his favourite opinion, amounting almost to a settled axiom, are inseparable, notwithstanding the innumerable demonstrations to the contrary, in the character of many popes, prelates, and Catholic princes, throughout every age of the Christian Church since the Nicene Council.

This church had also the honour of being the depository of the remains of Thomas Britton, the celebrated musical small-coal-man, and experimental chemist, who resided in a house, where he sold coals, in *Aylesbury Street* *, at the corner of *Jerusalem Passage*, leading into St. John's Square, on the site now occupied by the new school for Clerkenwell Charity Children. This excentric genius, so well known during a great part of Queen Ann's reign, was a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, about the middle of the 17th century. He came early to London, and bound himself apprentice to a smallcoal-man, in St. John's Street, for the term of seven years; which having expired, and his master giving him a sum of money not to set up for himself in the same business, he retired to his native place, where he remained till his fund was exhausted; which probably not being very large, soon took place. He then returned to London; and though his master was still living, he commenced business in the same line. The house which he occupied was, when he took it, an old stable. This he contrived to convert into a dwelling-house, and repository for his stock in trade. Some time after he became an expert chemist, and, by the help of a moveable laboratory, made several new and important experiments. This laboratory was his own invention.

But Mr. Britton's skill lay principally in the talent he possessed for music; and to this, no doubt, as the first person who introduced a concert into this country, he was indebted for his great fame.

He first established what was called a musical club, which met

* Mr. Malcolm says "next to St. John's Gate," III. 223.

met in his own house during a period of nearly forty years. Sir Roger L'Estrange, who was one of Britton's admirers, is said to have been the first to suggest this idea of a musical club, or concert. It is not less surprising than true, that persons of the first literary abilities honoured Mr. Britton's Musical Society with their company. Often when he has been passing the street in his blue linen frock, and with his sack of small-coal on his back, which he retailed out to his customers, he has been pointed out with this exclamation: "There goes the small-coal man, who is a lover of learning, a musical performer, and a companion for gentlemen!" On the ground floor of his house was his depository for small-coal; over that the concert, or music-room, very long and narrow. The stairs to this room, like those leading to some of the galleries in stable-yards, were on the outside of the house; but as Mr. Britton's concerts long remained without a rival, they attracted audiences, polite beyond expectation. A lady of the first rank in the kingdom, and one of the first beauties of her time, used to say, that in the pleasure she enjoyed in hearing Mr. Britton's concert, she seemed to have forgotton the difficulty with which she ascended the steps that led to it.

At these concerts, Dr. Pepusch, and frequently Mr. Handel, played the harpsichord; Mr. Bannister the first violin. Dubourg, then a child, played his first solo at Britton's concert, standing upon a joint stool, but was so such overcome by the splendour of the assembly, that he was near falling to the ground.

It has been said, that though Britton found most of the musical instruments, he would not accept of any gratuities when offered; but that he afterwards departed from his original plan, and received ten shillings a year subscription-money, besides disposing of coffee at a penny a dish: however, the following stanza of a song, written by the facetious Ned Ward seems to favour the first of these opinions:—

"Upon

" Upon Thursdays repair to my palace, and there,
Hobble up, stair by stair, but I pray you take care
That you break not your shins by a stumble;
And without e'er a souse paid to me or my spouse,
Sit as still as a mouse, at the top of the house,
And then you shall hear how we fumble."

Britton frequently played the *viol du gamba* at his concerts. In his person he was a short, thick man, with a very honest ingenuous countenance. Mr. Wollaston painted two pictures of him, one of which is preserved in the British Museum. He is represented in a blue frock; with his small-coal measure in his hand.

Mr. Britton was also so well skilled in ancient books and MSS. that he was much esteemed by such collectors as the Earls of Oxford, Sunderland, Winchester, Pembroke, the Duke of Devonshire, &c. It often happened on a Saturday, when some of them were assembled at Bateman's shop in Paternoster Row, that Britton, passing by, would pitch his sack of small-coal at the door, and go in and join the conversation, which generally lasted an hour.

But the comparative ignorance of the age when Britton lived, led many persons to imagine, that his musical assembly was only a cover for something concealed. Ignorance accused him of seditious views; of being a Presbyterian, a Jesuit, a Magician, an Atheist, &c.; but he was simply inoffensive, and highly esteemed by all who knew him sufficiently to appreciate his real character.

The way that Britton came by his death was very remarkable. One Honeyman, a blacksmith, had the faculty of a ventriloquist, and besides this, being particularly fond of fun and mischief, a Mr. Robe, a justice of the peace in Clerkenwell, found no difficulty in introducing him to Britton's concert, and to persuade him to announce (as if the voice came from a considerable distance) the death of poor Britton within a few hours, unless he immediately

immediately fell upon his knees, and said the Lord's Prayer. This, it is said, Britton did; but, however, took his bed, and died in a few days! This occured in September, 1714, and according to the parish books, he was buried on the first of October. Besides a considerable library, he left his wife a large collection of old MSS. printed music, and musical instruments, which were afterwards sold by auction.

The following verses, under one of his prints, were written by Mr. Hughes:

"Though mean by rank, yet in thy humble cell
Did gentle peace, and arts unpurchas'd dwell.
Well pleased Apollo, thither led his train,
And music warbled in her sweetest strain,
Cyllenius so, as fables tell, and Jove,
Came willing guests to poor Philemon's grove:
Let useless pomp behold, and blush to find
A lowly station and a liberal mind."

Nor did the celebrated Matthew Prior refuse his tribute to the memory of poor Britton, in the following lines:

"Though doom'd to small-coal, yet to arts allied,
Rich without wealth, and famous without pride.
Music's best patron, judge of books and men,
Belov'd and honour'd by Apollo's train.
In Greece or Rome there never did appear,
So bright a genius in so dark a sphere!
More of the man had probably been sav'd,
Had Kneller painted, and had Vertu grav'd."

This parish, and particularly this part of it, was at one time famous for being the residence of numerous persons of great figure and consequence in the world; the names of many of them in the year 1619, have been preserved on a roll of parchment, from which Mr. Malcolm made out his list;* and an old book

* Lond. Red. III. 228.

book in the British Museum, contain many others with the rents they respectively paid in the year 1667. The highest rent paid was that for the Earl of Clarendon's House, which was 130*l.*; and the two lowest those of Sir John North, rated at 12*l.* and Henry Dacres, Esq. at 10*l.* The Earl of Northampton's House, with lands to it, paid 100*l.*

In *Clerkenwell Close*, formerly the Priory Close, stands the house said to have been the residence of the infamouse regicide Cromwell, and that in this place, lately occupied by Mr. Blackborough, it is also said that the death warrant for the decollation of the unfortunate Charles was signed. *

Of this house Weever † says "within the Close of this Nunnery (now called Clerkenwell Close) is a spacious fair house, built of late by Sir Thomas Challoner, Knight, deceased;"—"which name," says Mr. Skinner, in the valuable miscellany just referred to, (supposed the son of a former, but without a title) "is found in the list of those who signed the warrant for his execution." It is, however, very doubtful whether Cromwell ever actually resided here. It is more probable that this house was occupied by another of the regicides, Colonel Titus.

On that part of Clerkenwell Close, now occupied by the new buildings called *Newcastle Place*, being part of the east side, adjoining the church, within the last thirty years, stood Albemarle, or rather *Newcastle House*, the property and residence of the mad Duchess, and widow of Christopher, the second Duke of Albemarle, and last surviving daughter and coheiress of Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, who died here in 1734. She was also the second wife of the first Duke of Montague. Pennant says she married her second husband as Emperor of China, which gave occasion to a scene in Cibber's play of the "Sick Lady Cured." She resided in the ground apartment of Montague House, now the British Museum, during his grace's life, and was served on the knee to the day of her death, which took place when she

* Gent. Mag. Vol. LVIII. p. 501.

† Funeral Monuments, p. 430, as cited in Gent. Mag. *ut sup.*

was in her ninety-sixth year, at Newcastle House, above-mentioned.

In the garden was the entire site of the cloister of the nunnery, part of the wall, and a door belonging to the Nun's Hall. Opposite to Newcastle Place stands the house, now divided into three, which has just been mentioned as being the residence of some of the regicide saints in Oliver's Rebellion. Before the trading justices, as they were called, were done away, Justice Blackborough had his office here. It is ascended by a flight of steps; but has nothing in its exterior worthy of notice.

Aylesbury House and gardens, now occupied by *Aylesbury Street*, running from *St John's Street*, east to *Clerkenwell Green*, formerly belonged to the Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. These premises, at the great plunder, were granted to the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury; who made the house their residence. Earl Robert, Deputy Earl-Marshal, dates numbers of his letters, in 1671, from this house. He was the first Earl of this name, being the second Earl of Elgin. Having given great proofs of his loyalty to Charles I. during his troubles, and been instrumental in the Restoration of his Royal son, he was, on March 18th, 1663-4,* created Baron Bruce, of Skelton, in the county of York; Vicount Bruce, of Amphthill, in the county of Bedford and Earl of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks. He died at his seat at Ampthhill, and was buried there, in October 1685. Anthony à Wood,† gives him the following character: "He was a learned person, and otherwise well qualified; was well versed in English History and Antiquities, a lover of all such as were professsors of those studies, and a curious collector of manuscripts, especially of those which related to England and English Antiquities. Besides also, he was a lover of the regular clergy, as those of Bedfordshire and Bucks knew well enough."

The

* Bill. sign. 16 Car. II.

† Fasti Oxonienses, Vol. I. p. 887.

The Rev. William Sellon was minister at the time when the present church was built. On the eastern wall is a neat tablet to his memory, having the following inscription :

> " Near this place lie the remains (being the first deposited in the vault underneath this church) of the Rev. William Sellon; who, with indefatigable industry, and the purest religious zeal, having devoted thirty-three years of his life to the respective duties of curate and minister of this parish, died July 18, 1790, aged 60 years. As a preacher, he gave to divine truth all the force of human eloquence. As a man, he gave to the precepts of Christianity all the force of human example."

The last rector was the Rev. Henry Foster, a worthy man, and greatly attached to those doctrines, and that mode of preaching which are usually denominated Methodistical. He lived, much respected, to a good age; and was succeeded, after a somewhat violently contested election squabble, not very creditable to the cause of religion, by the Rev. Mr. Shephard, who is also attached to the Calvinistic system. The Rev. Henry White, a gentleman of great benevolence of character, as well as liberality of sentiment, was the unsuccessful candidate.

On *Clerkenwell Green*, about two hundred yards south-west of the church, stands the SESSIONS HOUSE. This was originally called *Hicks's Hall*, and was then in St. John's Street, near Smithfield Bars. The old building, about the year 1778, having become ruinous and inconvenient, a piece of freehold ground was purchased at the west end of the Green, for about 2000*l.* and the present building erected thereon. The front is of stone, with a rustic basement, and before it a railed area. Six wide stone steps lead to the door. There are two windows on each side, in deep arches. Four Ionic pillars, and two pilasters, support an architrave, frieze and cornice, with a pediment over the pillars. The windows are alternately arched and flat on the

tops. Over the centre window is a medallion of his Majesty George III.; in the spaces over the others are two medallions, representing Justice and Mercy. In the former, Justice holds the scales and sword; and, in the latter, Mercy grasps the blunted sword and the sceptre, capt with the British crown, on which, as emblematical of the mildness of the British laws, rests a dove with an olive branch in its mouth. At the two extremities is a medallion, containing the Roman fasces and sword.

The extent of this building is one hundred and ten feet from east to west, and seventy-eight feet from north to south.

In the Tympanum are the county arms.

The Hall is thirty-four feet square, and terminates at the top in a circular dome, enlightened by six circular windows, each four feet eleven inches in diameter.

Except the front, the building is of brick, and therefore plain; and being erected against a hill, the horizontal lines necessarily give the sides a heavy and dull effect. In fact, they appear to be sinking into the earth.

The dome of the hall is pannelled in stucco; and the spandrils under it are decorated with shields and oak-leaves. The sides are finished with pilasters of the Composite order, crowned with an entablature, the frieze of which is ornamented with foliage and medallions, representing the Caduceus of Mercury, and the Roman fasces.

From the hall a double flight of steps leads up to the court, which is in the form of the letter D, and is thirty-four feet by thirty-six in height, with spacious galleries on the sides for the auditors. The *bench* is somewhat dark and narrow; and the prisoners stand on a slightly elevated railed platform, in the centre of the room.

The rooms on each side of the entrance are appropriated to the meetings of the Magistrates. In one of them is an original portrait of Sir Baptist Hicks, who, in the year 1612, built the old hall in St. John's Street. This portrait was brought from that house,

house, with the arms, and decorated the chimney of the dining-room there. In the other room is a good copy of the original picture.

" From the Hall of Justice," says Mr. Malcolm,* " to the prison is a very natural transition." This is seen only from *St. James's Walk*, being the first opening on the right, in *St. James's Place*, north of the church. Except *The Cage*, this was the first place in the parish for punishment. The Cage being totally decayed in the year 1614, " it was pul'd downe, and sett up under the brick wall at the ende of the *Cuckinge stool*," with a room for a " sicke person."†

The front of the prison is of brick, with a rustic gate of large dimensions. On the key-stone is a large and frightful representation of Criminal Despair. Over it hangs a chain, suspended at each end, and fetters fall on both sides; above, a strong grated window, with a quoined border. This prison, within these few years, has been repaired and enlarged.

Besides this, there is another prison, called *The New Prison*, being a prison of ease to Newgate; the other a House of Correction for disorderly persons.

At a considerable distance from this spot, but in the same parish, stands Cold Bath Fields Prison, or " *The House of Correction for the County of Middlesex*," as a tablet, in front, over the gate, calls it.

This prison was founded on the plan of those recommended by the late philanthropic Mr. Howard.‡ But it has been said that

* The lovers of antiquity and of useful literature, will learn with sentiments of the most sincere and deep regret, that this worthy man, and indefatigable antiquary, died during the present month (April, 1815.)

† Vestry Book, as cited by Malcolm.

‡ Speaking of this prison, a person once unfortunately, and, as it turned out, I believe most unjustly and cruelly confined here, says, that " if it is true, that it was constructed on the plan of the benevolent Mr. Howard, he deserved to have rotted in it." " These charitable dungeons," he adds, " founded

at least whilst under the superintendance of its late governor Aris, the humane designs of that excellent man were in a great degree frustrated. Mr. Adkins, the present governor, is a person, I am told, of a character by no means inimical to the comfort and welfare of the unfortunate persons confined here; and certainly,

" founded for the reformation of the vicious, are composed of bricks and stones, without fire, or any furniture but straw, and with no other barrier against the weather than iron grates." In another place this same writer says, " This Bastile [the British Bastile was the term which his indignation and suffering suggested to him as most appropriate to this place] contains about five hundred different cells, composed of nothing but bricks and stones. Three oaken planks fixed in the wall, with a straw mattrass, (such as is used at street doors for cleansing the shoes,) a rag and a blanket, were the only furniture: and iron grates were in lieu of windows. At the farther extremity of the gaol there are three rooms, as they are called, with the addition of a fire-place." In one of these the prisoner, whose description I am now giving, " was the first inhabitant." " These rooms," he continues, " were similar to the others; excepting an additional quantity of stones and iron bars, which cross each other on all sides for security. They had not even that plaster to disguise the sepulchral appearance which the gloomy prospect from the windows of grates, walls, and adjoining cells assisted in producing. The floor was entirely of stones, and had not yet been cleared from the dirt of the workmen, and oaken planks, on two massive pieces of the same materials, raising them above a foot and a half from the ground, for a bedstead, with a stove, were at present [then] their only furniture." These descriptions were written in the year 1794, by one of those persons whom the turbulence of faction, or an over-strained jealousy of political power, caused about that time to be confined on charges of high treason. Some allowance may perhaps be made for the irritation of a prisoner, as he conceives arbitrarily and illegally confined: but myself having a tolerably correct knowledge of the writer, who is still living, I have great confidence in the general faithfulness of his details. I purposely, however, decline any direct reference to his name or the pamphlet from which these short extracts have been made. It is not the object of this work to enter into political questions, at least on those points so recent in their operation, and which threatened but a very few years back to have been followed by such very serious consequences, as well to the crown and the constitution, as to the peace and happiness of the people at large.

certainly, in consequence of some late parliamentary investigations, many, (perhaps all,) of the abuses have been removed, and every thing seems to have been done that is consistent with the nature of the foundation, or the melancholy objects of its erection. The note in the preceding page will afford some idea of its internal appearance.

The prison is of brick, and stands within a large area, formed by a strong buttressed wall, of unequal lines, according to the elevation or sinking of the ground. The gate is of Portland stone, in a massy, perhaps, somewhat clumsy, stile. On either side of the inscription, at the top, are sculptured chains, fetters, &c. This prison, when seen from a rising ground above Bagnigge Wells, or the road leading from Gray's Inn Lane, looks like a little villa, composed of several houses, above whose little roofs there towers that of an *octagon* chapel. This chapel was opened on the 28th of September, 1794, which year is the date of the erection of the prison itself, as it is mentioned on the tablet over the gate. Dr. Gabriel read the service, and Dr. Glasse preached, from the text, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." Seventy prisoners attended, in new clothing, upon this occasion; and there was a great number of magistrates and gentlemen present.

Some people having asserted that this prison is situated in a a valley, and others, on elevated ground, the indefatigable author of Londinium Redivivum, has compared the ground with that of the neighbouring streets, by which it appears, that it is on a level with Swinton Street and Gray's Inn Lane, and not more than six feet lower than Meux's Brewhouse* in Liquorpond Street; on a level with the Spa Fields; and as high as the roofs

* Were not this authority so very respectable, I should much have doubted the accuracy of this comparison: the appearance of the prison itself has greatly the character of what is called a bird's eye view from the end of the narrow passage which turns out of Gray's Inn Lane leading to Bagnigge Wells; and Meux's Brewhouse appears to stand on much elevated ground.

of many houses in the space between Gray's Inn Lane and Coppice Row; higher than CLERKENWELL WORKHOUSE, and the first floors of the houses at Bagnigge Wells. From Pentonville it appears to be very low, and so doth the whole of London.

The celebrated Cold Bath stands in a garden, in the area of *Cold Bath Square*, which is formed by the prison wall, and a few good houses, on the north-west side; by *Coppice Row*, and the street running in a continued line with *Leather Lane*, on the north-east; by *Cobham Row*, on the north, and by *Great Bath Street* on the south. In this last named street it is said died the celebrated, learned, pious, but eccentric, BARON SWEDENBORG, founder of the sect of Swedenborgians, or Members of the New Church; a society, which like many others, has been much more ridiculed than understood—more slandered and misrepresented, than followed; though it would certainly seem, that the worthy founder laboured under a peculiar kind of mental *derangement:* a newly coined word, by which, when applied theologically, we wish to express any peculiarities of opinion which we ourselves either dislike or do not understand. If we except the curious, and often ingenious, "Memorable Relations," with which the honourable baron's works are interspersed, few truly liberal-minded persons would feel themselves justified in charging the writer with *insanity*. I am guided only by tradition in stating Great Bath Street to have been the residence of this "*highly illuminated*" and noble Swede.

The house belonging to the old Cold Bath is now in a state of decay; and I believe it is in contemplation to pull the whole down, which would greatly improve this square, as it is called. The materials were some time ago marked out in lots for sale.

On that side formed by the few projecting houses called *Coppice Row*, there are several trees, which give an air of rusticity and pleasantness to the place.

Turning the north-east corner, or rather continuing the line from the west side, we enter *Baynes's Row*, a long range of decent houses facing *The Spa Fields*, to the east of the turnpike

pike leading along the side of the prison walls, down to *Bagnigge Wells.* About twelve houses onward in this Row stands SPA FIELDS CHAPEL, or, as it is sometimes called, Northampton Chapel; the ground on which it stands being part of the estate belonging to the Earls of Northampton. This *Chapel,* or rather Meeting-House, was originally built for a place of entertainment as an humble imitation of Ranelagh. It was, however, used only a short time for that purpose; and from being, as its present occupiers would call it, " A Den of Thieves," it became, in 1779, " A House of Prayer." It was so *converted* under the patronage of the late pious, and charitable Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Before this, it was called The Pantheon; but was opened as a place of worship on Sunday, July the 6th, 1777, by a Mr. Herbert Jones, who preached a sermon from the following text: Gen. xxviii. 19. " And he (Jacob) called the name of that city Beth-el; but the name of that city was called Luz, at the first." This sermon was afterwards published, with the title of " *Aulim Luz.*" Taking it for granted that every place of public amusement is dedicated, as a matter of course, to improper purposes, and even appealing to the " *experience*" of his auditory, that this place had been " indeed a place of profaneness," he calls it " *A Colonade of Profaneness,*" and thus, by a sort of learned play upon words, consecrates it at once a *Beth-el,* or House of God,* wherein should be preached " the doctrines of Christ, as contained in the thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England:" but these doctrines were defined to be precisely those taught by Calvin, the Genevan Reformer; hence the Whitfieldian system of Methodism has ever since been the faith of the managers and people of this Chapel.

The Countess of Huntingdon resided in the next house to the chapel on the east side. It has long been overgrown with jessamin,

* Aulim Luz, p. 23.

min, which at this time, (April, 1815,) nearly covers the windows, and gives it a singular appearance.

This chapel is a sort of rotunda. The windows are small; and a cornice, with dentils, complete the walls, from which rises a slated cupola, not of the same span with the rest of the structure. On it is a lantern. Vases are placed at equal distances round the cornice. The entrance is an odd circular embattled tower. The inside is very conveniently fitted up, with deep ranges of boxes or seats. There are three galleries, admirably fitted for the purposes of hearing and seeing. On the front, outside, is a tablet, bearing the name of the place: "Spa Fields Chapel." To the south is the committee-room; and behind it a pleasing garden. Here also is an extensive burial-ground much used by the neighbouring inhabitants. This lies to the east, at the back of the adjoining houses.

At the east end of *Baynes's Row* is *Rosamond-street*, leading down by the ends of *Corporation Row* and *Bowling Green Lane*, to *Clerkenwell Close*.

Let us now take some farther notice of the extra-parochial church, and district of ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL. I have no room, though a great desire, to enter into any details of the history of the famous Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This military Order still subsists, though divested of almost all its ancient riches, fame, and glory. By the 10th article in the Treaty of Peace, called the Treaty of Amiens, in the year 1802, between this country and France, it was stipulated that Malta, which, prior to the famous French Expedition to Egypt, had belonged to these knights, should again be given up to them; but the hostile and treacherous proceedings of the First Consul during the short peace, prevented Great Britain from fulfilling that part of the treaty. They therefore now subsist more in name than reality. They are however, generally called the Knights of Malta. They formerly wore a black robe; and on the breast a white cross on a red shield. They were first named

Hospitallers,

Hospitallers, or Knights Hospitallers, also Johannots, or Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, or Baptists. Afterwards Knights of Rhodes, or the Rhodian Knights, or the Rhodians of St. John; and, lastly, Knights of Malta.

The site of their ancient priory at Clerkenwell as already been pointed out. It occupied five acres of land, "having thereon one great mansion house, and one great chapel."

Little or nothing now remains of this once celebrated priory, besides the grand entrance to St. John's Square, called ST. JOHN'S GATE, the present state of which is faithfully exhibited by Mr. Neale, in the annexed plate. The artist, in having introduced the waggon team, has manifested his usual good taste; as it serves to hide the puerile modern entrance to a Tavern or Liquor Shop, which has barbarously mutilated a great portion of the left side of this noble gateway; which, Mr. Malcolm properly describes as one of the most perfect remains of monastic buildings in London. It consists of one capacious arch, with an arched mullioned window in the centre above it; and is flanked by two square towers. Within this year or two the groined roof, or ceiling, has been *beautified* by white-wash, and the arms and banner, (a pascal lamb) which are sculptured within, have had given to them, what were thought to be the requisite and appropriate colours of red, &c. Over it is the *Jerusalem Tavern*. "Many a solemn procession has passed this portal, formed by the members of an order unrivalled in splendour and celebrity. It deserves veneration, on this account, as well as on its own intrinsic merit as a building. But there is another æra in its history worthy of record. This is the place from whence issued the early numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine." "Edward Cave was the first proprietor and contriver of this Magazine, which was the earliest publication of the sort." It has increased in reputation, and still flourishes as the very best work of the kind extant. Indeed the volumes of this work are an invaluable Repository of useful knowledge on all subjects of utility and amusement; and, what is not its least praise, it has ever been remarkable

remarkable for the steady and rational support it gives to those principles, civil and religious, which are best calculated to bind society together in the bonds of social amity and obedience to the Laws of God and man. I speak not here, with an immediate view to any peculiar tenets which it advocates; but of that uniform and general spirit of decent piety, and rational liberty, with which it abounds. The frontispiece has always been a wood cut of St. John's Gate; which, though false in some prominent parts, is nevertheless a tolerably faithful, but rough picture of this venerable Gate.

There was formerly another gate at the north entrance to St. John's Square; but that has long been totally demolished.

The north-east corner of this square is occupied by the parish CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL, to which an excellent entrance has lately been opened out of *St. John's Street*, through the church-yard. The principal front, however, is in the square. The church, itself, has also very lately been considerably improved, repaired, and beautified. It is a plain structure, resembling a chapel of ease, in which light indeed it is often, though very erroneously, regarded, as if it belonged independently to the parish church of St. James's, Clerkenwell. It is, however, a rectory. On the 11th of December, 1723, at which time it belonged to the thirteen commissioners for building fifty new churches, having been purchased, for the sum of 2950*l.* of Mr. Michell, it was made a parish church for ever; the houses were ordered to be fitted for the rector, and the ground for a cemetery, and also the boundaries of the new parish distinctly pointed out. This was all done by a deed enrolled in Chancery. On the 27th of the same month it was duly consecrated, and called "St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex." This, however, was not accomplished without much opposition and several petitions to Parliament against it, by the parent parish of St. James; as also several petitions and applications, and many legal squabbles, by the new parishioners. Indeed, they have never been able to render them-

selves wholly independent of the mother church. The curate of St. James, by a final decision of the Court of King's Bench in 1771, is entitled to receive the surplice fees, though the Rector performs the duty. They, however, appoint their own church-wardens; but ever since the year 1736, the parishes have repaired each other's churches. The vestry of St. James's being open, the inhabitants of St. John's attend; and they have long remained in a state of mutual amity and good will.

Having nothing more particularly to notice in this part of the parish of St. James, let us now return to the end of Rosamond Street, in Spa Fields. Pursuing our way across the field eastward we come to *Islington Road*, and the north end of *St. John's Street*. A row of very good houses has recently been built on this piece of waste land, and it has been in contemplation to build a handsome street to run from the west corner of *Northampton-square*, adjoining the new and very excellent street, called *Spencer-street*, which commences in *Goswell-street Road*, at the old turnpike.

Northampton-square is nearly completed, and is inferior to few in the Metropolis. The area is planted with shrubbery, and has an excellent gravel-walk inclosed, with a good iron railing. In this square, lately resided one of the most upright and worthy men of his time, the *Rev. Hugh Worthington*, more than forty years pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Salters' Hall. I regret that it is not in my power to offer my feeble tribute of friendship in a memoir of this worthy man and excellent scholar, with whom I have spent many evenings in that most exalted and rational amusement, which his conversation and extensive reading uniformly afforded to those who had the honour of his company and regard. Though his life was free from just reproach, he did not, (for who does?) wholly escape the vile calumnies, and party envyings of the world; not even of all those who called themselves his brethren! He died in the year 1813, and was followed to his grave, in Bunhill Fields, by a long

a long train of mourning friends of various denominations. He was a true Christian, and a genuine friend, who, though himself comparatively rich, scorned not the meanest of his fellow disciples; nor ever indulged a prejudice against any one from *ex parte* statements, however clamorous might be the tongue of slander, or dubious appearances, against the fallen: but Hugh Worthington had no unseemly pride.

Upper Ashby-street, a short, but very good and open street, leads from the east corner of *Northampton-square*, into Goswell-street Road, where *Spencer Row, Abingdon Row, Goswell Buildings*, &c. form a range of new houses, some of them very good and large, facing the east. They have all been erected within these few years.

Here terminate the eastern boundaries of St. James's, Clerkenwell, Parish, and here commences the western extremity of the parish of St. Luke. *Charles-street* turns into Northampton-square, out of this Road at the extremity of Goswell-street. It enters the square at the south-east corner. It is a very excellent new street. *Lower Ashby-street*, leads from the south-west corner of the square into the commencement of *Islington Road*; at the end of this street nearest the square, and opposite the road, stands a very large house, with an extensive garden, or grass-plot in front, called *Northampton House*. It was formerly used as a hospital, or receptacle for mad persons; but is now occupied as a private house.

The names of these several streets, to which may be added those of the neighbouring streets to the south of the square, as *Perceval-street*, a new street, and the old ones called *Northampton-street*, and *Compton-street*, indicate the family to whom this part of the Metropolis belongs. The Earl of Northampton is Lord of the manor.

In a low open space of ground, behind *Upper Ashby street*, and *Spencer-street*, already mentioned, they are now (April 1815) building a Meeting House, for the use of the Baptists.

It

It is just begun to rear its humble front before Goswell-street Road, from which at the corner of No. 7, in Spencer Row, it is intended to be entered.

In *Islington Road,* which runs from St. John Street, in a northern direction to the town or village of Islington, stands *The Quakers' Workhouse and School;* it is situated near No. 51, in this Road, and is a very commodious building; the gardens extend to Goswell Street Road, the whole occupying a very large space of ground.

Opposite Cold Bath Fields Prison, is a small burial-ground and near it the ruins of the Quakers' Workhouse, which, the "New View of London," as quoted by Mr. Malcolm, says was founded about the year 1692, for the maintenance of fifty decayed people of their persuasion. It is now fallen into decay; but the Institution exists (for the *Friends* never suffer any of their benevolent establishments to perish for lack of support,) in the House mentioned above in Islington Road. The outside has the appearance of a rural villa, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, gardens, and trees. It is not only a House of Industry, but also a meeting-house, in which meetings are held monthly on a Friday morning. It is also a Charity School for boys and girls. It is sufficient to have mentioned that this belongs to and is occupied by Quakers, to convey to the mind of the reader an idea of the most perfect cleanliness, order, and decorum. The ceilings are remarkably high, the windows large, and the rooms airy: it may truly be said of these people, who appear like a distinct race of mortals, when compared with the rest of mankind, "that whatsoever their hands find to do, they literally do it with all their might." This house was built in the year 1786, on ground belonging to the Brewers' Company.

A few houses farther on towards Islington stands a public house, called the *Red Lion.* It is a small old brick house, having two or three tall trees in front. In this house was written that curious engine of political mischief *The Rights of Man,* by the notorious Thomas Paine, who, with one hand attempted

to overturn the Throne of his King, and with the other, aimed an impotent, but malicious, blow at the Altars of his God. Burke unloosed his grasp on one side, and the venerable Bishop of Llandaff disabled his impious arm on the other.

Adjoining to this house on the south, are *Lady Owen's Almshouses and Free Grammar School,* founded in 1610, for ten widows of Islington. An arrow from the bow of an archer, exercising in *Islington Fields,* having pierced the high crowned hat of the foundress, Lady Alice Owen, it is said she raised this Almshouse as a votive offering of gratitude for the protection she experienced. She also established a school for twenty-five boys of the same parish, and that of Clerkenwell. This almshouse and school are under the direction of the Brewer's Company, they stand on the spot of ground where the accident happened, this part being then one entire open space of ground or fields. At one time an arrow was fixed at the top of these houses; but it is now gone. *

Great improvements have been lately made in this neighbourhood. *Hermitage Place,* near the large public house, called *The Clown,* is a new row of excellent houses; and every thing seems to indicate, that, if the ravages and devastations of war, which the late unexampled system of perfidy and treachery in France now threatens to revive, do not prevent it, a very few years only will be requisite to unite the village of Islington to the already overgrown City of London.

Crossing *Islington Road* from the end of *Owen's Row,* which runs into *The City Road,* † we come to SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

* Mr. Nelson's ingenious and curious History of Islington, published in 1811, has sufficiently noticed this little charitable institution. To that useful volume, (pp. 209, 210.) therefore, I refer the reader. He may also consult Lysons, Vol. III. p. 168.

† Mentioning this place, it will be proper to correct an oversight into which I have fallen in describing the London Lying-In Hospital at the corner of Old Street. The figures in front are now removed. The niches which contained

THEATRE. This is a summer theatre, wherein are performed only burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, and various feats of activity. The introduction of a large sheet of real water upon the stage, and the ingenious exhibitions, fights, &c. which are performed in boats upon it, have caused it to be sometimes called *The Aquatic Theatre*, a term strictly appropriate, not only as to its present use, but to its origin and primary character.

The spring of salubrious water for which this place was at one time celebrated belonged to the rich priory of St. John of Jerusalem. The slanderous stories, however, which are related of the priests, and their supposed pious frauds at this Well, rest upon no sufficient authority: they are therefore to be classed with that vast mass of legendary calumnies to which the Reformation gave birth, and shall not be repeated in this place. It seems, however, to have been a fact, that at the time of that great change in the religion of this country, these springs were closed up to prevent superstitious persons from visiting them. This is partly corroborated by the accidental discovery which Mr. Sadler made of them in the year 1683, when digging gravel on his grounds for mending the highways, of which he was a surveyor. "As the water was found to be ferruginous, though not so much impregnated with iron as those of Tunbridge Wells in Kent, they were immediately recommended as useful in removing obstructions in the system, and purifying the blood."

It is not clear at what precise time this first became a place of musical resort. It was probably frequented long before the Reformation as a place of amusement, and a petition is mentioned as having been presented by the proprietor, to the House of Commons, in which it is stated that the site was a place of public entertainment in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Passing over the obscure and uninteresting history of its

 origin,

contained the images of *Faith* and *Hope* are blank; that of *Charity* is filled up by an inscription purporting the date, &c. of its erection. The friendly intimation of a subscriber to this work, signing himself *Anglicanus*, has called my attention to this oversight. He has my grateful acknowledgments.

origin, and progress, we may observe that the present building was erected in 1765, when Rosamon was proprietor; and Mr. Malcolm says that "the old building was taken down, and the new one tiled in seven weeks." From this time *The Wells* began gradually to improve in respectability and favour with the rational and decent part of the community, until, under the able and judicious management of the Dibdens, and Mr. Hughes, and others, it has acquired a deserved celebrity, not only for the excellent performances and extraordinary feats that are exhibited here; but also for the generous, and loyal character of the pieces composed by Mr. Charles Dibden, Jun. that are introduced. It has long received the sanction and occasional presence of the first personages in the land; and the unwearied exertions of the proprietors to amuse and please the public, without the admittance of any thing really injurious to decency or morals, well deserve the patronage they have obtained.

The inside of this Theatre, within these few years past, has been rebuilt, at an expense of 1500*l.* in a very splendid stile, in a neat semi-circle, and highly decorated with painting and guilding,

Its exterior exhibits nothing worthy of particular observation. It is indeed, abstracted from its pleasing and rural situation, a somewhat dark and heavy brick structure. Being, however, "fronted by a handsome house, its vicinity to the New River, and the number of trees surrounding it," with the moat or bason of water on the south side, it has many advantages to which no other Theatre in the Metropolis can aspire. But the rage for building has of late shewn its intention of soon surrounding Sadler's Wells by houses. It already begins to assume the appearance of a village. The ground formerly occupied by the *Islington Spa*, or *New Tunbridge Wells Tea Gardens*, is now almost entirely covered with houses; the spot, at one time constantly visited by even a Princess of the Royal blood, is now broken up, and covered for the most part, with houses. The gardens are closed to the public; but the waters are still used; and a new,

a new, and uncommonly neat, front, opening on the west side of Spa Fields, has been lately erected, with the old inscription over the gate.

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1733, mentions that, in the month of June, the Princess Amelia, aunt to his present Majesty, ceased her visits to the New Tunbridge Wells, where her Highness and the Princess Caroline had attended almost every morning in May to drink the water, when she presented the proprietor twenty-five guineas, the water servers three each, and one to the other attendants. Such was the reputation of the place at that time, the vicinity was daily crowded with equipages of the nobility and others, and the proprietor is said to have received thirty pounds in a morning. *

About two hundred yards southward is the NEW RIVER HEAD, of the stream of which Mr. Brayley † promised the reader a more particular account than he had then given. It is very much my wish to redeem this pledge in its fullest extent; but the limits within which I now find myself necessarily confined must furnish me with an apology, should it be thought that more minutiæ of detail respecting this celebrated stream ought to have been given.

The origin and progress of this artificial river has already been described in the place referred to below. The amazing number of pipes, branching out in every possible direction, from the grand trunk at the New River Head, demonstrates the prosperity of the *Company*, and the extent of the benefits conferred on the City of London by this stupendous undertaking. At an annual rent of about one shilling in the pound, this Company are enabled to supply every street in London, except those supplied by the London Bridge Water Works, &c. with a pure and wholesome water fit for all the calls of life, wherein water forms an ingredient for culinary or for cleansing purposes.

Mr. Lysons, in his valuable History of the Environs of London, ‡ has so minutely and completely narrated the history of

* Malcolm, III. 231. † Vide ante, Part I. p. 68.

‡ Vol. III. p. 164, *et seq.*

the *New River Company*, that very little remains to be added to his account. This is perhaps one of the most extensive works of the kind which the history of the civilized world can any where furnish. I question if the celebrated aqueducts in ancient Rome equalled in magnitude, most assuredly not in extent, the beneficial effects of this undertaking. I shall therefore offer no apology for the liberty of laying before the reader an abstract of Mr. Lysons's very accurate description.

In the early part of King James's reign, Sir Hugh Middleton, a native of Denbigh, and a citizen and goldsmith of London, first projected the plan of bringing the New River water to London, and persuaded the city to apply to Parliament for that purpose, which was accordingly obtained; but the difficulties of the undertaking appeared so great, that they declined to embark any farther in it; when Sir Hugh Middleton, with a spirit equal to the importance of the undertaking, being vested with proper powers from the City, at his own risk and charge began the work on the 20th of February 1608. As Sir Hugh advanced in his design he found his difficulties increase so much, that the whole plan was in danger of being abandoned, the City, still refusing assistance, when, on the 2d of May, 1612, at the petition of the projector, the King consented to lend his aid by the advance of one half the money requisite to its completion, on condition that he should receive one moiety of the profits of the concern when finished. The work now advanced with rapidity, and on the 29th of September, 1613, the water was let into the bason at the place called the The New River Head, in that part of Islington, lying in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell.

The ceremony of opening, with drums, trumpets, &c. is mentioned at length in the Biographia Britannica. *

One of the most difficult parts of the work now remained to be accomplished, which was to convey the water to the various parts of the Metropolis. This was indeed a difficult part. The expense much exceeded the first calculation, and it was a long time before

* Article Middleton, in the Notes, where the poetical speech spoken on the occasion is given at length, consisting of 48 lines.

before the concern yielded any profit, so that the water did not come into general use for many years; during which time the annual dividends were under five pounds: this income, however, is now increased above an hundred fold. When the New River was first brought to London, it was not foreseen that a deficiency of water might at some future time, especially in the summer-months, be attended with great inconvenience. When experience had taught the Company this most important fact, they borrowed from the overplus of the millstream of the River Lea, which, after a practice of some years, became a subject of litigation, and was finally determined by an Act of Parliament, about the year 1738. It was then agreed that the New River Company, on condition of their paying a sum of money towards improving the navigation of the River Lea, and continuing to pay an annuity for the same purpose, should have a certain quantity of water from the millstream, to be measured by a balance-engine and gage, then constructed near Hertford, and rebuilt by Mr. Mylne about the year 1770. The Company have since bought the mill, with the unrestricted use of the water.

About two hundred bridges cross the New River at various places; and a subterraneous channel, about two hundred yards in length, was made at Islington, where it passes under the *Lower Street* from the Thatched House to *Colebrook-Row*, at the end of which it once more emerges to light, and runs in a steady course to the City Road, where it again runs under ground to the end, east of Gwyn's Buildings. An arch is thrown over the river to Islington Road; after which it opens in front of Sadler's Wells, and by a sort of platform, or bridge, leading from the *Hugh Middleton's Head* to the entrance of the Theatre, it is covered, and is seen no more till it enters the bason within the enclosure called The New River Head.

This bason is circular, and is thrice its original capacity. From the bason the water is conveyed by sluices into various large cisterns of brick-work. From these it passes through those innumerable pipes of six or seven inches bore, to which I have al-

ready alluded. These are called mains, or riders, and are distinguished by names appropriated to their respective districts.

The distribution of the water from these pipes to the very numerous houses which are supplied by it, exhibits a wonderful system of hydraulics.

The fire-engine near the New River Head is for the purpose of raising water into a large reservoir near Pentonville, which supplies many parts of the west end of the town, which are so nearly on a level with the bason at the River Head, that the water would not flow with sufficient velocity.

At the New River Head is a house, ornamented with vases and quoins, surrounded with a variety of flourishing trees, and fronted by this noble sheet of water, which altogether give it the appearance of a nobleman's villa. This house belongs to the Company, and was originally built in the year 1613, and repaired and newly fronted in 1782, under the direction of Robert Mylne, Esq. surveyor to the Company, as his place of residence. A large room in this house was fitted up for the meetings of the Company about the latter end of the 17th century. On the ceiling is a portrait of King William, and the arms of Middleton and Green. Under this room is one of the above mentioned cisterns. The Company have a house, or office in Dorset Street, Salisbury Square, and a collector attends every Wednesday at the Angel Inn, High Street, Islington.

The property of this River is divided into seventy-two shares, which division took place soon after the commencement of the undertaking. Thirty-six of these were originally vested in Sir Hugh Middleton, the first projector, who having impoverished himself and his family, by an undertaking which has proved so beneficial to the public, as to render his name ever honoured and respected, was obliged to part with his property in the undertaking, which was divided among various persons. These shares are called the Adventurers' Shares. The moiety of the undertaking which was vested in the Crown, having been divided into the same number of shares, was alienated by King Charles I.;

but the Crown never having had any concern in the management of the undertaking, the holders of these shares are still excluded from the direction, which, under the Charter of King James (by which the Company was incorporated anno 1619), is vested in twenty-nine holders of Adventurers' Shares, who form a Board. When a vacancy happens in this number the remaining twenty-eight elect. The officers belonging to the Corporation are a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, and Clerk. The Officers for the last year (1814) were John Walker, Esq. Governor; Richard Benyson, Esq. Deputy Governor; Samuel Garnault, Esq. Treasurer; and John Paul Rowe, Esq. Clerk.

Proceeding westerly, we pass, nearly in the centre of Spa Fields, several little cottages, some of them very recently built, and uncommonly neat and tasteful. At the back of these Cottages stands a public-house, well-known by the name of Merlin's Cave, much resorted to by the Artizans of the Metropolis. At the bottom of the hill, turning a little to the right, we come to BAGNIGGE WELLS, long time a noted place of entertainment as a Sunday tea-gardens. This place is not in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, but in that of Pancras, of which an account will be found in the succeeding Part; yet, that I may complete the present route, and finish my account of this part of the metropolis, I have included it and *Battle Bridge*, also in Pancras parish, in this parish of St. James, Clerkenwell.

Bagnigge Wells, as a place of recreation, was first opened about the year 1767, (and was "licensed, according to Act of Parliament, in the 25th of George II.") in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water, one of which is chalybeate, the other cathartic.* It has been said† that Bagnigge House was once the residence of the celebrated Mrs. Gwyn, vulgarly called Nell Gwyn. In the garden-wall there was a short time ago an inscription, under a distorted head, stating, that "This

* Lysons's Environs, III. p. 381,

† Rede's Anecdotes.

"This is Bagnigge House neare the Pindar a Wakefeilde, 1680;" by which it would seem that this was used for some public purpose at that period. A Pinder was a keeper of the *pinfold*, or pound; and it is probable that this was the sign used at a noted tavern called the Pinder a Wakefield; or the Pinder of Wakefield, a character in Robin Hood's band, who was a Pinder, or Bailiff, of Wakefield. In the front wall of the present public-house, there is a very good sculptured head in *alto relievo;* whose likeness this was intended for is not known. Query? Has it any allusion to this old sign of the Pindar of Wakefield?

Bagnigge Wells was at one time frequented chiefly by people of the poorer cast; and was perhaps not one of the most pleasant places of amusement, even of this kind. It has been recently reduced in extent; much of it is intended to be built upon; and the remaining part of the Garden has been recently newly fitted up and beautified in a manner the most tasty, and even elegant. The *Grotto*, a little castellated erection, on the north-east side, is constructed of almost every kind of sea-shell, fossil, &c. that could be procured; which being intermixed with pieces of glass, and broken mirrors, have a most delightful effect. The *Temple* is very neat. It is a colonade, supported by a double row of Doric pilasters and columns, encompassed by a neat balustrade. In the centre is a double pump, one piston of which brings up the chalybeate, and the other the cathartic water. Mr. Eglinton, who has now the management of this House and Garden, and also of the adjacent "*Bagnigge-Wells Brewery*," belonging to the same concern, bids fair to make this place of amusement deserving of encouragement.

Battle Bridge is a small hamlet to Pancras parish; but has nothing worthy of observation.

The London Female Penitentiary stands on the left hand rising the hill from Battle Bridge to Pentonville. This house, or hospital, is hidden almost entirely from public view by a high brick

brick wall. It has lately been enlarged by an additional building to the east end. This was formerly *Cumming House,* and is situated in the *New Road,* Pentonville. The charitable institution at this place, which is infinitely beyond my powers of praise, owes its foundation to some zealous Christians, who were desirous of snatching from the fangs of present want, and the jaws of future misery, some of those numerous unhappy females, who, having become in a manner lost to decent society, seek to prolong a miserable existence by prostitution. I have no room for minutiæ; but if the following extract, from the Fourth Report of the Committee, shall induce any of the readers of this work to lend a helping hand towards so excellent a charity, I shall have less cause to regret my want of room for enlargement on its internal government, rules, and regulations: At the time this Report was made, in May, 1811, the foundation had lasted only four years, and out of 523 applications, only 133 penitents could be admitted: of this number, however, thirty had been put out to service; twenty-six reconciled to their friends; eleven discharged for various causes; three left the hospital; ten eloped; and five deceased; leaving forty-eight then in the house; but the principal reason that has induced me to prefer making my extracts from the Report of 1811, rather than from any subsequent one, is, that I might lay before the reader such a statement as would convey the most concise, and yet distinct view of the various kinds of causes which have brought hither the unhappy objects who have made application for protection in this house of mercy: the Committee inform us that "Of those who have applied, the average is from fifteen to twenty years. Some of them who have been received into the Charity, were poor orphan children, who, in their tender years, had fallen into the hands of designing women, by whom they had been treated with atrocious barbarity. Others, who had moved in a superior condition of life, when neither destitute nor forsaken, *voluntarily* abandoned their vicious courses, at once detesting their sin, and dreading its bitter consequences. Others, again, to whom this

asylum has been emphatically a true shelter, and who have looked to its supporters as their only guardians, had been the wretched victims of their still more wretched false friends. Some, who having been discharged from workhouses, when restored to health, (but for want of character could not get a livelihood,) have sought refuge in the Penitentiary, that they might not be tempted to return again to the paths of vice. Others have found a refuge there, who received their first checks in the very walks of sin, by reading religious tracts casually given to them. Some, natives of foreign climes, brought over to this country by their betrayers, have, after passing through various scenes of distress, at length found their way into this house of mercy. A few, also, who, in moments of despair, had attempted to lay violent hands on themselves, have become its penitent, thankful, and happy inmates. Again, others have been received, who had been betrayed at a very early age, under fallacious promises of marriage. And some, who, attracted by the hope of better wages and finer clothes, had imprudently left the country for London, where, being unable to obtain places, they had been enveighled by bad men, or designing women, into houses of ill fame. Several have applied for admission at the recommendation of medical gentlemen attending hospitals, or by the advice of benevolent persons, who had accidentally seen and pitied them. Many have applied from the unrelenting conduct of their relations or friends, who had refused to be reconciled to them. And not a few from serious and alarming apprehensions of the consequences of sin, not only in this, but in a future world."

Such, reader, are the characters, such the miserable objects which claim your pity and regard, let me hope that even this work, not professedly devoted to such a purpose, may in some degree subserve the objects of an institution every way claiming the attentions of all men of enlightened minds and benevolent hearts.

The young women in this hospital are not kept in idleness, but are employed in the most useful branches of work suitable to their sex,

sex, education, and habits. But I must reluctantly stay my hand. Most of the bankers in London will be able to direct the benevolent how to act in regard to this Charity. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is the patron; and many of the nobility appear upon the lists of subscribers.

Having already re-entered the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, the next object of attention is PENTONVILLE CHAPEL, a chapel of ease to the mother church at Clerkenwell Green. This was originally erected by subscription, under the Toleration Act, but served by members of the established church. The money first raised for the building of the church of St. James, being all expended before the whole was completed, a petition was presented to parliament for raising more; but being opposed by the inhabitants of Pentonville, the Trustees were obliged to purchase this chapel for 5000*l*, for their use. It is still vested in Trustees, who are bound to keep it in repair by rates not exceeding 8*d*. in the pound.

This Chapel forms a very pleasing object on the side of the road; and has an uncommonly neat and clean appearance. It stands almost due north and south, having a pretty large extent of burial-ground in front, and east and west. Mr. Hurst was the architect. The outside is of brick, with a frontispiece of Ionic stone pilasters, and a pediment. Over the principal window, an arched fan; two others plain. One door in the middle, and another on each side. On the sides of the great door are two niches. Over the pediment, on the south end, is a handsome cupola, with oval windows.

The sides of the Chapel are plain, with several windows above, and six below; and two doors upon a considerable flight of steps.

The whole site of the ground and chapel has been not unaptly said to form the shape of the letter T,* the body, or stem, to the north. At the extremity are two very excellent lodges, on the sides of the gate, for the beadle, who resides there.

The

* Malcolm.

The interior of this Chapel, with the exception of the flat ceiling, does great credit to the skill and taste of the architect. The altar-piece is placed in a semicircular sacrarium, bounded by two square Ionic pilasters, with an arch, whose angles are ornamented.

The skill of Mr. Fearson, and the liberality of Mr. Samuel Walker, of Mark Lane, have given to this altar its chief beauty. It is a capital picture of our Blessed Saviour raising the dead Child.* The expression and general character of this picture is little inferior to those inimitable touches, and truly characteristic designs of our WEST, whose exertions, as an historical, and, may I say, *sacred* painter, would, were they capable of being universally diffused, do more real service to the cause of morals, make deeper and more durable impressions on the heart and the imagination, than all the labours of Polemics united ever did or can produce. In this picture of Mr. Fearson's, the mild, benevolent, and placid countenance of the Redeemer is admirably expressed; so are the features and attitude of the mother, wherein astonishment and gratitude are most happily blended. The principal light is thrown upon the graceful figure of the newly-raised female. Disease and Death have not completed their ravages on her beauty. "The fine linen of her drapery, and the clothes on the couch, are extremely well managed."

The grouping is also excellent, and calls likewise to one's view those of West on similar occasions. The heads of the Apostles are all good; and the artist has manifested great judgment in knowledge of his subject in the expression of their features, wherein no astonishment, like that of the mothers' or the childs', appear; but a calm confidence in the miracles of their master, arising from a perfect knowledge of the omnipotent source from whence he derived the power to perform them.

Coade's manufactory of artificial stone has furnished a handsome front, consisting of an antique pedestal, supporting a vase, both ornamented with flowers and foliage. The pulpit is very plain,

* Vide Mark v. 41.

plain, and without that ridiculous and clumsy impediment to elocutionary exertion, a sounding board, which I have many times wished and dreaded would fall from its unsightly fastening, and give the preacher the just liberty to manage his own voice, for the benefit of his audience, instead of being himself swaddled and suffocated in it. Here is a small but good organ; and over the keys is the clock-face. The galleries, like almost all the rest of the chapel, are remarkably neat, with Ionic pillars.

There are a few monuments and monumental inscriptions. The vaults, which are very excellent and well built, support the whole building. These vaults are lighted and aired by sashed windows, so that the coffins are all perfect, dry, and clean.

PENTONVILLE, in which this chapel stands, is a modern, clean, and healthy place, not very unlike one of those Moravian settlements, which we find in different parts of this country, though much larger than that of *Fairfield*, in Lancashire. Not a house in the whole of this *villa* is more than forty years old, except *White Conduit House*, and one or two others. The houses are neat, and, in general, well built. The streets are broad, and standing on the slope of a hill, are always clean. In *Hermes street* is the *Infant Charity School of Pentonville*, for twelve boys and the same number of girls; and in *John-street* was lately a house used as an Infirmary to the London Female Penitentiary. *The Belvidere Tea Gardens*, is a very excellent public-house on the road side, and forms a commanding object as we pass towards Islington. It is kept by Mr. Blunt, whose readiness to oblige his customers causes his house to be attended by very good company. The Gardens hardly deserve the name, being little more than a small square grass plot, benched round, and would be much better employed if converted into a Green for the healthful and rational exercise of bowling. The house stands at the corner of *Penton-street*, which leads to *White Conduit House*, another house and tea-gardens, so called from the stone building near it, which formerly supplied the monastery of the Charter House with water.

The

The north-west view from this house, exhibiting "the inequalities of the ground, together with the intervening villages of Pancras, Kentish Town, Camden Town, and Somers Town, groupe in so pleasing a stile with Hampstead, "that," as Mr. Malcolm thinks, "no view *from* London is equal to it."

This village derives its name from the late Henry Penton, Esq. who died a few years ago in Italy, he being proprietor of the land.

In this parish, at No. 123, *St. John's-street,* is the *Finsbury Dispensary,** instituted in 1730. The districts for visiting patients, who must be really necessitous, at their own habitations, are in the parishes of St. James, Clerkenwell; St. Sepulchre, Within and Without; St. Bartholomew the Great and Less; the Liberties of the Rolls and Glass-house-yard; the parish of St. Luke; the Town of Islington; that part of St. Pancras which lies on the south side of the turnpike road leading from Islington to Paddington, St. Andrew, Holborn; St. George the Martyr, Queen Square; and St. George, Bloomsbury.

Nor should I omit to mention in this parish the philanthropic exertions of Mr. Chamberlayne, Surgeon, of *Aylesbury-street,* by whose zeal and benevolence a Society has been established for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London and its Vicinity. I may also add, that in *Chapel-street,* Pentonville, resides Mr. William Jones, Secretary to another excellent Charity, intituled, the "Society for abolishing the method of Sweeping Chimnies by Climbing Boys;" to which it were well if every housekeeper in London were *compelled* to lend their aid.

We must now quit this interesting district, and proceed briefly to notice the most prominent objects in a walk through the

PARISH

* The New Finsbury Dispensary, erected in 1786, is at 35, West Smithfield. Its funds are, I am sorry to be informed, in a very depressed state.

PARISH OF ST. SEPULCHRE, WITHOUT AND WITHIN; PART OF CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET; OF ST. MARTIN, LUDGATE; AND OF ST. GREGORY, BY ST. PAUL'S.

The Parish CHURCH OF ST. SEPULCHRE, in the *Division* of the same name, is a vicarage under the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford; and is valued in the king's books at 20*l.* per annum.

The early history of this church is enveloped in great obscurity. It was denominated "Edmond, without Newgate, called Saint Sepulchre, diocis London, Patiore Priore of St. Barthilmewes. Decims Xs."* but for what reason does not appear. It is dedicated to the holy SEPULCHRE at Jerusalem.

It is of very ancient foundation; the first authentic notice of it is dated June 15, 1253. It was rebuilt about the year 1440; and one of the Popham family, treasurer of the king's household, built a chapel on the north side, as well as the beautiful porch, projecting almost like a south transept before the tower. The exterior of this porch has been modernized; but the interior still preserves its original character. It was much injured, though not demolished, at the Great Fire; and was rebuilt in 1670. At present, little of its external parts indicate any thing of the original structure. For ages it stood surrounded with filth, and a mass of low and vile buildings; but its situation is now admirable; and it exhibits, with the exception of the unsightly swell of the arched roof over the nave, a very pleasing object, when viewed from the top of the Old Bailey. The walls are square stone and brick strengthened with buttresses; the roof is covered with lead. The high venerable western tower, "one of the most ancient in the outline in the circuit of London," is also square; and has four modern spires, with vanes, one at each angle. The windows in the tower are pointed: those in the nave round and modern. Several trees are planted in the churchyard, and add considerably to the beauty of the view.

The

* Customs of London.

The interior is much too long for its height. The roof over the nave is camerated. Twelve Tuscan pillars, ornamented with acanthus leaves and feathers, support the roof. The ceiling of the chancel is horizontal. The arched nave contains clerestory windows, and is decorated with roses in stucco. The church is handsomely wainscoted, having galleries on the north-west and south sides, and handsome pews. The fronts of the galleries are enriched with seraphim, palm, and laurel branches, festoons, crowns over the letters C. R. &c. they, however, exhibit a very heavy and deformed appearance, and give the whole church a gloomy and deadly aspect by no means corresponding with its external character.

The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, consisting of painted and gilt pillars, over which are angels with palm-branches; the whole surmounted with a window of stained glass. The pulpit is mahogany, and plain: the coving cornice over the pillars with leaves of fret-work.

The rectory is supposed to be altogether worth 7 or 800*l.* a year; and is one of the best presentations in the gift of St. John's College.

There are several monuments in this church, but one or two only are deserving particular notice. Captain John Smith was buried here in 1631. He was governor of Virginia, of which he wrote a very curious history, and dedicated it to Frances, the Duchess of Richmond. It was printed in 1625, by Michael Sparks. Granger* says he deserves to be ranked with the greatest travellers and adventurers of his age. He was some time in the service of the Emperor Sigismund, and the Prince of Transylvania. His book abounds with accounts of his numerous romantic and chivalrous deeds. There have been a few vicars of considerable eminence in this church. John Rogers, the martyr, who thought burning an easy death, as I have stated in the account of Smithfield; Thomas Gouge, one of the ejected ministers; Dr. John Spencer, compiler, as it is said, but perhaps improperly,

* Biographical History of England.

improperly, of that excellent book of Hooker's, the Ecclesiastical Polity, and author of *De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et earum Rationibus*, in folio; and of "Discourses concerning Prodigies and Vulgar Prophecies;" and Dr. Rowland Lee, commissary to Cardinal Wolsey; and one of the visitors *(spies)* of the monasteries under Henry VIII. are mentioned as having held this vicarage. The present vicar is the Rev. Richard Dickson Shackleford, D. D. who succeeded Dr. Wealer in the year 1784.

Very near this church stood the Gate called *Newgate*. It stood across the street, and was a crazy fabric long before it was demolished. Stowe says it derived its name from its modern erection, being at first built about the reign of Henry V. Mr. Howell,* however, rejects this opinion, and says that it was only repaired at the time Stowe states it to have been built; and that its ancient name was *Chamberlain-Gate*. As a sort of confirmation of this, it is said that after the fire of London, in 1666, in digging a foundation for Holborn Bridge the vestigia of the Roman *via vicinalis*, called Watling Street, were discovered pointing directly to this Gate. If this is true, this must be allowed to have been one of the four original Gates built over the Roman Way in this place.† There is no doubt but that this Gate was used as a prison so long back as the year 1218, when it was repaired by the King; so that this *New* Gate, being destroyed in the year 1777, could not have stood less than five hundred years! But if the conjectures of Howel are correct what then must have been its age? In 1718, a fragment of a stone weighing 200lbs. part of the Royal Arms, fell from the battlements with such force as to tear the stones from the street: fortunately it did no damage.

Probably from the time of its erection to that of its destruction it was used as a prison; but viewed in this light it was extremely inconvenient, and, as Mr. Howard says, "the builders seemed to have regarded in their plan nothing but the single article

* Londonopolis. † Maitland, I. 26.

ticle of keeping prisoners in safe custody." Not, however, to dwell on what no longer exists I will attempt a brief sketch, and such it must be, of the present PRISON OF NEWGATE. The first stone was laid by Alderman Beckford, in 1770, seven years before the original prison was destroyed. For the building and the new prison, and all the incidental expences attending it, and *The Sessions House* adjoining, Parliament granted to the City 50,000*l.*

In the year 1778, the Corporation of London had expended 52,585*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* upon this building; and they gave up to the public, for the site and the Sessions House, a piece of freehold ground, 600 feet in front on the *Old Bailey*, and about fifty on Newgate Street, which was worth ten shillings per foot, running measure; the latter was valued at fifteen shillings for building on, and the rent at 300*l.* per annum. In addition to those liberal proceedings, they expended 14,464*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* of their own money, in erecting the Sessions House, and 6250*l.* for the purchase of freehold houses to be taken down for making avenues to the gaol. Many unforeseen expenses attended the execution of this work, amounting altogether to the sum of 19,000*l.* *

This prison was nearly completed when the Protestant mob, headed by Lord George Gordon, and instigated by the enemies of *Popish* persecution, as if anxious to have a sort of monopoly in that precious article, almost destroyed it. Thirty thousand pounds were necessary for the repairs; which sum was chiefly supplied by the House of Commons, at several times; so that the Corporation was enabled to finish it as we now see it: "a black dreary rustick wall, broken at intervals by niches partially filled with statues and grated windows."

The plan of the whole building is an area of four squares; the north quadrangle for debtors of both sexes, a wall dividing the men from the women. A large quadrangle behind the Keeper's house for men felons; on one side of which is a plain and neat chapel. The south quadrangle contains apartments for state prisoners,

* Mal. Lond. IV. 584.

prisoners, &c. A wall divides these from the women felons. The cells built in addition to the old prison for condemned malefactors, continue for the same use at present. It is not necessary for me to describe these abodes of wretchedness very minutely: Mr. Neild says the convicts are crowded "like sheep in a pen." That these unhappy beings were not victims to the most malignant diseases, he attributes to the humanity of the late keeper, Mr. Kirby, who frequently assisted their wants at his own expense. In this respect his example, I believe, is frequently followed by the present keeper, Mr. Newman, whose benevolence and humanity are in every one's mouth. When Mr. Nield visited this prison, one half the prisoners, particularly the women, were miserably poor, and covered (scarcely covered) with rags. This does not appear to be so much the case just at this time. Most of those I have seen are tolerably well, upon the whole, decently dressed. But their ignorance is very great; nor is it likely to be improved in this receptacle of vice and wretchedness. Every attention is *now* paid to the poor wretches whose lives become a forfeit to the law: The Rev. Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary, who has lately succeeded to this arduous and painful office, Mr. Ford having been dismissed, is a gentleman of a truly Christian conduct and feeling. When Mr. Malcolm wrote his excellent work "Two rooms were appropriated for sick felons of both sexes; and, as there was then no Infirmary for debtors, they were compelled to lie when ill with the worst of human beings." This was a practice that ought not to have existed; it was an aggravation of an evil already sufficiently harsh: if misfortune and unavoidable poverty, sickness, and disaster are to be punished as crimes, (for so they are in *this country*, while indiscriminate imprisonment of men for debt is allowed) humanity itself should point out to the legislature some decisive and effectual plan of softening the rigour of that punishment as much as possible. No blame, however, in the least attaches to any one individual officer or servant belonging to this prison. Mr. Hardy, a very intelligent and sensible man, the clerk

of the Papers, and indeed, all the other persons officially employed in the internal concerns of this prison with whom I have had any opportunity of conversing, appear to be not only humane, but even kind and benevolent towards the unhappy objects of their care. Mr. Suter, who resigned the office of principal turnkey a few years ago, is a person of peculiarly mild and inoffensive manners; he informs me that every possible care is taken of the prisoners, that the narrow limits of the prison will admit: after all, it is a sink of vice and moral corruption, much more calculated to harden, than to cure. During the Shrievalty of Messrs. Smith and Phillips (now Sir Richard Phillips) many important regulations were made, and the whole economy of the prison considerably improved. *The Sheriffs' Fund* is a most valuable institution. It is formed by a general subscription paid to the Sheriffs for the time being towards clothing, bedding, and food for poor prisoners of all denominations. The Sheriffs, or their under Sheriffs, are trustees for the public benevolence. There is now also a regulation by which the debtors during sickness are not compelled to mix with the felons; it is shameful they should be even under the same roof.

The Felons' side is entered out of the Old Bailey, as is also that of the Debtors. Before this door, on a moveable platform or *drop*, which is preserved within a large wooden building, covered with slate, and recently erected in the court-yard before the Sessions House, are executed the miserable victims of the law. These dreadful exhibitions, (except in the case of murder, perhaps,) so contrary to the mild spirit of our religion, take place some five or six times a year, and are attended by a strange mixture of low and well-dressed persons.

While on this subject, I cannot resist the opportunity of stating one or two facts which tend to demonstrate that depravity and wretchedness, which our present system of punishment is so inadequate to cure. Mr. Hardy informs me that he has known a case of a person, confined under sentence of death, for the perpetration of a crime too abominable to be named, actually offering rewards

to a boy confined in the same cell for a repetition of his offence! And Mr. Suter says he has frequently taken cards, trap-balls, &c. from persons the very day previous to their execution, and when they knew perfectly well that in less than twenty-four hours they must be led to a public, shameful, and awful death! If serious persons have shuddered at the thoughtlessness of the Scotch philosopher and historian, who could joke about Charon and his boat, and amuse himself with whist, while at the point of death, what must they think of depravity like this? A disbelief of the solemn truths of religion, and a total disregard of its moral obligations are, we see, attended with similar results, when its comforts and consolations are most required.

It was formerly the practice, partly in conformity to the will and bequest of Mr. Robert Dow, who left a small endowment for that purpose, to pronounce two solemn exhortations to the persons condemned, one the night before their execution, the other as they passed St. Sepulchre's church on their way to Tyburn. This practice is now wholly discontinued, and nothing takes place except the tolling of the bell at Newgate, at eight o'clock, in the morning, being the hour appointed for the dreadful ceremony of death. Trials for murder take place on a Friday, that (Sunday being no day in law) the unhappy wretches may not be hurried out of the world in strict conformity to the letter of the law, which states that they shall suffer in twenty-four hours after their sentence.

It was not till the removal of a mass of buildings which stood in the middle of the street at this place, that malefactors suffered before the Debtors's Door: before the year 1784, the executions were at Tyburn.

Several houses, forming a triangular range of old buildings, were denominated *The Great Old Bailey, The Little Old Bailey,* and *Hart Row-street.* The opposite side of the main street formed another triangle, called *Giltspur-street, Pie Corner,* and *Church Lane;* the first of these streets still exists.

A large yard, on the east side of which stands the shed for the

gallows, or drop; the transport machine, or waggon, for conveying convicts to the coast; the piliory, &c. divides the prison of Newgate from THE SESSIONS HOUSE; a very handsome stone and brick building. I regret exceedingly that my limits will not permit me to avail myself of all the obliging communications and assistance in my researches so liberally afforded me by *Mr. Pigott*, the house-keeper at this place.*

There is nothing peculiar in the exterior of this building. The entrance is ascended by two flights of stone steps in a winding direction, leading into the body of the Court House. On either side another flight of steps leads to spacious galleries, for the accommodation of auditors: for admission to these galleries such sums are paid as the number of persons seeking to gain admission, or the peculiar interest which certain causes to be tried, are thought to justify. It is usual also for the officers and servants attending at the doors leading into the body of the Court to demand money for admission; but that I believe is improper: the galleries are in a manner private property.† The bench is a long curved, and elevated desk, compassing nearly one half the building. Below is the table, and before sit the barristers. At the two extremities, and a little raised from the bench where the barristers sit, are two small seats, with desks, for the upper and under-sheriffs. A speaking pipe communicates along the front, (covered over,) of the judges' bench, by which the sheriffs can with the greatest ease, on applying the mouth to a small hole nearly behind them, communicate with each other. The witness stands, while giving evidence, on a small raised

* Mrs. Pigott, in reality is the house-keeper; her mother was in that office upwards of eighty years ago; since which time it has been held in the same family to this day; no mean proof of the fidelity with which the duties have been executed.

† There are five galleries in all; one on each side is a perquisite to the Sword bearer of the City of London; one for the accommodation of the Committee of City Lands; one as a perquisite to the servants of the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, being twelve in number; and one for the accommodation of the Grand Jury and their friends.

raised platform on the outside of the table opposite the bench: over the head is a small sounding-board. Behind the bench, during the trials, hangs the City-Sword of Justice, capped by a small crown. The prisoner stands, nearly at the extremity of the Court, within a gently rising platform, boarded off from the rest of the Court. Before him, but higher, hangs a large inclined mirror, which is moved so as to cast a reflection on the face, as he stands with his back to the great window by which the court-house is lighted.

It is unnecessary to detail the peculiar rules, privileges, and powers of this Court or Sessions; these have already been noticed in an earlier volume.*

There are several excellent rooms, which are entered from behind the bench, and from the house-keeper's apartments. These rooms, and their furniture, are preserved, under the careful management of Mrs. Pigott, with the greatest care and cleanliness. The Judges' room is a small apartment, containing a bookcase filled with the volumes of the State Trials, a few other law books of reference, and the yearly volumes of the Sessions Papers, or abstracts of the causes tried at this Court, from the earliest period to the present times. †

In this room also are several very excellent Engravings, chiefly from paintings by Rigaud, engraved by Mr. Smith. They were presented, for the most part by the late Mr. Alderman Boydell to the City of London. The largest is over the fire-place, and is a representation of the annual ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance, &c. on November 8th, and

 preceding

* Part II. p. 143, 144.

† In casting one's eye over these records of our Fall, it is painful to notice the gradually increasing thickness of the volumes. Those which I have seen thus uniformly bound, lettered, with the date of the year, and the name of the Lord Mayor for the time being, commence with the year 1730, and reach down to 1812: the first volume may contain perhaps 150 pages; the last, five or six hundred: let it not, however, be hence concluded that this circumstance proves only the increase of vice; it indicates also an increased population, and extended commerce, and improved police.

preceding Lord Mayor's Day; with the portraits of the whole Court of Aldermen, Sheriffs, many of the Common Council, and several spectators. This is a capital picture, painted by William Miller, and engraved by Benjamin Smith.

Rigaud's pictures are emblematical representations of Prudence Wisdom, Happiness, and Benevolence. Another, painted by Smirke, is Conjugal Affection: there are two scripture pieces, and a few others; also two large coloured engravings, presented by Mr. Alderman Pickett to the City of London, representing his plan for improving the Strand, and places adjoining the west side of Temple Bar.

An elegant structure, intended for a place of promanade for witnesses in waiting has been erected within these few years, at the south end of the Sessions House. It is a very neat collonade, of two rows of handsome Doric fluted pillars, supporting a most substantial ceiling. Three iron gates, the middle one only opening, admit the light on the west side, in the Old Bailey: on the south side are four windows. This structure, has, however, never been occupied: witnesses refusing to walk in it on account of the cold, there being no fire-place, and the wind admissable through the gates. Over this place are the offices of Mr. Shelton, Clerk of the Peace, &c. &c.

On the site of this building, and on a square vacancy still unoccupied, stood the old Surgeons' Theatre, now totally demolished, and nearly every vestige of it removed. We are now entered the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate; part of this ground, including that on which the new building stands, being in this parish, and part in the parish of St. Sepulchre.

Remains of the Old London Wall, extending from Ludgate to Newgate, &c. are still visible at the eastern extremity of this piece of ground.

Many particulars of this wall have already been given.* The stones and cement, nearly alike in texture, are fast crumbling to utter decay: the cement is extremely white and chalky: the stones

* Part I. p. 282, *et seq.*

stones are unshapen masses; and in one part mixed with brick, probably a portion of the old Surgeons' Theatre. It is curious to contemplate these relics of our Anglo-Roman greatness, upwards of fifteen hundred years old. When the Surgeons' Theatre was taken down, not many years since, it is said that part of this wall* suddenly gave way, and falling towards the west, discovered an old door-way, which is still open, leading into the back part of the premises belonging to the Oxford Arms Inn, in Warwick Lane. In this vault, or passage, were found many old boxes, packages, &c. containing, however, nothing of value or importance. The remains of the wall are about eight or ten feet from the level of the ground, which has been considerably raised by the falling ruins, rubbish, &c.

Returning to the north end of the Old Bailey, in *Giltspur-street*, stands GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER. This prison is separated from Newgate by the street of that name. The front is of stone, wrought in rustic-work, with tolerably large and airy windows.

The origin of this prison is somewhat enveloped in obscurity; nor is it necessary to trace it. Prisoners were not admitted here before the 2d of April, 1791,† which is now appropriated for the reception of debtors, felons, and other offenders.

Nearly opposite this building is a public-house, known by the sign of The Fortune of War. It is at the corner of what was once called *Pye Corner*. Here ended, on this side, the dreadful Fire of London, which, as Mr. Pennant observes, having begun in *Pudding Lane*, ended at *Pye Corner*, and might occasion the

* This, I apprehend, could not be any portion of the original wall; but of a wall formerly belonging to some other building; the door-way, mentioned in the text above, is evidently not coeval with the London Wall, through which it is cut. By so much of it as I can discover, which is not one half the entire door-way, it appears to have been a round arch: there are no door-posts; but only the rugged ends of the stones composing the wall. It is now closed by an old strong wooden door, placed there, I suppose, when the vault was discovered.

† Neild on Prisons.

the inscription, with the figure of a boy, on a house in the last place. At the door of the public-house just mentioned this boy may still be seen. The inscription has been lately repainted; it states that the fire of London, in 1666, was occasioned by the sin of gluttony: a much better reason, miserable as it is, than the lying one inscribed on the monument. The boy is represented as enormously fat and bloated, but quite naked. One side of this public-house fronts *Cock Lane*, which, in 1762, was rendered famous by a ridiculous story of a ghost.

West Smithfield, already described, is a little north of this place, and is also in the parish of St. Sepulchre.

THE OLD BAILEY, the east side of which has just been described, being occupied by Newgate Prison, the Sessions House, the very extensive Eating-house kept by Mr. Williams, and one or two other houses of a good construction, occupies part of three parishes: part of Newgate prison is in the parish of Christ Church, Newgate Street; the middle part of the Old Bailey is in St. Sepulchre's parish, and the south end of it in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate.

This street is of considerable width at the north end; but contracts towards the south. The west side, from the end of *Skinner-street*, now a most commodious and excellent street, to to the end of *Fleet Lane*, is composed of decayed and wretched houses; nor are those in a much better condition which stand nearer to Ludgate Hill.

Green Arbour Court is near the top of the street: in this place GOLDSMITH wrote that incomparable tale, The Vicar of Wakefield. It is a square court, composed of tall old houses, in a most villainous condition.* Lower down, on the same side of the way, in the Old Bailey, is *New Court*, which is now much improving: the old houses belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, have just been pulled down; and the best house in the court,

* Out of Green Arbour Court runs *Break-neck-stairs*, a rapid and dangerous flight of stone steps, leading to *Sea Coal Lane*. On these steps watermen were wont to ply for fare on the *Fleet Ditch*.

court, occupied by Mr. Staples, a celebrated manufacturer of capilaire, a new-fangled luxury, used as a substitute for sugar, and by many preferred, is undergoing a complete repair. It is a pity it should have been thought necessary to replace these wretched buildings by new ones, in a situation too much crowded already. It has been recommended, and very properly, that a line of ground, resembling the shape of a wedge, commencing at Ludgate Street, and extending northward, should be purchased, and added to the breadth of the Old Bailey;* but the proprietors of ground, in and near London, seem to prefer the plan of wedging in as many houses as possible wherever a vacant piece of ground can be had.

The New Inn, standing a little in from the front of the street, is a good house, whether we regard its exterior, or the liberal and excellent management of its occupants in the interior. From this place many coaches, &c. start to different parts of the country. A little lower down stands *Sidney House*, in which that family, the Earls of Leicester, resided, till they removed to Leicester House. It was at one time the mansion-house of the Lord Mayor;† and it afterwards became the residence and *office* of the notorious thief and thief-detector, *Jonathan Wild*. Some years ago it had a noble front, supported by two handsome columns, with lions rampant; but the lower part of it is now brought to the front of the street. It is a large and roomy, yet crowded, building inside, having many remains of its ancient magnificence. Was it in this house, or the one a little lower down, (No. 60, the interior of which, particularly the front room on the first floor, has the remains of several rich decorations,) that the universally celebrated antiquary, CAMDEN, Clarencieux King at Arms, was born? This room has an ornamented ceiling, consisting of a circular wreath; at the four corners of the ceiling are some good resemblances of laurel-leaved crowns; the walls are completely wainscoted, with thick projecting painted pannels. The exterior of this house also differs from all the rest in the same street, having ornamental

* Mal. Lon. IV. 597.

† I do not know on what authority this tradition is supported.

ornamental arches of brick-work; and is much higher than some of the others: it evidently at one time stood apart from the rest; and might, in all probability, be the front of the residence of the knight after whom is named *Prujean-square*, immediately behind the house.* Still nearer the end of the Old Bailey, towards Ludgate Hill, is *Ship Court*, in which was born that most inimitable painter, HOGARTH; so that it appears, that this street has at various times been the residence of several persons of considerable importance in the political and literary world; and if its present inhabitants have any taste for these sort of *relics*, they may boast of a *Sidney*, a *Camden*, a *Hogarth*, a *Goldsmith*, &c. as their ancestorial neighbours.

The name of this street is derived from the Court House, which, from time immemorial, has stood in it. It is supposed to be a corruption of *Bail-hill*, that is, the place of trial for prisoners. *Bail-hill* means strictly an eminence, wherein was situated the bale, or bailiff's house. *Bail-dock* is the name still given to a certain part of the Court where the prisoners are kept previous to their trials during the sessions.

From its vicinity to the City Wall, the Old Bailey seems to have been an out-work similar to that in the city of York. Probably the foss, or moat, extended exactly where the buildings on the east side now stand.†

On *Snow Hill*, which is the north side of *Skinner-street* from *Holborn Bridge* to St. Sepulchre's Church, formerly stood *The Conduit*, supplied with water from *Lamb's Conduit* in the street of that name. It was a handsome fabric of four equal sides, and was

* In speaking thus historically of the houses in this street, and of others under similar circumstances, it is of course understood, that we have a more direct view to the original houses on the same site, before the Fire of London.

† Probably ere another description of London, similar in magnitude and plan to the present one, is written, the whole of the houses in this street, especially on the west side, will be demolished; I have therefore seized the opportunity of preserving some records of their present state.

was ornamented with Corinthian pillars, tablets, pediments, and the arms of London surmounted by a pyramid, on which was a lamb, a rebus on the name of Mr. Lamb, just alluded to. On the anniversary of George I. 1727, this Conduit ran with wine, which was procured by the subscription of several loyal inhabitants. In the following year it was, along with the rest of the City Conduits, destroyed by public authority.*

On the same side of the way, near St. Sepulchre's Church, is *The Saracen's Head Inn and Coach Office,*† a very excellent and extensive establishment, kept by William Butler Mountain, Esq. whose universal urbanity has secured a numerous circle of valuable friends. *Snow Hill* was anciently *Snor Hill,* a Saxon term of the same signification.

Skinner-street is composed of a row of excellent houses, built by the City of London, but not answering their expectations in the letting, &c. they were disposed of, a few years ago, by public lottery. *The Commercial Hall,* a most extensive building, originally intended for a Coffee-house, was destroyed some time ago by fire, and has not yet been rebuilt. It was seven stories high, with a railed area at the top, and was intended to be called *The Imperial and Commercial Hotel:* it was valued in the lottery scheme at 25,000*l.* This street took its name from a worthy alderman of that name now no more.

Seacoal Lane, turning out of this street into Fleet Lane, was originally *Limeburner's Lane,* and was so called, as Stowe conjectures, "on account of burning lime with sea-coal; "for," says he, "I read in record of such a lane to have been in the parish of St. Sepulchre; and yet there remaineth in this lane an alley, called *Lime-burner's Alley.*" Towards the south end of this lane formerly stood an Inn of Chancery; but being greatly decayed, and remote from the other inns of court, the members removed

* Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 599.

† The *Saracen's Head,* on *Snow Hill,* has furnished a subject for a very excellent humourous punning print: it is the head of a Saracen affectionately reposing on the bosom of a beautiful female.

removed to the place now called *New Inn,* near *St. Clements,** and nothing now can be traced of the original structure.

The parish of St. Sepulchre's terminates on this side in *Fleet Lane,* at the back of the *White Lion* public-house, kept by Mr. Jasper; and though situated in a street, one would have thought by no means calculated to attract notice, is nevertheless frequented by a most respectable and intelligent company, from different parts of the City, amongst whom are frequently to be found several persons well known in the literary world.

Returning in a north-east direction we finally leave this parish, and enter that of Christ Church, Newgate Street, where, in *Warwick Lane,* so named from the inn or house of the great Earls of Warwick, which formerly stood there, stands the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. I can do little more than describe the principal architectural features and internal decorations of this noble structure: its history is involved in that of the learned body to whom it belongs. It is a capital fabric of brick and stone; but all its exterior beauties are nearly lost in the confined and stinking† situation in which it stands.

The great eastern front, with its massy Ionic columns and pediment, festoons, and Corinthian attic, would have had a great and commanding effect, in a more favourable situation to a view of it, and more worthy of its character. The entrance is through a grand octangular porch, crowned with a dome and a cove, terminated by a golden ball, or, as it has been waggishly denominated, a gilded pill. The dome has much the appearance of an *extinguisher;* but "*a pill* and an *extinguisher* are odd emblems for members of the healing art;" though the sarcastic satire of those who indulge in prejudices against this profession, will lead them to remark that they are very often too nearly allied, when applied to the human constitution; the one figuratively, the other in reality.

The

* Hughson's London, III. 360.

† I believe some ineffectual attempts have lately been made to have the intolerable nuisance of slaughter-houses, &c. removed from this place.

The front, on the west side of the quadrangle formed by this College, and its appendant buildings, consists of a double range of pilasters, of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with a pediment in the centre, on the top of which is the figure of a cock, sacred to the god of physic, Æsculapius; over the door is a statue of Charles II. Under the statue are

"CAROLUS II.

And over the door these lines:

"UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ EXEMPLAR
INGENS ADVERSUS REBUS DEUM
PROBAVIT PROSPERIS SEIPSUM
COLLEGII HUJUSCE STATOR."

The statue of Sir John Cutler, "to whom the College was indebted for money to complete it,"* is opposite that of Charles, in the east side of the quadrangle; but the votive inscription of

* This is Mr. Malcolm's statement; but had that industrious collector not formed a resolution not to consult earlier authorities than his own, he would have learnt from Pennant that the College have in fact no great occasion of gratitude to this avaricious knight. "It appears by the College books, that in the year 1674, a considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the fellows for the erection of a new College, the old one having been consumed in the great fire eight years before." To forward this object, Sir John Cutler, a near relation of Dr. Whistler's, the president, pretended to be very zealous and liberal, promising to assist with his purse. Accordingly, it was resolved, by the College, in the year 1680, as a testimony of their gratitude, to vote statues in honour of the king and Sir John. On the completion of the building, nine years afterwards, the committee applied to their pretended patron for his portion of the money towards the expences. This money, the precise amount of which is not specified, was, it seems, advanced, and also something more, which Sir John actually lent them, but it was all entered in his books as a debt; and, in 1699, his executors made a demand on the College of 7000*l.* including both sums and interest on both. When this piece of double-dealing was explained, the executors, Lord Radnor and Mr. Boulton, were prevailed on to accept 2000*l.* from the College, and actually remitted the other five. So that Sir John's promise,

of a mistaken gratitude, which was originally put under it, is now defaced.

Over this gate, which resembles the form of the triumphal arches of the ancient Romans, is the Theatre, formerly used for chirurgical operations.

The stair-case inside the College is richly, but heavily ornamented. The HALL, in which the College assemble once a quarter, is very long, and is lighted by eleven arched windows: six on the east, and five on the west sides of the centre. The ceiling is slightly covered, and richly ornamented with stucco. Sixteen portraits, hanging on the pilasters, the architect having left no other place for them, adorn this room. Among these are Dr. William Harvey's, who, is commonly said, to have first discovered the circulation of the blood;* Cardinal Wolsey, Henry VIII. Dr. Ratcliffe, and Sir Hans Sloane. Here are also several good busts, particularly Dr. Mead, Dr. Harvey, and Dr. Sydenham. Many of the pictures hang in such dark and inconvenient situations, as to shew them to great disadvantage.

In the Committee Room are 112 folio books saved from the fire in 1666. The Library has five shelves of folios; and, above the galleries, seven rows of quartos and octavos.

The Censor's Room has also some good pictures; and having but

which he never performed, obtained him the statue, and the liberality of his executors has kept in its place ever since. But the College have wisely obliterated the inscription, which, in the warmth of its gratitude, it had placed beneath the figure." Pennant's London, 309, 310. This hexameter, which Mr. Malcolm, who wrote in 1803, so many years subsequently to Pennant, describes as still existing, was as follows: *Omnis Cutleri cedat labor amphitheatro.*" This is a great mistake in one who professes perfect originality. The character of Sir John Cutler, however, is somewhat defended against unjust censure in a former part of this work, Part II. pp. 360, 361.

* The learned and pious martyr, SERVETUS, who fell a victim to the savage and implacable bigotry of that reforming predestinarian, the holy John Calvin, first asserted that "the masses of blood passes through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries."

but three western windows, they are seen to better effect; but are not numerous.

The site of this building is not that of the original College. Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. gave the President and Fellows a mansion in Knightrider-street, whence they removed to Amen Corner. After the Great Fire, the College purchased the present site.

This College is, in fact, the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the latter being separated from the Barbers in 1800. No person can legally practise as physician or surgeon in London without their licence.

NEWGATE MARKET, at one time, stretched as far as *Warwick Lane*, which was then called *Eldenese Lane*. The market was then used for vending corn and meal; and, in the reign of Edward VI. " a fair, new, and strong frame of timber was set up at the city, near the west corner of *St. Nicholas shambles*, for meal to be weighed." It is now one of the best markets for butchers' meat in the metropolis.

IVY LANE, another street running parallel with Warwick Lane, from Newgate Street into Paternoster Row, was so called on account of ivy which grew on the walls of the prebendal houses belonging to St. Paul's. These houses were afterwards converted into public offices; but were destroyed by the Great Fire, and were never rebuilt. Some fifty or sixty years ago, a celebrated literary club met in this street, under the superintendance of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

When the Dukes of Bretagne left Little Britain, they built a stately mansion on the site of that court now called *Lovell's Court*. This place afterwards came into the possession of the Lovell family; and from them its present name was derived; being first called *Lovell's Inn*.

In later times Mr. Alderman Bridgen had a house here, having a handsome garden, and conveniency for an alcove. The celebrared Novelist, Richardson, as a friend of the Alderman's, it is said, wrote many of his admirable works in this place of retire-

ment. The garden has long been built upon; and the premises are now occupied by Messrs. Eley, Fearn, and Eley, silversmiths.

Pannier Alley, still higher up, derives its name from a small stone monument in the wall, near the ground, on the left turning out of Newgate Street, having the representation of a pannier, on which is seated a naked boy, with a bunch of grapes held between his hand and his left foot, the right leg hanging down by the side of the pannier or basket. Underneath is the following inscription:

WHEN YE HAVE SOVGHT
THE CITY ROVND,
YET STLLL THIS IS
THE HIGHEST GROVND
AVGVST THE 27
1688.*

Some have imagined this to have been intended as an emblem of plenty; others have taken it to be a sign to some ancient tavern; and this conjecture is thought to be strengthened by the circumstance of Henry Parnell, alderman and vintner, and also sheriff of London, in 1585, having been buried in the adjoining church of St. Michael Le Quern.

Mr. Pennant observes, that the stone has very much the appearance of an ancient sepulchral one; and might have had the inscription cut on it to inform the public of the elevated situation of the place.

Proceeding through this alley we enter PATERNOSTER ROW, near the east end; and here again I am called to regret the limited scale of my plan; but the history of Paternoster Row would furnish ample materials for a large and very curious volume, especially if connected with that of Little Britain and Duke Street, the early seat of the bookselling business in London.† It has been supposed to derive its name from the circumstance of paternosters, beads, and rosaries, having been formerly sold here; but it is likely that this name was given to it merely in

* A very correct view of this piece of sculpture is given in Pennant's London.

† See, however, before, Part II. pp. 429—436.

in conformity to the plan that was then adopted of calling the various passages, lanes, &c. in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Chapter House, by names bearing some affinity to the sacred character of the place: as *Ave Maria Lane, Amen Corner,* &c. somewhat similar to the plan more recently adopted in the vicinity of Moorfields, once celebrated as the theatre for Methodistical conversions, as *Worship Street,** *Providence Row,* &c. &c.

Paternoster Row was also famous for mercers, lacemen, haberdashers, and other trades of a like nature, of which one or two still remain: but it is now the greatest mart for books perhaps in the world. Comparatively speaking, few books are published in Great Britain besides those which are printed and published in London; and most of these issue to the public from this long, narrow, inconvenient, street, and its adjoining ones of Ivy Lane, Warwick Square, Ave Maria Lane, Stationers' Court, and particularly St. Paul's Church Yard on the north side. "About 800 new books and pamphlets are regularly published every year in the Metropolis, amounting in value to about 240*l.* for one copy of each work. The gross annual returns arising from the printing and selling of books, are not much short of a million sterling; and these trades furnish employment to nearly two thousand persons."†

The *Chapter Coffee-House,* in Paternoster-Row, is an old

 and

* Having again mentioned this street, which was formerly called Hog Lane, I may be permitted to notice, what was before overlooked, the Meeting House of the General Baptists, nearly at the extremity of the street towards Bishopsgate Street. It is a decent brick building, having a handsome gallery at the north end, and an excellent baptistry underneath the table-pew, at the foot of the pulpit.

The Rev. John Evans, M. A the well known author of several useful publications, particularly of the Sketch of Religious Denominations, is the pastor to the morning congregation at this chapel. The afternoon congregation is distinct from that in the morning, and has long been in a state of decay, though somewhat revived by the zeal and eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist.

† *Picture of London.* Can authors now complain of neglect, seeing that the

and excellent establishment. Here are taken in all the respectable town and country newspapers, as also the other periodical publications, Reviews, Magazines, &c. It is not unusual for authors to leave copies of their pamphlets, and other minor publications, on the tables, or at the bar; by all which means a very good collection of periodical works, books, and papers has been accumulated and preserved.

Here are frequently holden meetings between the neighbouring booksellers, on matters affecting their common interests. I may also be allowed to mention a somewhat curious fact, not generally known: that the anonymous author of one of the most popular works, of a miscellaneous character, at present extant, is accustomed to meet at this house the publishers of his book, of which, I believe, five octavo volumes have now appeared. Neither this gentleman's name, connections, profession, nor residence, is known to the booksellers, with whom, during several years, he has from time to time treated respecting his work, which is of high literary and scientific merit. The Chapter Coffee-House has, moreover, been long celebrated as a house frequented by authors, and literary men in general; though, I believe, much less now than formerly.

Part, if not the whole, of Paternoster Row, and one or two places south of it yet remaining to be noticed,* are in the parish of St. Gregory, united at the time of the Great Fire to that of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street.

The north side of St. Paul's Church Yard is composed of a row of very excellent houses. At the corner of the west end stands the long and justly celebrated Juvenile Library, which, during a period of forty years, has been conducted, with increased reputation, by Mr. Newbery, (a descendant of the well-known

the public prints of this very week (in April 1815) inform us that Messrs. Longman and Co. have agreed to give 3000*l.* for the copy-right of a Poem, by the well known Mr. Moore? I asked Mr. Rees, one of the partners, as to the truth of this; and he confirmed it.

* The recent great improvements at the east end of this street, or row, have already been noticed.

known and benevolent Newbery, supposed to have furnished Goldsmith with one of his best characters in the Vicar of Wakefield,) and Mr. Harris, the present proprietor. At this house is published that best of our Monthly Journals, The Gentleman's Magazine. This shop forms a very handsome finish to the east end of LUDGATE STREET, one of the best streets (united with that part of it called LUDGATE HILL, which commences beyond the Church of St. Martin's, Ludgate,) in the metropolis.

The *Church of St. Gregory* stood on the site of the present clock tower of St. Paul's Cathedral,* and a view of it may be seen in Dugdale's south-west view of that church. The parish of St. Gregory now contains 225 inhabited houses, inhabited by 730 males, 714 females; being a reduced population since the year 1801, of about 190 persons, though three more houses are given in the census of 1811 than in that of 1801.

Mr. Malcolm says that "the parishioners of St. Gregory's, ignorant of the advantages they had derived from the inattention of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's to the improvement of their estate, as Impropriators of this church, have involved themselves in expensive law-suits." These law-suits, relating to the sum of tithes which should be paid to the Impropriators, whether less, and how much less, than two shillings and ninepence in the pound, as fixed by the statute of Henry VIII. have lately been set at rest in favour of the Minor Canons. They commenced so long back as the year 1763, and were not finally determined before the year 1810.

The parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, commences at the corners of *Creed Lane*, and *Ave Maria Lane*. THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN'S, LUDGATE is one of a very whimsical architectural character; at least in respect to its front, which is on a line with the houses in Ludgate Street, and Hill, and the next to the London Coffee House. The tower and spire are not deserving of a much higher character. The spire, in particular, has a black and smoky appearance,

* Of this Cathedral an ample account has been given in the preceding volume.

which gives to the whole church a very unfavourable aspect. The tower, however, is somewhat better, and were it not for the dingy contrast of the spire and cupola, might be deemed somewhat handsome. Above the cupola is a balcony. The whole steeple, thus consisting of a tower, cupola, and spire, is of the Tuscan order. The entrance is raised about three feet above the street, and the plot of ground within the church is a little broader than long.

The interior is handsomer than its external appearance would indicate. Within the area of the square, or that which is nearly so, are four composite pillars; two pilasters in each corner, and the same number on the four walls; those support rich entablatures in the angles, with horizontal ceilings; but the church is intersected by two arched vaults with a rose in the centre, whence a handsome branch is suspended.

The altar-piece is composed of four Corinthian pilasters, and an arch. A pediment, vases, and other ornaments decorate the summit. The font is pecularly handsome, having a veined shaft and white marble bason, with a Greek inscription, so contrived as to read backwards and forwards. In English it is "Wash my sin, and not my face only." It is said to be a device borrowed from the Greek Church. * A similar inscription is on the font at Harlow, in Essex; and another at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. It appears also on the edge of the round font of St. Merin's Abbey, near Orleans; on that of St. Stephen d'Egres, at Paris, if the goth and vandal saints of the new Age of Reason have not demolised it; and on that of St. Sophia, in Constantinople. † This altar has a redundancy of rich vessels of massy silver; but the inside of the present church has no monuments.

When the original church was erected is not exactly known; but being destroyed at the great conflagration, was rebuilt in 1684.

Of

* Nichols's History of Leicestershire, Vol. II. p. 251. See also Salmon's Survey of England, in Essex, p. 74, both as cited in Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 356.

† Moleon, Voyage Liturgique au France, p. 219, apud Mal. Lond. Red. ubi supra.

Of this parish, Samuel Purchas, S. T. B. author of the Pilgrimage, &c. of which a new edition has lately been printed, was at one time rector; and from this living Dr. Jacomb was ejected in the year of ecclesiastical phrenzy, 1662.

In digging a foundation at the back of the London Coffee-House, by the remains of the old London Wall, a stone, of the form of a sextagon, was discovered in September, 1806. The inscription, &c. have been already mentioned in the First Part.

" The houses on Ludgate-Hill are generally very high, and *filled with riches*, or rather with every description of excellent manufactures productive of them; consequently most respectably occupied." The shop of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, Jewellers, &c. exceeds, perhaps, all others in the British Empire, if not in the whole world, for the value of its contents.

Stationers' Court runs out of Ludgate Street: it is filled with bookseller's shops and STATIONER'S HALL, of which an account has already been given.

The old gate, called LUDGATE, constituted a prison in the year 1378, adjoined to the old London Wall opposite *Pilgrim-street*. " London Wall was not built upon till the prison was taken away, and the back parts of the old houses west of the prison were built close to the Wall, but left intire. The back side of Ludgate prison run in a parallel line with London Wall. On the top of a small part of this Wall, (which was eight feet and a half thick) is a garden, which is betwixt *Cock Court*, and where the prison stood." The description thus given formed part of a query submitted to counsel; and is curious, as shewing the state of the Wall about 1764.* The garden here mentioned is now no more; and *Cock Court* has lately received the name of *St. Martin's Court*.

Of the origin of *Ludgate*, which some have erroneously asserted to have been one of the most ancient in London, little, that is perfectly satisfactory, can now be said.

The apochryphal Geoffery of Monmouth †, who flourished about

* Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 367.

† Gal. Mon. Hist. Reg. lib. iii.

about the year 1150, asserts that it was built about the year 66, B. C.; and that it was named after a King Lud;* but who his Majesty King Lud was we are left in the dark; nor is it worth inquiry. "The second date in the History of this Gate seems to be ascertained without doubt, which is the repair of it by the barons in the reign of King John, with the stones of the poor Israelites houses, most magnanimously destroyed when they entered London. This fact was established by the discovery, in 1586, of a stone incorporated in the wall, inscribed with Hebrew characters, thus translated by Mr. Strype: 'This is the station of Rabbi Moses, the son of the honourable Rabbi Isaac."

The last repairs of any consequence it seems to have received were in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but it was destroyed about the year 1760, and before that called *Newgate*. The prisoners were removed, first to the London Workhouse, and, in 1794, to the present *Ludgate Compter*, in Giltspur Street, of which it is not necessary to enlarge.†

The London Coffee House, in this parish, is a most extensive establishment, under the superintendance of the proprietors, Messrs. Leach and Dalamore. Besides the very extensive premises on Ludgate Hill, they occupy, as bed-rooms, &c. almost the entire range of rooms over the three houses in the Old Bailey, the lower parts of which are used by Mr. Williams as an Eating-House.

The Hope Insurance Office, on the opposite of Ludgate Hill, is also not only a great concern, but an ornament to the street. The statue of Hope in the front of the door is a graceful and excellent piece of workmanship.

This house, however, is not in the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate; but in that of St. Bride's. Still on this side the way, we pursue our walk down Ludgate Hill to commence a route in which I will attempt briefly to notice.

THE

* The Beadle's Staff of this parish has an ancient representation of the gate on the top, of massy silver, and King Lud on the summit.

† See, however, Neild on Prisons, p. 194.

The Principal Objects, Places, &c. in a Walk from New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, along Earl Street, Thames Street, &c. to Tower Hill; and from thence back to St. Paul's Church Yard, by the way of Great Tower Street, East Cheap, &c.; embracing those Streets branching towards, and running parallel with, the south side of Cheapside, and the immediate neighbourhood, not yet described.

In this rout it is not my intention to mark the respective parishes to which any place described may happen to belong; nor is it necessary that I should be diffuse in my delineations. This is an ancient part of the Metropolis; and the objects, though many of them of great importance, have been so often made the subject of antiquarian, historical, and topographical research, that my labours have been in a great degree anticipated.

New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, is a very handsome street, built on the margin of the old Fleet River, which, within memory, ran in the middle of the road up to where the Obelisk now stands; and it was most justly denominated a ditch. It is now arched over; and the site, if one may so express it, is one of the neatest and best streets in London.

The Albion Fire Office on the left, and *The Hand in Hand*; and the *Rock* on the right, are objects of value and importance. The *Rock Assurance Office*, in particular, deserves notice, by having for its *Actuary*, one of the first scholars and mathematicians in the kingdom: William Friend, Esq. M. A. at one time in holy orders, and Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, from whence he was expelled for an imaginary heresy, more honourable, in its effects at least, to the subject of their persecution, than was the *sound faith* of the zealots, to the College for whose honour they affected so much jealousy. The tongue of slander, however, was not silent; and Mr. Friend keenly felt its effects,

by

by which he has been taught, like many others of his brethren, the truth and justice of that trite proverb, *audi alteram partem.*

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, or *Pitt's Bridge,* is the chief ornament of this street, and has a very pleasing effect when seen from the *Obelisk,* at the north end of the street. Robert Mylne, Esq. was the architect, and it does great credit to his taste. * In the first stone are deposited gold and silver, and copper coins of George II. A tin plate, on the same stone has the following Inscription, in Latin: "On the last day of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicous reign of George the Third, Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, Lord Mayor, laid the first stone of this Bridge, undertaken by the Common Council of London, (in the height of an expensive war) for the public accommodation, and ornament of the City; Robert Mylne being the architect; and that there may remain to posterity a monument of this City's Affection to the man, who, by the strength of his genius, the steadiness of his mind, and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit, (under the Divine favour and fortunate auspices of George the Second,) recovered, augmented, and secured the British Empire, in Asia, Africa, and America, and restored the ancient reputation and influence of his country among the nations of Europe. The Citizens of London have unanimously voted this bridge to be inscribed with the name of WILLIAM PITT."

This bridge was completed in the year 1769, and is certainly a most useful as well as a noble structure. It is built of entire stone, and consists of nine elliptical arches, so that though the bridge itself is somewhat low, the apertures for navigation are large. The length of the entire span, from wharf to wharf, is 995 feet; width of the central arch, 100 feet; the width of the arches on each side, reckoning from the central one towards the shores,

* Its origin, &c. has been sufficiently noticed in the preceding part, p. 88, et seq.

shores, are respectively, 98, 93, 83, and 70 feet; the carriage way is 28 feet; the raised foot-ways on each side, are 7 feet; the total width of the passage 42 feet; and the height of the balustrade on the inside 4 feet 10 inches.

Supported by two noble Ionic pillars and pilasters, over each pier, is a square recess, ascended from the foot-ways by a high step. The views of this great city, from these elevations, both east and west, are inconceivably grand. On the east side is seen one of the best, (though not, as has been sometimes said, the very best) prospects of *St. Paul's Cathedral.* Here also is seen the *Monument,* the Tower, and about thirty churches, &c. chiefly along the north side of the River Thames. From the west side of the bridge are seen to the right the high towering spire of St. Bride's Church, the beautiful walks of the Temple Gardens, and perhaps the finest terrace in Europe, of the Adelphi, with a noble south view of Somerset House. On the left, the venerable towers of Westminster Abbey, and the sweeping arches of Westminster Bridge, are commanding objects; as also the rapidly advancing arches of the *Strand Bridge.*

To behold these various objects it is necessary to step upon one of the seats or benches in the recesses, as the inconvenient height of the balustrades, otherwise almost entirely obstruct the view. Large, winding, and dangerous flights of steps, or stairs, on both sides, and at both ends of the bridge, lead down to the water.

At the north foot is *Chatham Place,* or *Square,* composed of very excellent houses.

Leaving the precincts of Bridewell on the left, to be noticed hereafter, we proceed down *Earl Street,* then shortly turning a little to the left, we reach *Apothecaries Hall,* already described. The Parish CHURCH OF ST. ANNE'S, BLACKFRIARS, in this neighbourhood, deserves some notice. The impious Henry VIII. demolished the ancient Conventual Church of the Black Friars; but I dare not enter upon the history of this ancient

" Precinct," lest I exceed my limits. The Church, now usually called St. Anne's, is in fact the Church of ST. ANDREW, WARDROBE, standing on the hill of that name, at the end of Earl Street. The parish of St. Anne's was united to that of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, so called because formerly the King's Wardrobe was kept near it, after the Great Fire. The present church was finished in the year 1692. It has nothing, abstracted from the very curious and long history attached to the Church of St. Anne's, and the ancient monastery, worthy of particular notice. It is a plain brick and stone building; the body well enlightened by two rows of windows, and supported by twelve Tuscan pillars. The roof is divided into five quadrangles, within each of which is a circle richly ornamented with fret work.

The monuments have no peculiar interest. Here, however, was interred the body of the celebrated Antinomian, Romaine. His monument is one of Bacon's best performances. The pedestal of dark veined marble; the tablet of pyramid white. A bust of the deceased, accompanied by a spirited *alto relievo*, emblematical of Religion and Faith, pointing with a *telescope* to the Redeemer, seated on a rainbow, and shewing his wounds. One of the females bears the Cross and a book, on which is inscribed " Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the World!" There are other emblems, representing a slain lamb, the chalice and bread, and a fountain issuing from a rock. The long inscription on the tablet sets forth the many virtues of the pious minister to whose memory the monument is erected. Mr. Romaine was, like many others, a very good and pious man, in spite of his creed, the forbidding nature of which, and the zeal with which he propagated it, raised him up many friends. The worthy vicar of Madeley, Mr. Fletcher, however, laid the axe to the root of Antinomianism; or, at least, gave it a Check which it has never since fairly recovered. Mr. Romaine died in the 81st year of his age, July 26, 1795, respected by his numerous friends, and lamented even by many of his opponents.

The

The parish Church of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, stood on the east side of *Church Entry, Shoe-maker Row*, on the site formerly occupied by the priory of the Black Friars.*

Friar-street, is in Shoemaker Row; and it was near, or upon this place, that the priory stood: it is a low, dirty, passage.

Near this place formerly stood the King's Printing-Office: the same place, I believe, which is now occupied by the office of the *Times* Newspaper.

DOCTORS' COMMONS is in *Knightrider-street*. This is an old brick building of very great extent,† and is, in fact, the College of Civilians, and for students of the civil and ecclesiastical laws. The name of Commons is taken from the manner in which the civilians diet here, *commoning* together, as is practised in Universities.

The powers vested in these courts are remnants of the ancient ecclesiastical power in this country. They accordingly take cognizance of all causes of blasphemy,‡ apostacy from Christianity, heresy, ordinations, institutions of clerks to benefices, celebrations of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probates of wills, administrations, simony, incest, fornication, adultery, solicitation of chastity, pensions, procurations, commutations of penance, right of pews, and others of the like kind. Here also is the Court of Admiralty. The four other courts

* These monks, in France, were called Jacobins, because their first convent was in the street of St. James, in Paris. They were also called *Dominicans* and *Preaching Friars*. Their name of *Black* Friars was derived from their habit; a black weed, or garment, with a white cassock. They have the double honour of having established that anti-Catholic institution, the *Inquisition*; and of giving name to that anti-social race, the French Jacobins.

† I am debarred, for an obvious reason, from either entering into its history, or detailing the particular objects of the foundation.

‡ Yet the Court of King's Bench try causes of this nature.

courts are: The Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court; the Court of Delegates, and the Consistory.

The buildings themselves have nothing worthy of notice; and their internal regulations are much too extensive and complex for a work of this nature.

At *Bennet's Hill*, near this place, is the HERALD'S COLLEGE, a foundation of great antiquity, "in which the records are kept of all the old blood of the kingdom." This was originally *Derby House*, a palace belonging to the Stanley family. It was destroyed in 1666, but soon after rebuilt. It is a brick edifice, having a front of rustic work, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters, supporting an angular pediment. The sides are similar. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour; as also a library, with houses and apartments for the king's heralds and pursuivants, consisting of three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms, all nominated by the Earl Marshal of England, (the Duke of Norfolk,) and holding their places by patent during good behaviour. At the bottom of the hill stands

THE CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT, commonly called St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, which was built in 1181, and belonged to the canons of St. Paul's. It suffered, in common with all others in this neighbourhood, at the Great Fire; and was completely rebuilt in 1682. It is built of brick and stone, and has some external ornaments of stone round it, of festoons, &c. and is of the Corinthian order. It is said* that Inigo Jones was interred here; but

"Not a stone tells where he lies."

Amongst the ancient rectors of this place should be mentioned that excellent and learned *heretic*, Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE, afterwards rector of St. James's, Westminster; and author of that curious (I will not say unanswerable†) book, The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity.

In

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

† Though Jones has certainly not done it.

In this neighbourhood formerly stood *Baynard's Castle*, from whence the Ward so called took its name. Nothing of it now remains. Here about also once stood *The Tower of Montifichet.*

On *St. Peter's Hill*, once stood the parish church of *St. Peter the Little*, being a very small edifice. It was destroyed by the Fire, and the parish united to that of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. On this Hill stood six alms-houses for poor widows.

The parish Church of ST. MARY SOMERSET, or St. Mary Somer's Hythe, is so called from a wharf belonging to an ancient owner of that name. The original church was built about the year 1335; and the present one in 1695. It is a plain stone edifice, with a square tower, high-crowned at each corner with elegant vases on pedestals, between which are four tall pyramidial columns; no internal ornaments; "and when I mention that the late well-known Methodist, *Mr. Gunn*, was a preacher in it on certain days, the trampled and dirty state of the church will not be wondered at.*"

Broken Wharf, so called from its being broken and fallen down into the Thames, is opposite Old Fish Street Hill. Here stood the City Brewhouse. Adjoining stood a large building, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Norfolk. A portion of this building was once occupied as a meeting-house for the Baptists, belonging to Hanserd Knollys, and Robert Speed, the pastors, who left it in 1691. A little higher up, on the other side the way, is *Bread Street Hill*, in which is the church-yard of *St. Nicholas Olave.* The church was not rebuilt after the Fire; but the parish is united to that of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey, in Old Fish Street.

QUEENHITHE, was formerly called *Corn Hithe*, on account of a market held here. The parish church of ST. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE, was originally called by the same name. When it was given to the Queen of England it took its present name. The present church stands at the corner of *Huggin Lane.*

* Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 428.

Lane. It has a mean appearance, on account of its red tiled roof. The arched and circular windows, with imposts, drops, and festoons, give it a singular and whimsical character. The tower is square, with a conical spire.

Very lately there were some large sugar-houses in this neighbourhood. They have just pulled down one of these *nuisances*, nearly at the foot of College Hill.

Ascending *Garlick Hill*, so called, according to Stowe, from a market for the root of that plant in the vicinity, stands the church of ST. JAMES, GARLICK HITHE, or HILL, said to have been rebuilt about 1326, by Richard de Rothing, sheriff. It is a stone edifice. The square tower has three divisions; and, upon the whole, has a neat appearance, of the Corinthian order. The church is at this time (April, 1815,) undergoing a repair. The yard was enclosed in the year 1808, Gilbert Wilson and Thomas Webb being church-wardens. From the body of the church projects a very handsome dial, on the top of which is a statue of the titular saint of the church.

COLLEGE HILL derives its name from the religious foundation of Sir *Richard Whittington*, of famous memory, for a master, four fellows, clerks, choristers, &c. It was founded in the year 1413, though the ground was granted him by the Corporation of London in the year 1411. Sir Richard, however, died before he had completed his intentions. This *College* is now converted into alms-houses for thirteen poor men, vested in the Mercer's Company.

The neighbouring parish church of ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL, is first mentioned about the year 1285; but it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Whittington, and the College was made an appendage to it. Since the suppression it has been one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars. There is nothing remarkable either in the exterior or interior of this church. Here was interred the body of Sir Richard Whittington; he had a splendid monument erected to his memory by his executors; but the cupidity and sacrilege of Thomas Mountain,

who held the living at the time of the Dissolution of the College, disturbed the bones of the benevolent mayor, as it was imagined, that immense riches had been deposited in the tomb. He was, however, deceived: in revenge, he stripped the lead with which the body was enclosed, " and the worthy mayor was buried a *second time* by those who valued his memory." The *Burial Ground* belonging to the parish church of *St. Martin Vintry*, which stood here before the Fire, is at the foot of College Hill.

The Southwark Bridge, now erecting, was originally proposed and brought forward by Mr. John Wyatt, and is to be built over the Thames at the bottom of Queen Street, Cheapside, to Bankside, from a design of the celebrated Engineer, John Rennie. It is to consist of only three arches of cast iron, from the foundery of Messrs. Joshua Walker and Co. of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, on massy stone piers, and abutments. The centre arch will be 240 feet span, and the two side arches 210 feet each.

The masonry, and other work, of this truly astonishing and wonderful structure, are to be performed by Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, the gentlemen who are now also building the Strand Bridge, and several other great public undertakings.

The works were commenced in September, 1814, and the Bridge is expected to be completed, so as to be open for passengers in January, 1817. The improvements which this bridge will occasion in those miserable streets and avenues about Bankside, and along the road to the King's Bench, are incalculable. The traffic that is expected over this bridge, when completed, may be estimated to produce annually nearly 90,000*l*. To understand this, it is necessary to lay before the reader an abstract of an account which was taken in July, 1811, of the number of foot-passengers, horses, carriages, &c. which passed over the two bridges of *Blackfriars* and *London* in one day of twenty-four hours, with an estimate of the tolls likely to be taken by the Southwark Bridge Company. On the day on which this estimate was made, there passed over Blackfriars Bridge 61,069 foot-passengers, (say) at 1*d*. each; waggons, 533, at 8*d*.; carts and drays, 1,502, at 4*d*.; coaches,

coaches, 990, at 6*d.*; gigs and taxed-carts, 500, at 4*d.*; and horses, 822, at 1½*d*; the whole, (after deducting 40*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* being half the amount of waggons, carts, drays, coaches, gigs, &c. for returns,) producing a daily revenue of 294*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Though waggons, carts, and drays, do not pass on Sundays, yet, it is supposed, that the number is more than balanced by the extra passage of coaches, gigs, horses, &c. on that day.

On the same day, in July, 1811, there passed over *London Bridge* 89,640 foot-passengers; 1,240 coaches; 485 gigs and taxed-carts; 769 waggons; 2,924 carts and drays; and 764 horses, producing, at the same estimate of charges, and with similar deductions, &c. as in Blackfriars Bridge, the sum of 432*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* These respective sums, multiplied by the number of days in a year, make an annual revenue of 265,551*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* of which the Southwark Bridge, I think, may be fairly expected to have a third, particularly as the traffic over these two bridges has greatly increased since the above account was taken, for it has been ascertained, that the traffic over Blackfriars Bridge had nearly doubled within the preceding six years.*

If the Southwark Bridge shall, as, doubtless, it will, equal in beauty the model exhibited at the Office, it will be one of the most admirable undertakings, of the kind, in Europe. The workmen are now employed (May, 1815,) in erecting the necessary works for the formation of the first of the two piers, of which it is only to consist; and the first stone was laid on the 23d of the same month of May, 1815, by the Right Hon. Viscount Keith, K. B.

The sum of 300,000*l.* and upwards, has been subscribed, which is about the estimated cost of the bridge, and against any excess of this sum the Company are secured by their contracts. There still remains a sum to be raised for the purchase of the premises, to make streets and roads, which, however, is not estimated at a very

* These calculations require no apology for insertion. They tend to convey, in a clear light, the vast population and bustle of this great metropolis. And how greatly will they be increased, when the Southwark Bridge, the Strand Bridge, and the Vauxhall Bridge, shall be completed!

very great sum, considering the small value of the buildings on the Surrey side. The concern, as far as I can discover, is of a very promising nature, and is supported by a numerous body of the wealthiest and most respectable individuals in the metropolis, including seven or eight India Directors, and at least double that number of members of parliament, a proof, in my opinion, of the sterling merit of the undertaking.

In *Cloak Lane,* at the corner of College Hill, stands *Cutler's Hall* already described. In the reign of Charles II. it was occupied as a place of worship for the Nonconformists. In the same reign *Buckingham House,* in College Hill, having been previously the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, was similarly occupied.

At the lower part of Queen Street, in *Fruiterer's Alley,* better known by the name of the *Three Cranes,* stands a Meeting-house for the Calvinistic Methodists. It belongs to the Merchant Taylors' Company. Being burnt by the Fire in 1666, it was not rebuilt before the year 1739; and was repaired and "new-modelled" in 1798.

At the corner of *Allhallows Lane,* stands the church of ALL-HALLOWS THE GREAT, so denominated to distinguish it from the neighbouring church of *Allhallows the Less,* which was destroyed by the Great Fire, and never rebuilt. It is a rectory, founded by the Despencer family, in the reign of Edward II. It suffered, in common with the rest, in that year of burning, 1666, and was rebuilt in 1683, partly under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; but not executed with an accuracy correspondant to its original design. It is a large and substantial fabric, but withal plain and simple. The tower is square, and divided into five stages; but has no spire, ending only in a regular balustrade, without turrets or pinnacles. The interior has nothing peculiar either in its construction, ornaments, or monuments, if we except the excellent piece of carved-work which separates the chancel from the body of the church, consisting of small, open, twisted columns, with their arches, in the

middle of which are two open-carved pilasters, with their architrave, friese, cornice, and large open pediment of the Composite order. At the upper-end of the door-case is a large eagle, and over that the Queen's arms, with their supporters, &c. and these between two smaller pediments. In the middle are two shields, with fine compartments, beautifully carved in wainscot. This exquisite piece of workmanship was performed at Hamburgh, and presented to the church, as a memento of the ancient connexion between this country and the Hanse Towns, of which the *Stilyard*, or Steel-yard, as it is corruptly called, was the principal place of commerce.*

The church-yard is separated from the church by one or two houses, one of which is the Hour Glass public-house, the sign being a very large and excellently sculptured figure of an hour-glass.

St. Martin's Vintry Burial Ground is at the corners of Queen Street and College Hill. It is the site of the old church of that name, united, after the fire, to the parish church of St. Nicholas in the neighbourhood.

We must now pass on to LONDON BRIDGE, the early *history* of which has already been sufficiently detailed. By a survey of this bridge in the year 1730, it appeared, that the exterior part of the foundation, on which the stone piers are laid, consisted of huge piles of timber, driven close together, on the top of which were laid large planks, ten inches in thickness, whereupon the bases of the stone piers were laid, three feet below the starlings, and nine feet above the bed of the river. It likewise appeared, that the lower layers of the original stones were bedded in pitch instead of mortar, which appears to have been done with a view of preventing the water from damaging the work, till it was advanced above high-water mark; for the method of building within a wooden caissoon, so successfully practised

* Many particulars of the *Steel-yard* have been given in Part I. pp. 440, 619, 620, and 622.

practised at the erection of Westminster Bridge, was then totally unknown.* In 1756, it was greatly improved and repaired.

It has been often urged, and particularly within these few years past, that this bridge is constantly in danger of falling to utter decay, and it has been in contemplation to take it down; but nothing decisive has as yet been agreed upon.

Though a report from a Committee of the Corporation agreeing with the recommendation of Messrs. Dance, Alexander, Chapman, and Montague, either entirely to remove London Bridge, or at least to throw eight of the present narrow arches into four large ones, is now under the consideration of the Court of Common Council, and I should think there is little doubt but that London Bridge will in consequence either be greatly improved, or entirely rebuilt, as soon as the Southwark Bridge shall be completed.

London Bridge is 915 feet long, and 45 feet wide; and, at the centre, is 60 feet high. It has 19 arches, of irregular and various constructions. In the year 1756, two of the arches nearest the centre were thrown into one, which now form an oval centre arch of 72 feet in diameter. The others, being of different forms, vary from eight to 20 feet, in their diameters. The enormous size of the starlings, and the narrow limits of the free water-way, occasion such a very heavy fall of water at this bridge, that accidents are repeatedly occurring, and a considerable obstruction is put to the navigation of the Thames at this populous and commercial part of the metropolis. *The London Bridge Water Works*, which, in the above-mentioned report, are recommended to be taken away, and their place supplied by a steam engine, are at the north end, under the first five arches. They supply a great part of the City with Thames water; and were first projected by a Dutchman in the year 1582.†

The parish church of ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, is situated on the south-east angle of Thames Street, and the north

* Lambert Hist. and Surv. Lond. III. 198.

† For a very accurate description of the machinery by which the water is raised into a reservoir 120 feet in height, see Desagulier's Mathematics.

end of London Bridge. It originally belonged to the abbots and convents of Westminster and Bermondsey. After the suppression it belonged to the bishops of London, in whose gift it has been ever since the reign of Queen Mary. Before the fire of 1666, the church of St. Margaret stood where the monument now stands. This was never rebuilt; but the parish was united with that of St. Magnus.

This church was much damaged by a fire in 1760.* The roof fell in, and by its fall greatly injured the pews, altar-piece, &c. The organ was removed, to save it.

This is a very handsome church, and was erected in 1676. though the steeple was not finished before the year 1705. It is a substantial stone fabric. An attic course nearly hides the roof. The tower rises from this course, and is square and plain. From thence projects the church-clock, a conspicuous, and useful object to passengers going towards London Bridge. It was repaired and beautified in the year 1814.† Another course above this is adorned with elegant coupled Ionic pilasters, supporting an open-work balustrade, with urns and flames at the corners. Hence rises a beautiful lantern, with Ionic pilasters, and arched windows in the intercolumniations. On the pilasters rests the dome or cupola, the crown of which is surmounted with another elegant open-work balustrade, above which rises a spiral turret, supporting the fane.

The interior is nearly square, and is in capital repair, throughout richly ornamented with carved-work. The altar-piece consists of four Composite pillars, and two pilasters of the same order, supporting an entablature and circular pediment, in the tympan of which is a gilt pelican feeding her young. The intercolumniations contain the Tables of the Decalogue, and paintings of Moses and Aaron. The ornamental carvings under these are extremely beautiful. The attic on the entablature is most lavishly decorated with exquisite carvings; and a circle, under

* Gent. Mag. Vol. XXX. .p 199.

† This clock and dial was presented by Sir Charles Duncomb, Alderman in 1700. See the Protestant Mercury for Sept. 11, 1709.

under a pediment, contains a nimbus, surrounded by cherubim. Two sculptured angels, as large as life, or nearly so, extend palm branches. The rails are rich iron-work, blue and gold. The very large organ was erected by Messrs. Ab. Jordan,* sen. and jun.

The pulpit stands against a south-east pillar, and is also carved and ornamented.

I must not notice the monuments, which, fortunately, have no peculiar interest; neither dare I enter into any detail respecting the famous Guild, dedicated to Our Lady de Salve Regina, at one time in this church.

About two hundred yards northward, in *Old Fish Street*, stands that huge column of intolerance and falsehood, THE MONUMENT, the shocking and disgraceful origin of which has been most amply detailed in a former Part,† and I am glad it has not fallen to my lot to narrate that history of distress, the sequel to which is so violently tinctured with bigotry and calumny.‡

The Monument is a perfect pedestal, or hollow column, of the Doric order, having a circular attic, terminating in a gilt flame. The west side of the pedestal is covered by a vast *alto-relievo*, representing, in allegorical figures, the Renovation of the City, through the influence of Time, Plenty, The Monarch, Liberty, Architecture, &c. &c. a heavy and tasteless design, but indifferently executed, and now extremely black with smoke. The remaining sides have long inscriptions, perpetuating the (sup-

* See the Spectator, for February 8, 1712.

† Part I. p. 406, et seq.

‡ Mr. Malcolm also, Vol. IV. has more than sufficiently gone over the so often trodden ground of *The Great Fire of London*. The account there given of the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, occupies 68 of his 4to. pages: of these not six are devoted to accounts of the parish: all the rest being employed in accounts of the dreadful fire, and the supposed causes of it: 16 in *poetry*, and 10 in T. Vincent's declamatory and intolerant harangue against the poor papists! which the reader will also find in our First Part. All the remainder in other extracts.

posed) cause and progress of the Fire, and the number of houses, churches and other public buildings, destroyed by it; the measures taken to rebuild the City, and to preserve it from similar calamities; and a philippic against the Roman Catholics, which was erased by order of James II. and restored, in most deeply indented letters, after his abdication.*

It will be sufficient to close this short account with the descriptive and just remarks of a foreigner, the first volume of whose work has just made its appearance:† "The English," says he, "pretend that this column is the finest in the world, but the world does not think so. The subject, the design, and the execution, having nothing to boast of; and even the construction is so bad, that it already threatens, after a century and a half only, to crush the houses in its neighbourhood. We wish, for the honour of the English nation, that it may never be rebuilt. Instead of a glorious monument of their past history, this nation wished to hallow the remembrance of a fatal accident, in attributing it, by an absurd prejudice, to the Catholics. The inscription engraven on the pedestal is worthy of the barbarism of the middle ages. The column is of the Doric order, and fluted. The height of the shaft is 120 feet; its diameter is 15. The pedestal, a shapeless mass, is 40 feet. At the top of the capital is erected an urn, with flames issuing from it. The urn is not less than 42 feet high. The architect, Sir Christopher Wren, proposed to place the statue of Charles II. on the top of the column; but the citizens of London, at whose expence it was erected, would not consent that the monarch should be so highly elevated among them, even in effigy.

This column is in imitation of Trajan's pillar; but whilst the latter retraces, on an ingenious plan, a long train of victories, the English monument is unadorned and uninteresting."

By the payment of a small sum (for all *our* public establishments, the British Museum excepted, are not to be *seen* without money,)

* Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 97.

† "England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By M. De Levis, Duke and Peer of France." Vol. I. pp. 202, 203,—1815.

money,) persons may ascend, by a winding stair-case, to the top, and from the cage, or balcony, may have a most enchanting view of the shipping in the River Thames, and all the circumadjacent country. Of those who have gone to the top of this pillar for other purposes than that of curiosity, accounts have already been given.

The accompanying View on Fish Street Hill, including The Monument, St. Magnus's Church, &c. will convey to the mind of the reader a tolerably correct idea of those important objects, and of their relative situations.

We now pass on to *Lower Thames Street*, the south side of which, like that of Upper Thames Street, is principally occupied by wharfs, quays, warehouses, &c. Indeed, from Earl Street, Blackfriars, to Tower Dock, at Tower Hill, there are not fewer than thirty docks, wharfs, stairs, &c.

BILLINGSGATE MARKET, is entered at about No. 18, on the south side of this street. Here was formerly a portal leading to the Thames,

Belinus, the son of Mulmutius Dunwallo, is said, by Geoffrey of Monmouth, to have founded the Gate and Haven of Billingsgate; and here, at least, he has the sanction of something like etymology for his authority. A different etymology, however, has been attempted. Junius* says, that "Scotis est signum igne datum è nave prætoriâ." Yet it does not therefore appear, that because *bale*, amongst the Scots, is a signal given by fire from the ship's cabin, *The Beling Gate* was that, when ships, on their arrival, or during their stay, in the night, exhibited that signal: both etymons are far fetched; and it is impossible now to ascertain the true one. It is true, however, that this was a small port for the reception of shipping, and, for a considerable time, the most important place in the metropolis for the landing of almost every article of commerce. The word Gate here signifies only a place where there was a concourse of people:† a common

* Etymologicum Anglicanum, Art. Bele.

† Skinner's Etymology.

mon wharf or quay, where there is a free and open intercourse. It was not till the reign of King William that Billingsgate became celebrated as a *Fish Market*. That monarch, in the year 1699, by act of parliament, made it a free port for fish, which might be sold there every day in the week, Sunday excepted.*

Billingsgate is also a harbour for vessels which arrive with salt, oranges, lemons, onions, and other commodities; and, in summer, the influx of cherries from Kent, &c. is astonishing. Here, too, the Gravesend Passage Boats, and Margate Hoys, ply for passengers. The first of them are compelled to depart, under a penalty, upon ringing of a bell at high water.

Various have been the frauds practised in regard to the sale of fish at this celebrated market; and numerous have been the inefficient laws and regulations for the prevention and punishment thereof. The trade, however, appears to be at present as well guarded and regulated as it is possible to make it: and truly great is the traffic at this market. By an act of the present reign, no person, who shall sell, or be concerned in the sale of fresh fish by commission, is to be concerned in the bringing of any fresh fish to sell again, on his own account, under the forfeiture of 50*l*. No person is to sell, at any fish-market, within the Bills of Mortality, or within 150 yards of such market, and during the market hours, any of the fish specified in the act, before he shall have first placed up a true account of all the fish which he shall then have to sell, under 10*l*. penalty; and no person is to have in his possession, or expose to sale, any spawn of fish, or any unsizeable, or out of season, or any smelt, which shall not be five inches from the nose to the utmost extent of the tail. A general jurisdiction over offences against these laws and regulations is now granted to all justices of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions. Still, however, the laws are infringed, particularly as far as they regard the size of fish.

The quantity of fish consumed in London, though in the aggregate very great, is comparatively small, fish being excessively

* Penn. Lond. 278.

sively dear. About 14,500 boats of cod, and other sea fish, are brought annually to our market, exclusive of mackarel, which are generally plentiful and cheap. Fresh-water fish are not brought in great quantities; though eels are sold pretty generally throughout London. Many persons, however, object to buying these fish, on account of the barbarity with which the poor animals are doomed to suffer, writhing in dry sand, and skinned alive out of the baskets of their merciless *female* venders. Surely nature never designed that man should subsist, either wholly, or in part, at so great an expence of humanity! Most assuredly, the God of Nature has not furnished his creatures with any law to sanction these and similar barbarities, in the gratification of their luxuries.*

The salmon, brought from Berwick, and others of our northern fisheries, are brought to Billingsgate, packed in ice, secured in boxes.†

A little higher up, on the same side of the street, stands (or rather recently stood,) THE CUSTOM HOUSE.‡ It was erected in the year 1718, upon the ruins of the first building of this kind in London, built in the year 1559. It was a long regular building; but as it has now ceased to exist, any particular description may the better be dispensed with.

The *New Custom House* is fast approaching to its completion. It is built of brick, except the side facing the Thames, which is stone: David Laing, Esq. architect: it stands at the western end of the old ruins. It will be, when completed, a very large and

* *Billingsgate* rhetoric, is become a proverbial term for all low and insulting language. It owes its origin to "the Ladies of the British Fishery," as Addison humourously denominates the fish women of this market, who still maintain their ancient right of liberty of speech on all becoming occasions.

† See more particulars of this branch of commerce in the two preceding volumes:—I. p. 615; and II. 365, et seq.

‡ The reader will find an account of the dreadful fire which consumed this building in the early part of the last year, (1814,) in pp. 84 and 85, of the present volume.

and substantial building. An abstract from the Custom House books, in the year 1795, which is given in the first volume, pp. 673, 674, will convey an idea of the extent of foreign trade to the port of London. Since that period, notwithstanding, a long, expensive, and painful war, the trade has increased beyond all conception.

Nearly opposite the New Custom House stands *The Coal Exchange*, or *Market*, a good, and very neat building, for the use of Coal Merchants. It consists of a very handsome front leading to a large quadrangular room; the coved roof, from which the light enters, supported by twelve Ionic columns. The lobby, or hall of entrance, is carved with the City arms. The clerks, &c. have convenient rooms on the west side of the building, which was purchased by the Corporation of the City of London, and the market finally established by act of parliament, in the year 1805. It forms No. 91, in Lower Thames Street. The front entrance is supported by four handsome Ionic columns, and is ascended from the street by three or four stone steps.

The parish church of ST. MARY-AT-HILL, so named on account of its situation, still retains somewhat of its ancient exterior appearance, as the walls withstood the fury of the Great Fire; but being almost completely enclosed by houses, it is difficult to describe it. Within these few years it has been completely repaired and beautified, and has at present a rich, though somewhat clumsy appearance. Towards the Hill, the front is very handsome. It is of stone, as are all the other walls, except the west, which is brick, corresponding to the new brick tower, which is square and plain.

The interior is square. Four pillars, of an irregular order, support a cupola in the centre, lighted by a circle of windows: the rest of the ceiling is destitute of ornament. Indeed, almost the whole church is of this plain and unadorned character. The altar-piece, however, is abundantly rich. It is of the Composite order, and consists of four isolated pillars, with entablatures, urns, and seven candlesticks on them, and a beautiful attic, with

a circular pediment. Two pilasters form the intercolumniation, in which are the usual tables. This altar-piece is of Norway oak, and is altogether very handsome.

Here are no monuments of consequence; but a superabundance of chanteries, gifts, &c. &c. load the records of this church. They may be seen at length in Malcolm.*

To the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill is united that of *St. Andrew Hubbard,* the church of which was destroyed by the fire, and the site now covered by *The Weigh-House,* in Love Lane, Little East Cheap.

THE TOWER† stands on the celebrated eminence called *Tower Hill.*

This ancient fortress is one of the principal edifices in the kingdom. It is a place of great strength, but of no adequate security in case of attack. It is bounded on the south by the Thames, from which it is separated by a platform and part of the moat, or Tower Ditch. The platform and parapet were erected in 1761, when sixty cannon, mounted on iron carriages, were placed there, merely for firing on rejoicing days, as there is no kind of covering for artillery-men who work them.

The Tower itself is of very ancient date; some writers even date its foundation so far back as the time of Julius Cæsar. It is certain that it existed in the time of William the Conqueror, who enlarged it, and added the buildings called The White Tower. It covers twelve superficial acres; and its rampart is surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, proceeding north on each side of the fortress, nearly in a parallel line, and meets in a semicircle. The slope is faced with brick-work. The wall has been so often mended with the same material, that the original stone is now almost lost in these repeated patchings. The turrets, however, still

* See also "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times," published by Nichols in 1797, where there are many curious particulars relating to his church.

† See Part I. *passim,* for numerous historical particulars of this celebrated fortress. See also Part II. pp. 21, 22, 23.

still preserve their original character. Cannon are placed at intervals round the line, which commands the whole circle of Tower Hill. Here the garrison are sheltered. The interior of this wall is now almost completely lined with old houses, to the great injury of the place as a fortress, as these houses, in case of attack by heavy cannon, would infallibly fall on the garrison, and prevent all their means of attack or defence, by completely clogging up the ports.

The White Tower is of great strength, and is the keep, or citadel. As a place of retreat it would be very safe; but of little use in offensive operations. Almost every thing here complained of in this fortress, however, might speedily be remedied, in case of actual danger; and an invading enemy would find this place, when so amended, no mean place of strength. God grant that it may never be put to the test!

The Traitor's gate is a low arch through the wall, on the south side, on which also are several old and decayed towers, intermixed with modern brick offices, and ragged fragments of patched curtains. This gate communicates by a canal with the River Thames.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by the west gate, which is large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages. Some idea of its present appearance the reader will be able to collect from the vignette view of it given in this Volume. This gateway is itself entered by an outer gate, opening to a strong stone bridge, built over the ditch.

Besides these, there is an entrance for foot passengers over the draw-bridge to the wharf, opened every day at a certain hour, for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, the City, and the Suburbs. , Over the arch of the principal gate, the points of a huge portcullis may be seen. This was used to be let down, in cases of invasion. Great ceremony is still used at opening and shutting this gate every night and morning. It is opened before six in the summer, and at daylight

light in winter.* Near this western gate there has been lately erected a large elegant building for the convenience of the Excise Officers, &c. having business with the Custom House.

The principal buildings within this extensive citadel are, The White Tower; The chapel of St. John, within this Tower; The church of ST. PETER AD VINCULA *infra Turrim;* the Ordnance Offices, The Mint;† the Record Office; The Jewel Office;‡ The Horse Armoury; The Grand Store-house, in which is The Small Armoury; and The Menagerie. Here also are apartments for state prisoners. "This singular union of heterogenous objects is not the only one in England; and the propensity to strange scenes, seems necessary to gratify the taste for striking and unexpected contrasts; by which a melancholy people endeavour to dissipate an habitual gloom."§ So says M. De Levis; but how an old tower, wild beasts, a prison, an armoury, though united with crown jewels, and the coining of money, can operate to dissipate an habitual gloom, this writer has not endeavoured to shew.

The White Tower, or interior fortress, is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the centre of the Tower, properly so called. It consists of three lofty stories, under which are commodious vaults, for salt-petre, &c. The top, which is flat, is covered with lead; and here is a large cistern, or reservoir,

* The external appearance of this fortress, in its present state, is faithfully exhibited in the annexed plate, of the View from the Tower Hill; the other View is taken from the River, with the Tender in the fore ground.

† See the account of the New Mint in an earlier part of this volume.

‡ The tempting articles in this office have more than once proved too powerful for the honesty of persons who have gone to view them. Blood's rash attempt at the crown in the reign of Charles II. has been often noticed. He had, by way of reward for his service, not a halter, but a pension of 500*l.* a year during life. Within the present year, (1815,) a poor woman made a similar daring attack upon the crown; but it has been humanely said she is insane; and as the present Prince Regent is more wise than the merry Charles, I suppose *this* bold adventurer will obtain no pension.

§ De Levis's England, &c. I. p. 149.

voir, which supplies the whole garrison with water, in case of necessity. It is easily filled from the Thames, by a very curious hydraulic engine. The first story is principally occupied by small armoury for the sea-service; and with other species of arms and armourers tools, &c. &c.

The ancient *Chapel of St. John* was originally used by our monarchs, and other royal personages, who, from time to time, have resided here. It is of Saxon architecture, and is a most perfect building of that kind. Its strength is incredible, and seems to bid defiance even to the attacks of time. It is oblong, and rounded at the ends. On each side are five massy round pillars, with bulky squared capitals, curiously cut, and having a cross on every side. The arches are round. At the east end are two pillars of similar form. Above is a gallery, with an arched window.* This chapel is now part of the Record Office, and contains, on shelves behind the western row of columns, and in other places, an incredible number of parchment rolls of records. Of the foundation of this chapel we have spoken before in this work.† The present keeper of the Record Office is Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. who has a salary of 500*l.* per annum; and has a deputy, W. Illingworth, Esq. who has 250*l.*— There are clerks, who have, respectively, 200*l.* 150*l.* and 120*l.* per annum: also a clerk of the Records in the Roll's Chapel: at present John Kipling, Esq. F. A. S.

The church of ST. PETER AD VINCULA *infra Turrim*, is generally considered as the parish church of the Tower, and is consequently in the gift of the Crown. The common opinion is, that this church was founded in the reign of Edward III.; but the fact is, that it was founded even before Henry III.; probably, indeed, very long previous to that reign: for, in December, 1241, the king issued an order to the keepers of the Tower for the repairing, beautifying, and repainting this church. It is devoid of

* The annexed view correctly shews the interior of this substantial building.

† See Index to Vol. I.

of ornament; but derives infinite importance as the burial place of several remarkable personages, who either "ended their days on the adjacent Hill; or, when greatly favoured, within the fortress." This church was more splendid in its original state, as there were stalls for the king and queen; a chancel, dedicated to St. Peter, and another to St. Mary. It was also adorned with a fine cross; and images of the Virgin, of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, St. Christopher, and "*two fair cherubims*, with cheerful and smiling countenances, standing on the right and left of the great cross." Here were also numerous figures on painted glass, all executed by Henry III. himself.* Here rests the dust of that excellent man and holy martyr, Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; also the wise, the witty, and the good Sir Thomas More, another martyr; Anne Bullen, the innocent; and Catharine Howard, the guilty wife of the infuriate tyrant Henry VIII. lie here; probably, also, the aged and innocent Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. Here, too, rest the bodies of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who so inconsistently encouraged his impious master in the robbery of the religious houses; Thomas Seymour, Baron Sudley, and his brother, the Protector Somerset; John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Robert Devereux, the great favourite Earl of Essex; "that handsome, restless, ungrateful James Scott, son of Charles II.;" the Duke of Monmouth; the repentant Earl of Kilmarnock; and the rough and fearless Lord Balmerino; the infamous Simon, Lord Lovet: these all lost their heads: many of them innocently, some of them deservedly. "Besides these headless trunks," numbers of other people lie here, who went to their graves from their quiet beds: we may notice Sir Richard Blount, and Sir Michael, his son, both lieutenants of the Tower; Sir Richard Cholmondely, or Cholmley, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VII., and Lady Cholmondely; Talbot Edwards, keeper of the Regalia in 1764. He held this office when Blood attempted to seize the crown in the year 1671.

* Strype's Stowe, Book I. p. 68; and Walpole's Anecdotes, I. 4.

Of the lawless executions on Tower Hill, and, therefore, intimately connected with the Tower, a long black list might be made out: let those which our faithful Pennant has enumerated suffice: Archbishop Sudbury; Sir Robert Legge, serjeant at arms; William Appledore, the king's confessor; and Sir Robert Hales, all suffered by the hands of the rebels under Wat Tyler. Within the Tower, on the Green, was beheaded the accomplished Lord Hastings. Within these walls also died, by one means or other, Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.; Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and Lord Deputy of Ireland; Henry, Earl of Northumberland, shot himself here on June 21, 1585; Philip, Earl of Arundel, died here, after having been sentenced to be beheaded ten years before, by the savage Elizabeth. He might have been freely pardoned if he would have violated his conscience, and attended the Queen to the church; Arthur, Earl of Essex, here cut his throat with a razor; Sir John Perrot, the supposed son of Henry VIII. by Mary, wife to Thomas Perrot, Esq. of Haroldstone, Pembrokeshire, died here of a broken heart, having affronted the haughty Elizabeth.* Lady Arabella Stuart here fell the victim of misfortune.† Here also died, in ancient times, Gryffydd, father of the last Prince Llewelyn ap Gryffydd. He was dashed to pieces in attempting to make his escape, by lowering himself from walls with a rope, which unfortunately broke.‡ It is said, but perhaps erroneously, that here also was imprisoned the renowned Owen Tudor, grandfather to Henry VII.§ Here died Henry VI., and here, tradition says, were smothered the young king, Edward V. and his brother, the Duke of York. And, lastly, though of much later date, and first in infamy, the notorious Judge Jefferies, here ended his wicked and miserable life. He was first buried in this church, and afterwards removed to that of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in the account of which some farther notice may be found of him.

Need

* See Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, p. 25.

† Lodge's Illustrations of British History, III. p. 178.

‡ Powel's History of Wales, 307, and Wynne's Hist. p. 263.

§ Rymer's Fœdera, X. 685, 709.

Need I conclude this melancholy catalogue by any farther abstract of the frightful martyrology? Some will say, rather let us bury in oblivion scenes abhorrent to the Faith so much blood was shed to support, and for a steady adherence to which so many victims of both churches have suffered. The Biographical History of the Tower of London, and of the Hill on which it stands, would exhibit a series of events at which human nature must ever shudder. In the above very brief details, I have furnished a sufficient outline for so interesting a work: let some future historian collect the scattered fragments.

The process of coining, as formerly practised in *The Mint*, is kept a profound secret; and the men employed are sworn not to reveal it; but it is said, that 20,000 coins may be worked by one man in a day!

The Jewel Office is a stone room of small dimensions, near the grand storehouse. Here are preserved the crown jewels, as the imperial crown of England, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, &c.; the gold orb, or globe, put into the king's right hand before he is crowned; the golden sceptre, with its cross, quite covered with precious stones; the sceptre with the dove, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, ornamented with diamonds and jewels; St. Edward's staff, which is carried before the king at his coronation. It is of beaten gold, four feet seven inches and a half long, and three inches and three-quarters thick; the rich salt-celler of state, of gold, used only on the king's table at coronations; the Cartana, or Sword of Mercy, without point, borne before the king on the same occasion; the silver font, doubly gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, used at royal christenings; a large silver fountain, presented to Charles II. by the corporation of Plymouth; the crown of state, worn by the king when in parliament: it is of inestimable value; the crown of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, placed before the prince when attending the king in parliament; Queen Mary's crown, globe, and sceptre; an ivory sceptre, made for the Queen of James II. having a gold dove at the top; the golden spurs,

and bracelets for the wrists, of a very antique appearance; the ampulla, or eagle of gold, richly engraved. It holds "the *holy oil*, at the coronation—*Holy Oil* in use among *Protestants!* The golden spoon, into which the Archbishop of Canterbury pours the said *holy oil*. When his majesty is anointed, the *holy oil* is poured into the spoon out of the bird's beak; the head being made to screw off about the middle of the neck. This eagle, as the legends say, and many have believed, is of truly divine origin: it was given to St. Thomas a Becket while in France, by the Virgin Mary. After having been concealed by a monk, under a great stone in St. Gregory's church at Pictavia, it was brought by a holy Frenchman to Henry III. when Duke of Lancaster; and Richard II. finding it among other riches, endeavoured to be anointed with it; but was prevented by Archbishop Arundel, who afterwards anointed Henry IV. with oil from it. The Virgin also gave with it a sufficient quantity of holy oil, to anoint all future pious and prosperous kings; but I suppose it suddenly dried up, either at the Dissolution of religious houses, or at the Reformation, of which that great national sacrilege was the commencement. The crown jewels are said to be worth two millions of guineas!?

The Grand Storehouse, is a large building at the north ward of the White Tower. It is of brick and stone; and on the north side is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns, an entablature, and pediment of the Doric order. It is the production of the celebrated Gibbons. In the upper story of this building is the *Small Armoury*, containing implements of destruction for more than 100,000 men, constantly bright and clean, and fit for service. These arms are disposed in the most curious and tasteful manner, representing columns, with richly gilded cornices, and a dropping star of pistols. In this room is also a very curious small cannon, a two-pounder, taken by the French at Malta, in June, 1798, and afterwards taken from them, when Captain Foote, of the Sea-horse, took La Sensible frigate, which was conveying these treasures to the Directory. Here also are several Maltese flags and colours. At the east and west sides of the door,

in a square of brass-hilted hangers, are representations of a beautiful rising and setting sun. The heads of Julius Cæsar and Titus Vespasius, adorn the corners. Indeed, the devices throughout this room, formed entirely by the dispositions of small arms of various sorts, are of the most ingenious kind. The Earl of Mar's shield, the Pretender's Swords of Justice and of Mercy, and the arms taken from the Highland Rebels in 1715, are not only curious and valuable in themselves, but, when seen, excite the most lively interest in the breast of every real friend to his country and religion; as, also, do the arms taken from Sir William Perkins.

Under the small armoury, is the depot for *The Royal Train of Artillery*, which, at all times, has a most tremendous and awful appearance; but the articles of destruction with which this room is furnished are so often changing, some taken away, and others brought in, that it is unnecessary to detail their present state. Some, however, of these dreadful engines are stationary, and are shewn as objects of curiosity. They consist chiefly of various kinds of brass and other cannon, some of very ancient construction; many pieces of ordnance, &c. taken from the French, in various wars with that nation. This room has a broad passage down the middle, the artillery arranged on each side. Twenty pillars support the Small Armoury, and are hung round with various implements of war, trophies, &c. taken from the enemy.

The Horse Armoury is filled with curiosities of a superb nature. The first object which arrests the spectator's view is the complicated and curious piece of machinery invented by Sir Thomas Loombe, of Derby, for the making of organzine, or thrown silk. This trade, however, having now arrived at so much perfection, little astonishment will be excited by the information, that 26,586 wheels, producing 97,746 movements, are capable of working 93,726 yards of silk thread every time the water-wheel goes round, being thrice in one minute. It is,

nevertheless, a very curious machine, every way worthy of the care with which it is here preserved.

I must not repeat all the wonderful stories, tales, and anecdotes with which the warders, who shew the curiosities in this room, amuse their visitors: they are the peculiar property of those good gentlemen; and they relate them with true effect, and in genuine character.

Here are suits of armour of almost every description. The line of our kings, in effigies on horseback, as large as life, and armed cap-a-pee, is really curious and interesting. The effigies commence with William the Conqueror, and end with George II. This assemblage of real, or imaginary warriors, has a most grand and singular appearance, and "reminds us," says the Duke de Levis,* "of those times, when success depended on bodily strength; of the middle ages, when the nobility had ensured its empire, by the exclusive privilege of bearing impenetrable armour." The iron skin, in which the horse and knight were enclosed, rendered them, in a manner, a different species from the humble villager, or the mere citizen. Circumstances have changed solely by the invention of artillery. It is cannon which has destroyed the feudal system: before this great leveller, as under the scythe of death, all inequalities of rank have disappeared; and courage alone will henceforth distinguish European warriors; an important era, which has changed the face of kingdoms, and has established new relations in Europe.

The Spanish Armoury is a room chiefly devoted to the preservation of the trophies obtained by Queen Elizabeth over the ever-memorable Spanish Armada. Many of these are extremely curious; but the horrid purposes to which they were intended to be applied, almost destroy the curiosity which their rich appearance, and ingenious workmanship are calculated to inspire.

* At this time, with his Most Christian Majesty, the virtuous and unfortunate Louis XVIII. at Ghent.

inspire. The engines of torture, as thumb-screws, iron cravats, bilboes, spadas, with poisoned points, &c. are frightful emblems of the savage barbarity with which our threatened invaders were inflamed. Doubtless, however, the heretics, as the English were called, failed not to imagine many cruelties, and invent many stories, which were never intended to be realized; and which, if they had been true, would not therefore have furnished a single solid argument against the errors of the Roman Catholic religion, as admitted by all who know and follow its genuine dictates; yet, for this ignoble purpose, these stories have been, and still are partially believed. The axe which took off the head of Anne Bullen,* and also that of the favourite Earl of Essex, is shewn here. A more pleasing object is a representation of Queen Elizabeth, in armour, standing near a fine cream-coloured horse, and attended by her page, holding the bridle with his left hand, and the queen's helmet, with a plume of white feathers, in his right. He is richly dressed in the costume of the time. Her majesty is supposed just to have alighted from her horse at Tilbury Fort, to review the fleet destined to act against the Armada in 1588. She is dressed in the armour she then wore, with a white silk petticoat, ornamented with pearls and spangles. Her upper dress is crimson sattin, laced with gold, and richly fringed; the horse is superbly caparisoned. This group stands at the upper end of the room, under a grand canopy, enclosed with Gothic arches and pillars; a curtain is drawn up when the group is exhibited.

Near what is termed *The Bloody Tower*, is some exquisitely wrought shell and grotto-work, performed by a lady and her daughter, and representing various buildings, &c. &c. in Kew Gardens, and other places.

The Volunteer Armoury, *The Sea Armoury*, and other parts of this great magazine of wealth, strength, and curiosities, pos-

 sess

* Stowe (Chron. p. 572,) says, that this unfortunate queen lost her head by a single blow with a *sword*.

sess great interest to the visitors, who, however, *pay* for admission. This is wrong: the Tower belongs to the nation, and every decent citizen ought to have free access to it. I must, not, however, forget to notice The Royal Menagerie; though when I last visited the Tower, I did not enter the yard in which these foreign animals are kept. Here are numerous lions, panthers, leopards, hyænas, and other wild beasts. Many of them have particular names; and, I understand, the person who shews them is very communicative, as these sort of people generally are, concerning their respective histories, dispositions, and qualities.

The bulwarks of this fortress are thus denominated:—— The Lions' Tower, Middle Tower, Bell Tower, Beauchamp Tower, noted as the place of confinement of numerous illustrious persons;* Dwelling Towre, Flint Tower, Bowyer Tower, Martin Tower, Castle Tower, Broad Arrow Tower, Salt Tower, Well Tower, Lantern Tower, St. Thomas's Tower, Hall Tower, Bloody Tower, and Wakefield Tower, so called on account of its being the place of confinement for the prisoners taken at the battle of Wakefield, in the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

The palace within the Tower was in the south-east angle of the fortress. These apartments were used by the kings of England nearly five hundred years, and only ceased to be so on the accession of Elizabeth.†

Several parts of this great citadel were thoroughly repaired within these few years; but the Ditch is still neglected, and nearly empty of water.

Of the government of the Tower it is not necessary to enlarge: the Earl of Moira is the present Constable and Chief Governor, and has a salary of 947*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per annum; the Lieutenant-Governor,

* The last person committed a prisoner to The Tower was Sir Francis Burdett, an account of which I have already given. He was confined in a room in one of the houses within the Tower walls looking over the Thames.

† Pennant, 243.

Governor, Gen. William Loftus, 663*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; Deputy-Lieutenant, Col. J. Yorke, 345*l.* 15*s.*; Chaplain, Rev. William Coxe, M. A. 115*l.* 5*s.*; Physician, Burgoyne Tomkyns, M. D. 172*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There are also a Gentleman Porter, a Gentleman Goaler, a Surgeon, &c. who have, independent of perquisites, respectively, 79*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; 66*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; and 43*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

The Ordnance Office in the Tower, is a very extensive establishment, to which belong nearly 300 officers, clerks, &c. &c. besides the warders, and other inferior servants, the garrison, &c.

The beautiful church of St. Catherine, a little south-east of the Tower, has already been described,* as have most other places in this immediate neighbourhood. A disappointment respecting the receipt of some information, however, concerning the Tower, the Trinity House, and the Parish of St. John, Wapping, compelled me to defer my notice of them to the present time. The church of ST. JOHN, WAPPING, stands a few yards from *No.* 98 in *Wapping High-street*, which extends along the north bank of the Thames. This church has nothing either in its history, its monuments, its exterior, or interior appearance, to excite peculiar interest. This parish originally belonged to that of St. Mary, Whitechapel, but was separated from it by act of parliament, in 1694, about seventy-seven years after the old church of St. John was erected. It was built by subscription of the inhabitants, and consecrated July 16, 1617, as a chapel of ease for their own use. It was, however, a weak, damp, and cold edifice; and, in 1756, it was deemed necessary to apply to parliament for leave to rebuild it. The present church, however, was completed comparatively only a few years ago. It is entirely of brick, with a plain body, and square tower, from which rises a fane. The inside is also plain. The semi-sexagon sacrarium contains three arched windows, and the sides under them the usual tablets. In the west gallery there is a small organ. This church is a rectory, in the gift of the Principal, Fellows,

* Vide ante, p. 138. et seq.

Fellows, and Scholars, of King's Hall, and Brazenose College, Oxford. The living is 130*l.* per annum.

Returning to Tower Hill, we have to notice the very beautiful building of THE TRINITY HOUSE, standing near Trinity Square, on the north side of the hill, between *Savage Gardens* and *Cooper's Row*.

The present elegant structure, of the exterior of which the annexed plate exhibits a faithful picture, is the work of Samuel Wyatt, Esq. The first stone was laid in September 12, 1793, and it was opened for the dispatch of business in 1795.* It is built of Portland stone, and consists of a rustic basement, with arched windows, and one story of the Ionic order, with very handsome pillars and double pilasters. The two ends, and the middle windows, which are very spacious, are also supported with Ionic pillars, on a neat balustrade. This story is ornamented with tablets of allegorical reliefs, and busts. The two ends, or wings, of the front project from the centre, and the whole is fenced by a good oval iron railing, with lamps, &c. inclosing a gravel walk.

The interior corresponds with the exterior in beauty, chasteness, and utility. The Court Room is very spacious, light, and convenient, and the other offices proportionately good.

There are some good portraits of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Leake, and other eminent men; also several naval curiosities, instruments, &c.

The Society of the Trinity House was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Spert, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy. He was the first master, and died in 1541. The Fraternity was incorporated May 20, 1515, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clements, in the parish of Deptford Stroud, in the county of Kent." The entire corporation

* The Company, or College, before this, held their meetings, &c. in their house in Water Lane, Tower Street.

corporation are often styled The Thirty One Brethren. * Their arms are four ships under sail, between a cross gules, surmounted by a crest demi-lion crowned Or, with a sword in his right paw; the motto is "*Trinitas in Unitate.*" The great object of this important Company is "the double preservation of the lives of seamen, both at sea and on shore. They appoint pilots, place buoys and sea marks, and intimate their removal by storms, and restoration by the most rapid communications." They examine the mathematical pupils of Christ's Hospital; also all masters of his Majesty's ships. They grant licences to poor seamen, not free of the City, to row on the River Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea service, or when superannuated! They have also the power to prevent aliens from serving on board English ships; and can punish seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchants' service; they can also hear and determine the complaints of officers and seamen in the same service; but subject to an appeal to the Lords of the Admiralty, or the Court of Admiralty.

The Ballast Office for clearing and deepening the River Thames belongs to this Company, and have, therefrom, the privilege of supplying all ships that sail out of that river, with ballast, at the rate of one shilling per ton, for which it is brought to the ships in the barges employed by this Company, of which there are constantly sixty, of the burden of thirty tons, with two men each.

They receive voluntary subscriptions, benefactions, &c.; and may purchase lands and tenements, in mortmain to the amount of 500*l.* per annum.

They have several almshouses at Deptford and Mile End; and they annually relieve about 3000 poor seamen, widows, and orphans, of seamen. In short, this is one of the most important foundations in the circuit of the Metropolis. The present Master is the Marquis of Camden, K. G. The Deputy, Captain Joseph

* See a full account in Strype's Stow, II. p. 285, 287, *apud.* Pennant, 276.

Joseph Cotton, F. R. S. There are, by the Charter, four Wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen Elder Brethren, (now thirty-one,) besides an unlimited number of other members, called younger brethren; also a secretary, (James Court, Esq.) and six principal clerks.

The Trinity House stands in the parish of ST. OLAVE, HART STREET; and the church is situated on the south side of the street of that name.* The benevolent bequest of Sir Andrew Riccard, Knight, vested the advowson in five of the senior inhabitants of the parish; rich or poor, I suppose! This is a small, and in its exterior, an uninteresting edifice. It is built of brick and stone. The windows are large and Gothic, with two mullions and cinquefoil arches, and every thing exceedingly plain, except the portico, which is formed of Corinthian pilasters, with an arched pediment. It escaped the flames of 1666; and the first account we have of it is dated 1319. The *saint* to whom it is dedicated was a king of Norway, who is said to have endeared his name and memory to the English by the support which he afforded them in defence of the Christian Religion, against the Danes, in the reign of Etheldred. For this, and the sufferings he endured on account of his faith, he had the honour of canonization. The legends, however, furnish no account of him.

The interior is burthened with two most enormous galleries, supported by four splendid clustered columns, which, with six pointed arches, compose the nave and side aisles, or choir, the chancel not being visibly separated from the body of the church.

The

* In the edition of Maitland's London of 1756, published by T. Osborne and J. Shipton, a very curious blunder occurs in regard to the View of this Church, given in the same plate with Langbourn and Candlewick Wards, facing page 944: a south side View of the church of St. Olave, Hart Street, is given as "The parish church of Allhallows Staining, Crutched Fryers;" a north-east View of the same church is given on the plate facing p. 1177. Allhallows Staining, in Star Alley, Mark Lane, is therefore wanting in Maitland. Indeed, the plates abound with errors.

The ceilings of the aisles are of oak, and divided into quadrangles, set with stars in pannels, each intersection forming a flower. The roof of the nave is nearly similar, except that the intersections have armorial bearings, of London, &c. and the brackets of the groins rest, on the north side, upon angles bearing shields, and on the south, upon brackets with shields attached to them.

The altar-piece is of the Composite order, highly enriched with gilding; but is hidden by the pulpit and desk. The organ is very large, and nearly fills the recess on the west side. Under it is a correct imitation of a semi-sexagon canopy of trefoil arches, and a frieze of running foliage, bounded on the sides by buttresses projecting over a statue, in white marble, of the worthy knight above-mentioned. On the pedestal is an inscription, in very correct and neat terms, setting forth many particulars of his life, and distinctly recording the singular fact of the bequest he made of the perpetual advowson of this parish, to five of its senior inhabitants. He died September, 6, 1672, in the 68th year of his age. The figure is well executed; the right hand raised, holding a scroll, or a mallet, as a chairman, and the left, supporting his robe, resting upon his hip. He was a very opulent merchant, was frequently elected Chairman of the East India Company, and also during eighteen years, was Chairman of the Turkey Company.

Here are several other monuments, and monumental inscriptions.

Amongst the eminent rectors of this parish, we find the name of Henry Owen, M. D. F. R. S. who was chosen in 1760, resigned in 1794, and died the year afterwards. Dr. Owen was a very learned and good man, and deeply skilled in subjects illustrative of the Holy Scriptures. Before he took orders, he practised as a physician; but his talents were evidently better suited to the profession in which he spent the greatest part of his active life. * A volume of sermons, published posthumously, in 1797, for

* A very minute and interesting account of Dr. Owen's literary labours may be seen in Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 552, 553.

for the benefit of his daughters, produced a clear profit of about 1000*l.* deemed a very large sum, for *sermons*.

Near this church, in *Hart-street*, stand the remains of an old building, generally, but erroneously, called *Whittington's Palace.** It is evident, however, that, though that celebrated and worthy mayor, might, at some period have had a house on the site of this, he never could have inhabited this house, which there is little doubt was built about the year 1609, as a date of this year was found in one of the rooms, the inside ornaments of which corresponded with those on the outside. These *ornaments*, which are now demolished, were of that grotesque and ridiculous kind which prevailed only about the age of Elizabeth, and some time before. The frieze, between the ground and first floor, was thickly loaded with the arms of twelve of the companies of London, carved in *basso relievo*; the shields separated by brackets, with short distorted cariatides. Pilasters, with unmeaning carvings, &c. supported the first floor, and other cariatides that of the second, with four or five of those little cowering naked figures, so common after the time of Henry VIII. as if the distorted features of that monarch's mind had been copied by the very artists in their architectural decorations. Whittington, who *flourished* in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. had, therefore, been quietly (except when disturbed by the avarice of Mountain as above stated †) resting in his grave long before this house was built.

Crutched Friars is an old street leading out of *Mark Lane* to the end of *Jewry-street*, Aldgate. It was called by this name on account of a religious foundation at this place, about the year 1298, by Ralph Hosier, and William Sabernes. It was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and thence the *religieuse* became distinguished by the title of Friars of St. Cross, *Fratres Sancta Crusis*, whose house stood at the south-east corner of Hart Street.

* Gent. Mag. July 1796, p. 545, where it is said to be so named in the lease of the premises.

† Page 641.

Street. Originally they carried in their hands an iron cross, which was afterwards changed for one of silver. On their garments they wore a cross of red cloth.

On condition that the friars of this house should pray for the prosperity of the City of London, they had a grant of certain common lands for the enlargement of their church. This happened a short time before the accession of Henry VIII. and helped to whet the appetite of his cupidity; so that he seized the lands, &c. and sold them to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who built a handsome mansion on the site. Maitland and his copyists, have, without any authority, retailed a scandalous story of an amour, which was detected between the Prior and "*a whore,*" at eleven o'clock on a Friday. "A day," say they, "of somewhat more mortification than others;" and this, it is alledged, hastened the dissolution of the house, and the destruction of all its religious services, and benevolent charities. The evidence, however, of this fact is only that of *Barthelot* and others of Cromwell's spies; and it appears, even by their own account, that they received, from this unfortunate ecclesiastic, as hush-money, no less a sum than thirty pounds, with a promise of thirty more: "all which was certified to Cromwell, (the Vicar-General) in a Letter by the said Barthelot," who had been bribed to silence. This is a fair specimen of the evidence on which most of the charges of the scandalous conduct of the monks, &c. of Henry's reign, were said to be substantiated, and on account of which so many institutions, dedicated to the service of God, and the purposes of benevolence and hospitality, were destroyed in that infamous reign. The stories so invented, and from such base motives, are still repeated, if not believed! * If the object of these early reformers had been the removal of abuses, they would have attempted its accomplishment in such a manner as that no accusation of selfishness or avarice could justly have been brought against them; but these dashing gentry made sad havock in their cure

* Even Mr. Wilson (Hist. Antiq. Dis. Ch. I. 53) has repeated them, and affects to be witty on the occasion!

cure of abuses :—*Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.* Having thus, once for all, protested against this species of historical prostitution; and having here met with an instance that will so fairly represent the whole, the subject shall not again be gone into; though it were impossible entirely to pass it over, in a work like the present, wherein it so frequently occurs, in subjects connected with the early history of foundations like this of the *Crossed Friars.* The hall of these Friars was converted into a glass-house, the first manufactory of the kind in this country; but was destroyed by fire in 1575; the site afterwards became that of the Navy-Office, which being removed to Somerset House, the place was taken by the East India Company, who have here erected very handsome warehouses for tea and drugs.

Near this place formerly stood a Dissenting Meeting House, of which two Captains were the pastors: Captain Spencer, who was "one of the leaders of a plot to dethrone the King;" * and Paul Hobson, a Captain in the rebel army of Cromwell. He was taken into custody, by Sir Samuel Luke, Governor of Newport-Pagnel, for a libel upon the ordinance of Parliament against lay-preachers. The Governor kept him only a short time, and then sent him a prisoner to London, where he was immediately discharged. At the Restoration this Reverend Captain was Chaplain of Eton College, from whence he was ejected for non-conformity. †

JEWRY STREET, was formerly called *Poor Jewry Lane,* from the number of Jews who inhabited the neighbourhood. In this street stands a chapel, or meeting-house, once famous as being occupied by, or under the pastoral care of the pious, and greatly learned Nathaniel Lardner, D. D.; and afterwards of the equally good and justly celebrated Dr. Price. "The Credibility of the Gospel

* Kennet's Chronicle, p. 840, ap. Wil. I. 54.

† Crosby Hist. Bap. I. 226, and III. 26.—Noncon. Mem. I. 300. Sir Samuel Luke is said to have been the hero of Butler's Hudibras.—Biographia Brit. ART. Butler.

Gospel History," by the first of these excellent persons, has been admired by critics of all denominations, * as a work of the greatest merit; but it is much too erudite and argumentative for the infidel witlings of the present day: Gibbon, however, could read, admire, and *misquote* it. Though I have known numerous unbelievers, I never yet met with one who had read this work, and with few who could have understood it if they had. Voltaire and Thomas Paine are better suited to the meridian of their capacities: Lardner and Llandaff are out of their reach. This chapel is now occupied by a congregation of Calvinists, of whom Mr. S. Lyndall is minister.

Returning south-westward, we come to *Mark Lane*, formerly called *Mart Lane*, on account of a market held here. This is a narrow but good street, occupied for the most part by merchants of great eminence, and of the first respectablity; but the principal ornament of the street is THE CORN EXCHANGE, or *Market*, at No. 53, near the middle of the east side. Formerly this market was holden at *Bear Quay*, near No. 31, in Little Thames Street; but several designing and artful persons, not content with the profits of a gradual and fair trade, a few years ago, entered into a private subscription, by means of which they erected the present edifice, intending to hold it as private property, and called it the Corn Exchange.

The dealers, invited by the convenience of the building, would have frequented it as a market, but the proprietors insisted upon their leaving the premises, and even sent a person, whom they called a beadle, to beat the samples of corn from their hands. This conduct induced certain dealers to petition the Legislature for redress, when Mr. Scholey, corn-factor, declared in evidence that he had seen the beadle turn people off the Exchange, and that

* With one exception, who has had the hardihood to declare, that Dr. Lardner's writings have "*contributed* to poison the streams of divine truth, and promote an universal scepticism in matters of belief!!"—Wil. Antiq. Dis. Ch. I. p. 105. What havoc does bigotry make among Christians!

there were twenty-eight or thirty leases granted of so many parts of the building which did not descend to the heirs of the holders, but expired with them, nor could any possessor under those leases who became bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors, ever be admitted to sell there again. *

The results of this application were the present improved regulation, by which it is, to all intents and purposes, an open market, though the stands, where the samples are exhibited, are still purchased by the individuals who hold them: the names of the possessors are respectively inscribed on each.

The building consists of a very handsome colonade of eight columns, of the Doric order, those at the corners being doubled, supporting a plain façade, the whole secured by rails and gates. The interior is a quadrangle, paved with broad flat stones, six Doric columns, and four at the ends, reckoning the corners twice, surround the area of the building. This colonade is surmounted by a balustrade, from which sashed windows project. Over each column is a handsome vase. In the upper stories are Coffee Houses, entered by two flights of stone steps.

Nearly opposite to this building stands THE NEW EXCHANGE FOR CORN AND SEED, having allegorical reliefs inserted in the walls. This is very neatly fitted up, but is much smaller than the other, to which, it is in fact, an auxiliary.

Ten corn-meters, or measurers of corn, are appointed to see justice done to the purchaser; and the proprietors appoint an Inspector of Corn Returns, to whom weekly reports, or returns, are made weekly by the factors. These weekly accounts are made up, and the average price transmitted by the Inspector to the Receiver of the Returns, and by him they are sent to the Officers of the Customs, and from thence inserted in the London Gazette. The Corn Meters offices, or places, are bartered and sold, to the highest bidder, and have been known to produce as much

* Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 556.

much as nearly 4000*l.*; so completely commercial is this country! The market days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. *

In *Star Alley*, in this street, stands the little old church of ALLHALLOWS STAINING, so called on account of its being one of the first churches built of *stone;* and its Saxon sound, of stone church, or staining, has caused it to be thought to be of Saxon origin; but the first authentic account we have of it is about the year 1329. It is, certainly, however, of much greater antiquity than that. It escaped the Great Fire, but fell down through age, about three years afterwards, and was rebuilt in 1694. It is a plain building with Gothic windows, and a free-stone front, of the Tuscan order. The very low square tower is crowned with a turret. There are six bells in the tower, and one of them is dated 1458.

The interior is totally destitute of ornament, having neither pillar nor gallery. There is therefore, now no organ, though it appears that the old church had one, which, in 1520, cost 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It appears from the Church Books, which are very ancient and curious, that in 1419, a certain irritated, profane, or mad gentleman, of the name of Apsland, or Aspland, took it into his head to "cast the chalice on the ground;" but for what

 purpose

* Few questions, relative to political economy, have excited so general an interest, as that of the late *Corn Bill*, now passed into an Act, by which all importations of foreign corn, meal, or flour, are prohibited, so long as the average price of British wheat shall not exceed 80s. per quarter; rye, peas, and beans, 53s. per quarter; barley, beer, or big, 40s.; and oats 27s. per quarter. It was thought by, perhaps a very great majority of the people, that this Bill was devised by the landholders, merely to keep up their rents at a high price; and many serious and disgraceful riots in London and various parts of the country took place; but the surprise, alarm, and indignation suddenly occasioned by the unexpected return of that Prince of Mischief, Bonaparte, from Elba, and the consequent prospect of a new, expensive, and sanguinary war, silenced every other consideration or feeling; and the riots immediately subsided. It does not appear, that, as yet, the Corn Bill has had any serious effect on the price of bread in this country.

purpose does not appear: certainly not because he was a Dissenter, for there were none in those days. He paid dearly, however, for his sacriligious freak, "for the playnt against him cost twopence, the arrest eightpence, and the withdrawing sixpence." On one occasion the sum of eightpence was paid "for the hyring of a payer of wynges and a creste, for an angelle on Paulme Sonday." This angel was used, it seems, to give greater eclat to the procession, in which it was the ancient practice to walk, preceded by the priests and the choir, on Palm Sunday. It is a pity they have not informed us of whom, or of what, these angels' wings were hired.

This was the first church into which the Princess Elizabeth entered, to return thanks, on her liberation from the Tower. She then, with her attendants, entered the *King's Head Tavern*, in Church Alley, now Star Alley, to take some refreshment. She was here regaled with pork and peas. The memory of this visit is, I believe, still preserved at this Tavern, on the 17th of November, her Highness's birth-day; when pork and peas are eat by the company, in honour of the visit and the day. It was, however, in May that Elizabeth quitted the Tower; but the birth day has been substituted for the right anniversary, which was probably lost and forgotten. Some time ago, and probably at present, there hung in the great room, a print of the Princess Elizabeth, by Hans Holbein; and the dish, that appears to be of a mixed metal, in which the pork and peas were served up, remained affixed to the dresser in the kitchen. *

In Mark Lane, at the house of a Dr. Clarke, about the time of the Revolution of 1688, there was a congregation of Dissenters, under the pastoral care of Dr. Chauncey: here the celebrated Dr. Watts was ordained, and here he preached the first two or three years afterwards.

Fenchurch street is a very good street, extending in a curved direction, from Gracechurch Street to Aldgate, and is entered, also,

* Gent. Mag. March 1790.

also, near the north-east end, from Mark Lane. Formerly a brook ran through the ground on which this street now stands: hence doubtless, the origin of the name, from *fen*, a marsh, or morass. *Langbourn*, the name of the ward in which this street is situated, has its name from the same origin. In *Fen Court*, is the church-yard of St. Gabriel Fenchurch; the Great Fire united this parish with that of St. Margret Patens, Rood Lane. Denmark House, the temporary residence of the Russian Ambassador, in the year 1557. Holinshed describes him as the Ambassador from the Emperor of Cathaie, Muscovia, and Russeland. In this house, about the year 1552, this Ambassador was entertained with great magnificence. It was then occupied by a Mr. Dimmock. * *The Russian Company* was formed three years prior to this. In this street also, stood Northumberland Place, still called *Northumberland Alley*, the seat of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. The hall, or house, belonging to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, is in this street, or rather a little backward, at the upper end of *Culver-street*. This Company was incorporated by Charles II. in the year 1670. Their title sufficiently designates the nature of their commerce. The house has nothing peculiar to recommend it to notice. I know not whether the Moose Deer horns of fifty-six pounds weight, mentioned by Mr. Pennant are still preserved. I am equally ignorant concerning the picture of the enormous European Moose, or Elk, mentioned by the same writer.

A large house, No. 157, on the north side, has a sculptured mitre in front; but was shut up when I visited that part, and I could gain no positive information concerning it.

The *East India Warehouses*, in this street, occupying Nos. 70 to 77, are very extensive; near to these is Northumberland Alley, just mentioned. On the opposite side, in *Lyme-street*, is the parish church of St. Dionysius, or ST. DIONIS,

* Holinshed, 1132. in Pen. 401,

BACK-CHURCH. It is dedicated to a St. Dionis, or Dennis, or Dionysius, an Athenian judge, converted by the preaching of Paul, and made first Bishop of Athens. This church is called Back Church on account of its backward situation, behind some houses. It is a very ancient foundation, but being destroyed in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1674: the steeple being erected ten years afterwards. All attempts at external description are baffled by the confined situation in which it stands, so that no epithet was never better applied than that of *Back* to this structure. It is, however, a strong stone and brick building. The interior has no peculiarity of character: the same observation applies to the monuments. This church is one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars. *Ingram Court,* derives its name from Sir Thomas Ingram, Knight, a celebrated merchant, whose house stood here.

In this court, lately sat, and I suppose, must shortly sit again, the Commissioners for the Income Tax, which, after having died a natural and long-wished for death, on the 5th of April, in the present year, has risen again, with the return of the author of ten thousand other miseries, from the Isle of Elba.

Lyme-street, is a good street, branching out of Fenchurch Street; on the west side stands Pewterers' Hall, already described. It was formerly used as a Dissenting Meeting-house; but ceased to be so about the year 1715.

Returning to Fenchurch Street, on the east side of the church, a few yards behind No. 67, in this street, stands the church of ST. CATHERINE COLEMAN. Formerly a Haw, or Garden, called *Coleman Haw,* was situate in this place; hence the addition of the word Coleman to this church. It was a very old building, having escaped the Fire of London; but in 1734, it was taken down, and the present building erected at the parish expense. It is a plain, but neat, and good brick building, ascended by a few steps from the street. The inside is also plain, and there are no monuments of consequence. An abstract of the

Act,

Act, 12 George II. for rebuilding this church is given by Maitland. *

The Church of ST. BENNET, GRACECHURCH, stands at the corner of Fenchurch Street and Gracechurch Street. It is dedicated to the founder of that learned and enlightened order of monks, called after him *Benedictines:* of this order were all the English Cathedrals, Carlisle excepted. We have no correct account when this church was first built; but, according to Stow, it was repaired and beautified in the year 1630, and mention is made of it as early as 1190. It was consumed in 1666, and rebuilt in 1685. It has a somewhat singular and commanding aspect: four or five round arched windows, and as many circular ones enlighten the nave. Balustrades adorn the body, and the square tower terminates with a cupola, at the summit of which is another short tower, formed of quadrangular projectments, and over them a conical spire, with a ball, and vane. I know not that the interior has any thing sufficiently distinctive to deserve particular notice. The Corinthian altar-piece, however, is spacious, and over it is a large piece of carved work, painted in perspective, representing the pillars and arched roof of a building, appearing from under purple velvet festoon curtain, raised by two cherubim. The font also is curiously wrought with cherubim.

Gracechurch Street, is a very excellent street, running from the south end of Fish Street Hill, to Cornhill, opposite Bishopsgate Street. † The name of this street is derived from

* Vol. II. p. 1114, et. seq.

† The church of St. Ethelburga, in this last named street, ought to have been noticed before; and I am obliged to the correspondent who has kindly reminded me of it, and also of another church, in this neighbourhood, (viz.) that of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange.

St. ETHELBURGA CHURCH has little to recommend it to notice, though the present interior architecture is very ancient, probably that of the age of Henry V. Mention, however, is made of it much earlier than this period.

It

the circumstance of there having been formerly a Grass Market here. By some of our early authors it is called *Gracious Street*. It has long been celebrated in the annals of Quakerism, and by those writers it used, I believe, generally to be called by this latter name. In the reign of Edward III. it is called *Grescherche*, as appears by an Act relative to the customs, on duties, paid at the market, at which were sold not only grass, but corn, cheese, &c. It is at present remarkable for its numerous Coach Inns, &c. there being not fewer than six or seven respectable ones, in, or very near, it.

Lombard Street, long famous all over the civilized world for its rich bankers, &c. turns out of this street opposite Fenchurch

It is dedicated to the sister of Erenkwald, fourth Bishop of London, of whom some account has been given in Part I. of this volume, p. 181. The exterior has undergone many alterations; but it is still an old looking stuccoed, plain building. The south wall has four lofty pointed windows; the mullions taken away. The north wall was once the same; but two are entirely closed. Three clustered columns, forming four arches, produce a nave and south aisle, in which is a gallery.

The altar-piece is very neat, composed of six Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature, and the usual tables, &c. An arch, with a glory, &c. &c. is enclosed within a circular pediment, on which are three candlesticks; there are four on the cornice.

In the belfry is a curious stone statue of St. Michael slaying the dragon. There are no monuments of great interest.

The church of St. Bartholomew Exchange, is behind the Royal Exchange, in Bartholomew Lane. It was consumed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt in 1679. The nave and top of the tower have rather an unusual appearance. The front is raised above the rest of the body, by a short square elevation, having a large arched window, over the great door. The tower is, square, and crowned with arches, instead of turrets, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, giving it a very uncouth and fantastical appearance. The interior is, upon the whole handsome, chiefly of the Corinthian order, and adorned in various parts with cherubim, shields, festoons, &c. The altar-piece is richly adorned, with doves, palm branches, lamps, cartouches, shields, &c. The same also is true of the pulpit. The monuments are very numerous, and in many cases, sacred to the memory of very opulent persons for which this neighbourhood has long been celebrated.

church Street. Its chief and great ornament, if such, in its present confined situation, it may be called, is THE GENERAL POST OFFICE. It is entered by No. 11, on the east side of the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, and is one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world. *

Important as the concerns of this establishment are, (to a commercial nation like our own,) the edifice can merit no praise as a building; it stands behind Lombard Street, from which a passage, under an arched gateway, on the south side, leads to the offices. It is a national reproach, when edifices of this kind, which naturally (from our great mercantile concerns,) afford occasions for a display of public architecture and ornament to the metropolis, are so lost to these purposes. The Post Office system is at present, however, owing to the late improvements, one of the best organized engines of finance existing under any government. It has gradually been brought to its present perfection, being first in the hands of individuals replete with abuse, irregularity, and uncertainty. In its present form it not only is a means of bringing vast supplies to government, but commerce derives from its establishment a facility of correspondence which could not be acquired by any less powerful engine, and which stands unrivalled in any country in the world.

The Office is under the controul of two noblemen, holding a situation termed joint post-master general. The present post-masters are the Earl of Chichester and the Earl of Clancarty, from whom all appointments in this office must proceed, and whose sanction is necessary to all orders and regulations. The duty of the Secretary is to manage, under the Postmaster General, the correspondence by post throughout the country, to deliver his opinion upon all regulations submitted for the consideration of the Board, and its orders are issued through this chancel. As almost every one must be interested in the mode of conducting the national

* In the chapter of the general account of the commerce, &c. of London, Part I. p. 609, et seq. the reader will find many historical particulars of the Post Office.

national business of this Office; and as the public are very little acquainted with the great combination of management and dispatch by which this important branch both of the commerce and the revenue of the country is now transacted, it may not be unuseful to enter into a slight detail of the process. The duty of the Inland Office is conducted under the more immediate sanction and management of a superintending President; it commences at six o'clock, and is usually finished by nine in the morning, except in winter, when the roads are bad, it is not unusual to detain the officers the whole of the day waiting the arrival of the Mails.

The letters, after they are taken from the bags, are carefully counted, and the amount taken, to check the account of the deputy postmasters in the country. They then pass through the hands of persons by whom they are all individually examined, as to the correctness of the charges made by the postmasters from whence they come; and after being stamped with the date, &c. they are assorted to the different districts of London and its environs, as divided among the letter-carriers. Previous to their being issued from this Office into the hands of the postmen or letter-carriers, the amount is twice counted up of each parcel of letters. Every letter-carrier being responsible for the account taken of those letters that belong immediately to his division. The payment of the postage is given into the receiver-generals' office three times a week, where a check for each day's amount is kept against them. The greatest care and diligence are exerted in order to prevent the revenue from suffering, from the numerous hands through which the letters must necessarily pass before they reach the owner; and the apparent precarious mode of collecting these levies is regulated by plans that insure the revenue from frauds that might otherwise so easily exist. The circumstance, of this great engine to the commercial world, commencing its operations at so early an hour, enables the public to receive their correspondence before their business of the day is begun upon, an advantage which does not exist in any part of the country.

Attendance

Attendance is given in the evening by a different set of clerks, who relieve duties with those employed in the morning. The office hours are from five to eight o'clock, during which interval the letters which have been put into the principal office in Lombard Street are taken out, stamped, assorted, and arranged up to the various divisions of the office, each named from the mail which is dispatched from thence. The duty of assorting the letters to those divisions is performed by the junior clerks, who are instructed in their first initiation in the office in the knowledge of the situation of all the post towns, and their local situation to one another. As the letters are gradually sorted, they are taken away for the purpose of having the proper rates of postage placed upon them; each individual letter being at the same time examined, to detect double and treble letters, and to prevent those for and from members of parliament, and priviliged persons, being charged. This part of the duty is transacted by the senior clerks, and who, on an average can, in this manner, charge from sixty to seventy letters in a minute. When the letters have thus been properly charged, they are deposited in boxes labelled by the names of the several post towns. The person who undertakes this part of the duty must necessarily be acquainted with the various villages, hamlets, and residences of M. P.'s in the neighbourhood of the towns, at his respective division, and which is done with an accuracy that a stranger would scarcely believe possible to obtain by any thing less than an absolute local knowledge of them. After seven o'clock the amount of letters for each town is told up and sent with them to the office in the country, a copy of which is reserved at the General Office as a check to the Postmasters in their remittances. The bags of letters, after being tied and sealed, are divided and arranged into the several branches from the main road, and given to the Guard: this is always completed by eight o'clock, winter and summer. The immense number of letters that are nightly dispatched from hence, excite sensations of astonishment in the mind of a bye-stander,

that are only exceeded by the rapidity and accuracy with which every part of the duty is managed. The number of letters which pass through this department weekly, amount, on an average, to 427,000. All the parts of this wonderful piece of mechanism are upon the same expeditious and accurate plan as at the main source. A most admirable improvement in the conveying letters by the General Post was planned and effected by Mr. Palmer in 1785, previous to which they were conveyed by carts without protection from robbing, and precarious in their arrival from being subject to delays. But they are now, since the adoption of the system recommended by him, carried by coaches, distinguished by the name of mail-coaches, provided with a guard well-armed, and forwarded at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppages. The time of working the mail is reckoned from the arrival of the coach; and as five minutes are considered quite sufficient for changing horses, the Guard is directed, as a part of his duty, to report to the Postmaster-General those deputies who neglect to have every thing ready for the due forwarding of it. Government contracts with the coach-owners merely for carrying the mail; the profits arising from the carrying of passengers and parcels, and which accrue to the coach-keeper, are immense. The rapidity of this method of conveyance is unequalled, and is naturally the subject of astonishment to all foreigners. One cannot easily conceive so complete a combination of various interests to one purpose. The mails which are dispatched from London, nightly, are—

Dover	Salop	York
Portsmouth	Worcester	Norwich
Poole	Liverpool	Ipswich
Exeter	Chester	Edinburgh
Taunton	Manchester	Cambridge
Gloucester	Leeds	Brighton, and
Bristol	Glasgow	Rye.

The

The charges of letters through the Inland Office are regulated according to the following rates:

Miles.	
10 and upwards	4*d.*
15	5*d.*
20	6*d.*
30	7*d.*
50	8*d.*
80	9*d.*
120	10*d.*
170	11*d.*
230	12*d.*
300	1*s.* 1*d.*
400	1*s.* 2*d.*

and so on in proportion, at 1*d.* for every additional hundred miles. The principal officers are

Francis Freeling, Esq. Secretary and Resident Surveyor.

Thomas Hasker, Esq. Inspector of Mail Coaches.

Daniel Stow, Esq. Superintending President of the Inland Office.

A. Stanhope, Esq. and H. Darlot, Esq. Comptrollers of the Foreign Office.

T. Mortlock, Esq, Receiver-General.

Seven Surveyors, viz. Samuel Woodcock, J. Western, I. Aust, A. Scot, G. Hodgson, G. Hart, A. Godby, Esq.

A. Parkin, Esq. Solicitor.

J. Kaye, Esq. Architect.

There are also six seniors of this department, called Clerks, of the Road, who enjoy jointly the privilege of franking Newspapers to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. This privilege is allowed to them, perhaps, after forty years servitude,

tude, and they rise to it by rotation, from a salary of from 50*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, which is the highest given to the Clerks in this department. I must here lament, that in an office so well constructed, and of such national importance and general benefit, better care is not taken by the Government of faithful and meritorious servants; who, after spending the prime of life in certainly one of the most responsible and useful places under the Crown, at the age of perhaps sixty years, are obliged to commence a trade of vending Newspapers. The allowance made by the several publishers for circulation being the only reward of a generous nation for such faithful servitude. Why does not Government take these perquisites into their own hands, and reward their servants somewhat liberally for their labour? and that at a time of life when nature would enable them to enjoy it? Instead of this, not one in a hundred lives to arrive at this eminence, so as to enjoy the privilege of franking, and when this is the case it too often happens, that from necessity they are so embarrassed and surrounded with difficulties, in consequence of a low income so many years, that before such embarrassments can be overcome, they retire from the scene of life, and usually leave their family to misery and want.

The Foreign Office is also in the same yard, but as the business is conducted in a manner similar to the Inland Office Duty, it will not be necessary to enter into very minute particulars. Letters are received and delivered here for all foreign parts, (except for Surinam, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and America, which office is connected with the Inland, and under the same management: letters for these places being sent to Falmouth to be forwarded by the packets the first and third Wednesday in every month.) The Clerks attend Tuesdays and Fridays (called post nights) till 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving letters: on every other night till 5 o'clock only. The office is under the immediate management of two Comptrollers. There are 14 Clerks, and about 35 Letter Carriers.

The

The Inland Letter Carrier's office is adjoining, which is also used for the reception of Newspapers, franked by privileged persons, where they are assorted and put into the bags by a certain number of Letter Carriers, who attend in the evening for that purpose previously to the bags going into the Inland Office for the reception of the letters. This office is also under the management of two Inspectors who are selected from among the Letter Carriers. There are 166 persons employed in the Letter Carriers' Office. As I intend more fully to enter into the Two Penny Post account in my description of Gerrard Street Office, it may not be necessary for me to say more than that here is a General Receiving Office, where about eighty men are dispatched four and six times a day for delivering letters east of Temple Bar; there are also several other important offices that claim no particular notice: the Secretary's, the Dead Letter, Letter Bill, Bye Letter, Receiver General's, Mail Coach, and Returned Letter Office. In Abchurch Lane, adjoining the Office is the residence of the Secretary, the Superintending President's Office, and the Ship Letter Office. In Sherborne Lane is the Money Order Office for the security of small sums sent by post.

The Post Office is an annually increasing source of revenue to Government; and as the charge of postage has of late considerably increased, the receipts of course have risen to a most enormous amount. Nearly three years ago an additional duty of one penny on all letters carried more than twenty miles was calculated to produce no less a sum than 220,000*l.*; and in this present Session of Parliament it has been calculated that a tax of one penny on each Newspaper sent by post would produce an annual revenue of 50,000*l.* This, it is true, has not yet been acted upon,* but the estimate is curious, as exhibiting the vast extent

* Since this account was written, the public prints inform us, that this part of the Minister's Ways and Means has been abandoned; not because, had it been carried into effect, without any other re-acting circumstance, such an increase of revenue would not have been the result; but it was suggested, that, the decrease in the actual sale of newspapers, occasioned by this tax, would injure

extent of inland correspondence by means of the Post-Office: the Chancellor of the Exchequer has also proposed certain new regulations respecting the East India and Foreign Postage, by which an increased revenue of 79,000*l.* is expected. Should these expectations be realized, it is probable that the gross revenue of the Post Office cannot fall much short of 900,000*l.*

It will be expected that some notice should be here taken of the intended removal of the Post Office. It is sufficient to observe, that a Bill for that purpose is now in its progress through Parliament, and there is little doubt of its passing into an Act; by which this magnificent branch of the national revenue will be removed to a building suitable to its importance, to be erected on a plot of ground now occupied by houses at the south corner of St. Martin's le Grand, a situation evidently more suitable to the convenience of the great majority of the trading part of the Metropolis, as well as more honourable and ornamental to the City of London. The expense of the intended new building, &c. has been estimated at about 800,000*l.*

The name of Lombard Street is derived from the Italian merchants, who first introduced the ancient system of *banking* into this country, and were called, both here and in France, *Lombards*, or Tuscans. I need not, however, enlarge; the reader will find ample information on this subject in the preceding volume, under the article *Bank of England.* At present there are about seventeen Bankers in this street, besides several others in the Courts, Lanes, &c. in the immediate neighbourhood. The Phœnix Fire Office; the Pelican, Life Office, and the Globe Insurance Office, * are situated in this street; as are also the Sea Policy

injure the revenue by loss in the distribution of stamps, more than would be gained by the tax of a penny on the postage.

* This is also at No. 1, Cornhill, and has been distinctly noticed in a former part of this volume, (p. 265;) for some particulars of which I am obliged to Mr. Willetts, an intelligent gentleman connected with that extensive concern. Lombard Street was early the seat of this plan of Assurance, or

Policy Office, and the Gunpowder Office. The former for the distributing of stamps, and the registering of warrants, connected with the establishment: with the precise objects of the latter I am not acquainted. This is perhaps the richest street in Europe, yet extremely narrow, and inconvenient, though the west end,* which was formerly much the narrowest, has recently been considerably widened, and improved. Here are " mansions adorned by all the attractions of Grecian architecture; but unfornately so near the cart-way, that their fronts are constantly defiled with filth." † It is said that the Earls of Sussex had their residence here, and that here stood a palace, granted by Edward III. in 1348, to the chapel of St. Stephen, now the House of Commons, Westminster. Lombard Street, therefore, it appears, has long been celebrated for its liberality to St. Stephen's Chapel! About twelve streets, courts, and alleys, branch out of this street, almost every one of which are filled with riches. Mansion House Street is at the west end, and Gracechurch Street at the east.

The Church of ST. MARY, WOOLNOTH, to which was united after the Great Fire, that of *St. Mary, Woolchurch,* so called on account of having had a large beam for weighing wool, in the church-yard, is situated at the corner of St. Swithin's Lane, west side of the Post Office and nearly opposite *Pope's Head Alley.* It derives its additional name from its proximity to the *Woolstaple,* formerly here. It was built by that inconsistent pupil of Sir Christopher Wren's, *Nicholas Hawksmoor,* who, in the erection of this and some other of his churches, " played such fantastic tricks before high Heaven." as to procure him much severe posthumous censure, though, as a

or Insurance; Policies of Insurance are distinctly mentioned before the year 1600; meetings of merchants were holden in this street for that purpose. See Malynes's *Lex Mercatoria.*

* Not the *East* end, as stated by Mr. Malcolm, IV. 450.

† For an account of several remains of antiquity, dug up in this street and its vicinity, see before, Vol. I. pp. 93, 94.

man, with a character unimpeached. This church was not wholly destroyed by the fire; but though patched up for a few years, it was entirely rebuilt, and finished in 1719, in its present half prison-like, half Grecian, and elegant style. The Lombard Street front partakes of the first part of this character; nor is the entrance, or porch under the tower, much better. It would almost seem as if the architect was determined, by the strength and clumsiness of these walls, to shut out all intrusion of the neighbouring God of Mammon on the nobler objects and duties of the interior. Massy rustic work, and empty niches, in lieu of windows, indeed give this church much more the appearance of a place of confinement for the licentious, than of a house devoted to the free and pleasing exercise of a rational worship; one does not, therefore, regret that it is so much surrounded with houses as to render even the more graceful square tower almost invisible. It is, however, somewhat kept in countenance, by the almost equally heavy *Mansion House*,* a little more westward. The modest and exquisitely beautiful *Church of St. Stephen*, Wallbrook, as if ashamed of its neighbours, stands, a little more westward still, and hides its beauties behind the last named building. This church I have described in an earlier part of the present volume.

However defective the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth may be, at least, in a great portion of its exterior, it possesses many graces within; and though dark, is both chaste and magnificent. The principal lights are admitted through large arched windows, forming part of a dome. The whole interior is of the Corinthian order. Twelve pillars, three in the four angles, supporting an enriched entablature, form the nave. Over each great intercolumniation is a beautiful arch; the cardinal points of which are windows. The ceiling above them is horizontal, but has a rich cornice and handsome pannel, with a rose in the centre, and palm branches in the corners. The entablature of the pillars extends across the aisles, and is supported by pilasters.

The

* Described in the preceding Volume.

The altar-piece is beautifully enclosed by scroll-work railing; and the table is of marble on spiral legs. It is altogether rich and grand.

Of the monuments little can be said; only that the Vyner family had their vault here before the present edifice was erected. Of Sir Robert, during his mayoralty, in 1675, an anecdote is told that shews the familiarity which Charles II. allowed to be indulged on some occasions, in his royal presence. In that year this wit-loving monarch honoured the Lord Mayor by a visit in Lombard Street. "His Majesty was for retiring, after staying the usual time, but Sir Robert, filled with good liquor and loyalty, laid hold of the King, and swore, "Sir, you shall take t'other bottle." The airy monarch looked kindly at him over the shoulder, and with a smile and graceful air, repeated this line of the old song:

"He that's drunk is as great as a king,"

and immediately turned back, and complied with his landlord." *

The late rector was the Rev. John Newton, M. A., formerly of Olney, Bucks. Mr. Newton was, in his early life, a sailor, and adopted such a conduct as persons of that profession are but too apt to do. He afterwards became a most zealous Calvinist-Methodist, and withal a very good man. He was the friend of the unfortunate poet Cowper, "and the the guide of his religious principles," † a circumstance, perhaps, very much to be regretted, if it be true, as is generally said, that those principles deprived one of the best of men of his reason, and the lovers of genuine poesy of one of their brightest ornaments. Mr. Newton died about the year 1808, and was succeeded at St. Mary Woolnoth, by the Rev. Samuel Birch, M. A. a brother, I believe, of the present worthy and highly respected Lord Mayor.

* Spectator, No. 462.

† Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 430.

Next to the house *No.* 59., and near *Bell Alley*, in this street, is the Church of ST. EDMUND THE KING, originally belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate; but given to the See of Canterbury after the suppression of religious houses; in this See it still remains. It shared the common fate of almost all those in that part of the Metropolis, in 1666, and was rebuilt in 1690, in a style of architecture impossible to describe so as to be understood. The exterior consists of two stories, of the same irregular order, if such a phrase may be allowed. The steeple, however, is very handsome. The interior has a *Northern* altar, in a square sacrarium, probably Saxon, terminating in a dome, representing a nimbus, with Hebrew characters in the centre; and above a circle of windows. A very large window under these is elegantly painted with the arms of Queen Anne. The altar-piece is very neat; as are also the front, the pulpit, and the little organ-gallery. In other respects the church is plain. The pulpit and desk stand where the altar is usually placed; and, no doubt, the pious worshippers find that the universal Parent of mankind is as easily found, by the sincere heart, in the North as in the East, and that the devotion of the soul, rather than the posture of the body, is that which pleases the Great Omnipotent Father.

Here are a few good monuments, particularly one of statuary marble, on the north wall, representing Hope reclining on an urn, with an inscription to the memory of Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and rector of the united parishes of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acon, which stood on the west side of *Nicholas Lane*, but was not rebuilt after the Fire. The site is now a burial-ground. Dr. Milles was also President of the Society of Antiquaries, and died February 13, 1784, aged seventy years.* There is a handsome sarcophagus, pyramid, and tablet, with a long Latin inscription to the memory of Edward Ironside, Esq. lord mayor, who died during his mayoralty in 1753.

St.

* For an account of Dean Milles, and some of his many literary labours, see Gent. Mag. Vol. LIV. p. 153.

St. Edmund the King, the patron saint of this church, was a Saxon king of the East-Angles. He was shot with arrows by the Danes in the year 870, being tied to a tree, at Hoxton, in Suffolk, for his stedfast adherence to the Christian religion.

Near Gracechurch Street, in Lombard Street, standing a little in from the street, near No. 48, is the church of ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET, the first account of which occurs in the year 1053.* The original fabric was destroyed in the great conflagration so often mentioned, and was re-constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1694. It has nothing peculiar in its external architecture. It has a plain square tower, with a superstructure of open work. The interior corresponds with the rest of the building in neatness and durability; but exceeds the exterior in the gracefulness of its construction; though there are no detached pillars, except at the chancel and the west end, and those square, yet the whole has a peculiar air of magnificence: a stile resembling the Norman prevails in the arches; but the church is well and beautifully lighted, particularly by the windows on each side of the grand Composite altar-piece; one of these windows is painted, so as to exhibit houses in perspective. There are no monuments of peculiar interest.

Opposite this church is *White Hart Court*, in which is the oldest Quakers' Meeting-House in London. Here the founder of Pennsylvania, and the celebrated George Fox, taught "the ways of peace," to their numerous hearers; and here they were both seized, on a Sunday, by the rabble soldiery, who, unsent, ventured to break in upon the worship of these harmless, but mistaken teachers.†

We will now return to the neighbourhood of Tower Hill; and complete the present route, by noticing those objects of importance in the road from Great Tower Street to St. Paul's Churchyard.

* See Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum.

† Mal. Lond. Red. I. 58.

The ancient, beautiful, and spacious church of ALLHALLOWS, BARKING, is situated at the corner of *Seething Lane*, in Great Tower Street. It is one of the most ancient foundations in London; and, as it escaped the Great Fire, long preserved its original character. It has the additional name of *Barking*, from the circumstance of its having belonged to the abbess and convent of that name in Essex. The stile is that which is sometimes called the modern Gothic, but in this respect it is not uniform, some of the pillars being Tuscan. It has very lately undergone a complete repair, both internally and externally: since it was completed I have not been able to gain admission to view its interior.

The church of ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, is situated on *St. Dunstan's Hill.* There is a mixture in the architectural character of this church: the body is plain; but the tower has a pleasing effect: it is of the modern Gothic; light, and supported by out-works at the angles. It is divided into three stages, terminated at the corners by four handsome pinnacles, in the midst of which rises a lofty spire, on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches, apparently tottering to their base beneath their weight. The annexed View will convey to the reader a more correct idea of this beautiful steeple than any words which I can command. This church was only partially destroyed in 1666; but the tower is by Sir Christopher Wren. The walls are supported by five Tuscan pillars, and two semi-pillars in length, with plain arches, and key-stones; over these, on each side, are clerestory windows, meant for Gothic; but, in fact, neither that nor Grecian. There is a large one at the east end, which has four mullions and cinque-foil arches. The altar-piece, and the whole of the east end of the church is very handsome, having six Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature, an arch, and an attic, enriched by carving. This is surmounted by four Composite pillars, entablatures, and circular pediment; the tympanum is also ornamented with carved work; the whole, with the paintings of angels, &c. has

has a grand and beautiful appearance. The ceilings are generally plain.

There are several monuments, some of them good ones, in this church: on the north wall, is one of the Composite order, to Lady Moore, wife of Sir John Moore, and Alderman, 1698; under this a sculptured pedestal, &c. to Sir John himself, knight and lord mayor, a member of parliament, and president of Christ's Hospital: he died in 1702, aged eighty-two. A Corinthian monument, over the vestry-door, is to the memory of Robert Russell, Lady Elizabeth Waterman, his wife, afterwards wife of Sir George Waterman; and Kenrick Russell, fifth son of Robert. Here also is a very neat sarcophagus, with inlaid tablets, a pyramid, and curtains, to the memory of Samuel Turner, Esq. Alderman of Tower Ward: there is another at the west end to the memory of Thomas Turner, his son, aged 27: he died whilst on his travels in Germany: it is here said of him, that

> "He knew no joy but friendship might divide,
> Or gave his parents grief, but when he died."

The celebrated Sir John Hawkins, who was knighted and appointed rear-admiral, for his services in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, is mentioned among the monuments: he was not, however, buried here; but, dying off Porto Rico in 1595, was committed to the element where he acquired his fame.*

This church is one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars, and is a rectory in the patronage of that see. The late learned and excellent Dr. John Jortin, author of the well-known "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History,"—"Life of Erasmus," &c. &c. was rector of this parish: he died in 1770. That truly benevolent man, the poor and the prisoner's friend, the Rev. Cunham Sparke, was at one time curate of this parish.†

* Granger's Biographical History of England.

† See The Universal Magazine, for June 1751; and the Gent. Mag Vol. XX. p. 522.

The patron saint of this church, was born at Glastonbury, towards the beginning of the tenth century. He was a prelate of distinguished piety, learning, and ingenuity, excelling in painting, music, &c. and as a worker in iron and brass: he, however, devoted himself to extreme mortification; and buried himself, a great part of his time, in a small cell at Glastonbury Abbey: when all the strange stories, true and false, which are told of this worthy man, are forgotten, his virtues and talents will ever live in the memory of the truly good and wise.

Rood Lane, turning out of *Little Tower Street*, into Fenchurch Street, is so called on account of a *Rood*, or Cross, having been placed in the church-yard, whilst the old church in this street was taken down and rebuilt; during which time the oblations, or pious gifts, made to the Rood, were employed towards the building. This was at one time a common mode of raising money for religious and charitable purposes:—we still do the same thing in the shape of Easter offerings, tythes, briefs, rates, &c. On the 23d of May, 1538, the rood, and the little tabernacle in which it was contained, were demolished by some unknown, profane, probably intoxicated, persons, called by some, Reformers.

The church of ST. MARGARET PATTENS stands in this street. It had the additional name of *Pattens*, according to Stowe, and others, from *Pattens* being sold in the neighbourhood. It is of great age; but being destroyed in 1666, was rebuilt, and had the church of *St. Gabriel, Fenchurch*, united to it. The fronts are slightly ornamented; but the tower and very lofty spire, are handsome. The spire is covered with copper. The steeple, altogether, is a beautiful specimen of Doric architecture. The interior is Corinthian. Three pillars support an architrave, over which are small plain arches and circular windows. The windows below are arched. The roof swells into a cove, being supported by arches, ornamented with fret-work. The gallery is on Ionic pillars; but the altar-piece is Corinthian, consisting of two pillars, with a circular broken pediment, under which are the usual tablets, and below a good painting of angels,

administering to the Saviour. The carvings, above and beneath the Creed and the Paternoster, are extremely fine, " and unquestionably by Gibbon."*

Among the rectors we may notice the Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch, a well-known and able historical and biographical writer, who was born in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, November 23, 1705, of parents who were Quakers;† but his love of general learning, and, still more, his love of society, the very best means of acquiring useful information, almost naturally led him to leave the sect in which he had been educated, and to attach himself to that denomination that would best appreciate and encourage his talents and pursuits. He was not, what is called a man of learning; of the ancient Latin classics he knew little from their originals; of Greek still less; but he nevertheless possessed a greater fund of information than generally falls to the lot of those who are deeply skilled in the learned languages; the time occupied in such acquirements being, with such an attentive reader and accurate observer as Dr. Birch, much better employed in the acquirement of *original* and practical knowledge:—rarely do men of profound classical learning write books of general utility; and still more rarely do men of such indefatigable research write or compile any other; well therefore did Dr. Birch merit the titles of D. D.‡ F. R. S. and F A. S. He was, in 1753, elected Secretary of the Royal Society, of which he wrote a very excellent history; and was one of the Trustees of the British Museum, to which he was a munificent contributor. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, betwixt London and Hampstead, on the 9th of January, 1766: it is thought that this fall was itself occasioned by a fit of apoplexy.

The Rev. Peter Whalley, M. A. was also rector of these united parishes. He was a learned and ingenious man, and author

* Mal. Lond. IV. 100.

† Kippis's Biograph. Brit. Art. Birch.

‡ For this degree he had two diplomas: one from the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and the other from Dr. Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury.

thor of a curious work on the Learning of Shakespeare; A Vindication of the Evidences and Authenticity of the Gospels; An Edition of the works of Ben Johnson, with Notes; Verses prefixed to Hervey's Meditations; and some Sermons. He died in 1791.*

Mincing Lane, which we passed on the way to Rood Lane, was originally *Minchun* Lane, and was so called from some tenements belonging to the *Minchuns*, or Nuns of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street. In this street are some very excellent houses, built in Sir Christopher Wren's stile, for the use of the richest City Merchants. Clothworkers' Hall, in this Lane, has been described in the preceding volume.

Little East Cheap commences at the west end of Little Tower Street, at about 103: in the first of these streets turns *Love Lane*, in which stands *The King's Weigh House*, on the site of *St. Andrew Hubbard's* church, which was burnt in the Great Fire, and the parish united to that of St. Mary at Hill. Before that calamity the Weigh House was in Cornhill. This house was formerly used (and still ought to be used,) for the purpose of detecting frauds in the weight of foreign merchandize, agreeably to the chartered right of tronage granted to the City of London, by several of our kings, and not, to my knowledge, disannulled by any subsequent monarch. Little, however, if any thing is now done at "the King's Beam," as there were no compulsory laws, and the merchants alledged it to be an unnecessary trouble and expence. The management was chiefly by the Grocers' Company. The Weigh-House thus falling into disuse, a large warehouse was erected in its room;† and over it was finished, in 1795, a large and handsome Dissenting Meeting-House, with "three deep galleries, and an upper one for a Charity School. The pews, in the body of the Meeting, are raised one above the other, in a very tasty manner. The pulpit stands somewhat higher

* See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXI. p. 773.

† When the old Weigh House was taken down, many human bones were discovered in the foundation.

higher than is customary, but has a light appearance, and is very handsome. In short, the whole is fitted up in an expensive manner, and in a stile of great elegance."

The Weigh-House Congregation was originally Presbyterian; but the present minister, Mr. Clayton, joined the Independents, who are Calvinists. Though this is a very old congregation, it does not appear that there have ever been any ministers of note for learning belonging to it: if, perhaps, we except the late Dr. Wilton. The present minister is very popular, and much beloved by a large and respectable congregation.

Botolph Lane is a busy street, leading out of Little East Cheap into Thames Street. It is a great mart for Spanish nuts, oranges, lemons, &c. Formerly one John Swygo had a great house and offices here, which had been held as chantry land, at an annual rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* When Edward VI. put the finishing hand to what Henry VIII. had done in this kind of seizure, the whole was sold to Henry, Earl of Arundel, who made it his residence. The Earl gave 168*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for it. We must hope that the prayers and intercessions for which those chanteries, or pious offerings, were bestowed, had produced much of their desired effect before these seizures were made, or else the robbery was double, and extended to the dead as well as to the living:—the souls in purgatory, for whose benefit these prayers were made, and the priests on earth, who inherited the lands as a reward for their holy services: at all events, whatever indifference these Reformers might have for the feelings of the dead, they ought certainly to have paid a little more regard to the rightful property of the living:—they might have suppressed the chanteries without selling the lands for their own benefit, had it been only just by way of shewing the purity of their motives, and of setting an example of fair dealing, becoming the characters of enlightened Reformers.

The Church of ST. GEORGE, BOTOLPH LANE, formerly, like some others in this neighbourhood, belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey; but was taken away at

at the dissolution of the monasteries, and was claimed by the Crown, in whose patronage it still remains. It is sometimes, but improperly, called *St. Botolph's;* the church of that name, at Billingsgate, was united to this after the Great Fire, and is supposed to have been a benefice very much superior to that of St. George, which was rebuilt in 1674. It is a small church; and, indeed, had it been any larger, the passage between it and the houses had been effectually blocked up; for it is completely and very closely surrounded; though, strictly speaking, it is isolated, and that is all: "two friends might almost give each other a friendly shake of the hand from the windows of the church and those of the adjoining houses." It is, however, a very neat fabric, of a chaste Grecian architecture. The vault of the nave and chancel, and the horizontal ceilings of the aisles, are supported by four Ionic pillars. A rich cornice, terminating in the entablature of the pillars, extends round the church. An ornamented band, with scrolls, crosses the nave from each column; and the spaces between them are filled with pannels, also richly ornamented. The church is well lighted, notwithstanding its confined situation, by several large arched windows, in the east, north, south, and west walls. Almost the entire east end of the church is occupied by the altar-piece, of the Composite order. The pillars, supported on a basement, are imitations of *lapis lazuli;* these pillars rest on a divided pediment, with the royal arms in the centre.

An inscription, sacred to the memory of the celebrated William Beckford, the patriotic lord mayor of London, who was alderman of the ward of Billingsgate, is placed on a lofty piece of iron scroll-work, embellished with his arms, and also with those of England, the City regalia, arms, &c. This is, on the south side of the chancel, in a large pew. These united parishes are very small, containing, in fact, only fifty-four houses, inhabited by 391 persons, and filled with industrious, and, in some places, very opulent families. In Stowe's time the parish of St. Botolph was inhabited by foreigners. That faithful topographer

grapher and historian complains, that thirty householders in this parish, occupied "the chief and principal houses, where they paid 20*l.* a year, for a house lately let for four marks.* [two pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence,] and refused to pay their quota to the relief of the poor in Billingsgate Ward." "The nearer," says he, "they dwell to the water-side, the more they give for houses; and within thirty years before, there were not in the whole ward above three Netherlanders, at which time there was, within the said parish, levied for the help of the poor, 27*l.* a year; but since they came so plentifully thither, there cannot be gathered above 11*l.*; for the strangers will not contribute to such charges as other citizens do." The poor laws now obviate all difficulties of this nature; and the occupiers of houses, whether foreigners or natives, are compelled to assist the poor of the parishes wherein they reside.

Speaking on this subject, it is worthy of observation, that in many parts of the City of London, where the parishes are extremely small, and the inhabitants extremely rich, though not a single pauper put in a claim from one end of the year to the other, still the parish rates are most religiously exacted, and most honourably paid. I have been informed, on most respectable authority, that one house, standing in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, and in St. Michael's, Cornhill, paid, in poors' rates, no less a sum than 28*l.* in one year, during which little or no relief has been afforded to the poor, for this plain reason, that they have no poor: the former of these parishes contains seventy-nine houses, occupied by 457 persons; and the latter, ninety-eight houses, with a population of 603 persons. Almost all the houses in both these parishes are very large, and, of course, very highly rated: if, therefore, my information is correct, what must the total annual amount of the poors' rates in these small rich parishes be? Should any of the inhabitants of districts, similarly circumstanced

* I should suppose that the houses in this parish now average more than 80*l.* annual rent, and not less than 40*l.* rent and taxes. Stowe wrote in 1598.

stanced to these, and there are some others that are so, by any accident be compelled to seek the aid of their parishes, compared with other paupers, they may exclaim, "surely the lines are fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage!" It should, however, be stated, that in parishes, thus fortunately situated, it is usual, when any of the parishioners become reduced in circumstances, or die, leaving large families, though not reduced to a state of pauperism, to relieve them by such pecuniary aids, annually, or otherwise, as are best calculated to render effectual assistance, without wounding their sensibility. This is a very laudable custom.

Fish Street Hill has already been noticed: it is entered, at this place, from *Pudding Lane*, formerly *Rother Lane*, or Red Rose Lane, from a sign of the Red Rose. In this street, or lane, the butchers of Eastcheap had once their scalding-house for hogs; and from them the *puddings*, and other filth, were put into the dung-boats in the Thames: hence arose its present name. Butchers' Hall, in this lane, has been already described; and here, it has been noticed, commenced the Great and lamentable *Fire of London*, in 1666.

From No. 15, in Fish Street Hill, to Miles's Lane, runs *Crooked Lane*, so called from its winding or crooked turning out of one street into another. It is remarkable for its manufacture of fishing-tackle, bird cages, hand-mills, &c.

The Church, called ST. MICHAEL'S, CROOKED LANE, stands in *Miles's Lane*, or, more properly, *St. Michael's Lane*, which is derived from the name of this church: the addition of *Crooked Lane* is given to it on account of its vicinity to that street. The old parish church was of very ancient date; but the present one was built, after the Great Fire, in 1688, and finished in 1698, by Sir Christopher Wren. Its exterior is very plain, and requires no particular description; nor is the interior much more ornamented: the altar-piece is Corinthian, consisting of four pillars, and a divided pediment. There is neither gallery nor organ; and very few tablets.

To

To this church the gallant Sir William Wallworth, who killed the impudent rebel, Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, bequeathed "all his lands and tenements, per annum, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*" "to find five meet chaplains." Sir William died in 1385, and was buried in this church. Walter Warden gave towards the finding of one chaplain, all his tenement, called *The Boar's Head, in East-cheap.* The reader will easily recollect the name of that redoubtable knight, Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff. The house given by Walter Warden was the identical house occupied by *Mrs. Quickly*, who, in the Second Part of Henry IV. exclaims to the Chief Justice against Falstaff, "O my most worshipful lord, an't please your grace, I am a poor widow of East Cheap, and he is arrested at my suit." "For what *sum?*" asks the Chief Justice. "It is more," answers Mrs. Quickly. "than for *some*, my lord, it is for all---all I have; he hath eat me out of my house and home---he hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his!"

The site of the Boar's Head Tavern is now occupied by parts of two houses, one of which is numbered 210, in Great East-cheap. In the front, at the juncture of these houses, is still preserved the head of a boar. It is in stone, and in good preservation, with the date of 1663 in the corner. Pennant says, that a friend of his, who used to frequent the old house when it was a tavern, informed him that this sign was originally above the chimney-piece, in the great eating-room.

In the church-yard, behind this Tavern, there was formerly a tablet, with an inscription to the memory of "Robert Preston, late drawer at the Boar's Head Tavern in Great Eastcheap, who departed this life March 16, A. D. 1730, aged 27 years;" also several lines of poetry, setting forth "Bob's" sundry virtues, particularly his honesty and sobriety, in that,

> "Tho' nurs'd among full hogsheads, he defied
> The charms of wine, as well as other's pride;"

and, moreover, had the singular virtue of drawing good wine, and

and of taking " care to fill his pots;" ending with this sage admonition :

> " You that on Bacchus have the like dependance,
> Pray copy Bob in measure and attendance." *

Eastcheap, according to Stowe,† was always famous for its convivial doings : " The cookes cried hot ribbes of beef rosted, pies well baked, and other victuals: there was clattering of pewter pots, harpe, pipe, and sawtrie."

In *Meeting-House-Yard,* a paved court in Miles's Lane, on the right hand side from Cannon Street, stands one of the oldest places of worship among the Dissenters in the metropolis. It is a large brick building, and appears to have been erected very soon after the restoration of Charles II. It seems to have escaped the Fire of London, as it was seized by the minister of St. Michael's until his own church was rebuilt. This meeting-house has often changed hands; it is at present occupied by a Society of Scotch Seceders: it does not appear ever to have had any distinguished person for its minister, except the late truly learned and worthy Dr. Stephen Addington.

A little farther westward is the church-yard of ST. MARTIN ORGAR, and also the remains of the old church, now occupied by a congregation of French Protestants, whose minister is Mr. De Bousier. This church, which was not entirely destroyed in 1666, was a very ancient rectory ; but, after the Great Fire, the parish was united with that of St. Clement's, in St. Clement's Lane, opposite. The additional name of *Orgar* was given to this church, from the name of its founder, Ordgarus, who gave this church, and that of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, to the canons of St. Paul's. Some additions have been made to the old steeple, and the remainder of the nave not burnt, by the body of French Protestants, in communion with the Church of England ; but it has nothing worth describing. The site of the old church is used as a burial-ground for the parishioners.

In

* See the Universal Spectator, as cited in Mal. Lond. Red. IV. 508.

† Survey, 404; in Pennant, 286.

In this lane formerly stood a large house, called Beauchamp's Inn, belonging to the family of that name. It was afterwards the town residence of Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury.

We have now entered *Cannon Street*, a good street, with many excellent houses and busy shops. This gives name to a Ward in which it is situated; and was formerly called Candlewick, or Candlewright Street, from being principally inhabited by makers of tallow and wax candles. This street was at one time famous for its weavers "of drapery, tapery, and napery."

In *St. Clement's Lane*, stands the parish church of ST. CLEMENT'S, EASTCHEAP; to which is united the parish of St. Martin, Orgar, as above stated. I have very little to observe of this church, which was rebuilt of brick and stone in the year 1686. The exterior is very plain, having a square tower, surmounted with a balustrade. The interior is adorned with a specious circle, the periphery of which is curious fret-work.

Nicholas Lane, is so named on account of the church of *St. Nicholas*, which stood here before the Fire.

Lawrence Pountney Lane, on the south side of Cannon Street, is so named on account of the church of that name, was united after the Fire with the parish Church of ST. MARY, ABCHURCH, at the north side of Cannon Street, in *Abchurch Lane*, and was rebuilt in 1686. It is a neat brick and stone building, with stone quoins, window and door-cases. From the square tower, which has also quoins and windows, similar to those in the body of the church, rises a cupola, terminating in a spire, supported by square pillars: on the top a ball and fane. Though well constructed and neat, the interior has no peculiarities; but the altar-piece is certainly a magnificent piece of carved work, and is of the Corinthian order.

Among the rectors of St. Mary's should be distinguished the Rev. James Nasmith, who published an edition of Tanner's Notitia Monastica, and other useful works.

The name of Pountney to the old church of St. Lawrence, is from Sir John Poulteney, Lord Mayor in 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336, who made that church, along with a Chapel of Jesus, by which this church was augmented by a Mr. Thomas Cole, a College of Jesus, and Corpus Christi. Edward III. confirmed the grant; but the VIth Edward demolished it. It was a College, generally called St. Lawrence's College, for a master and twelve chaplains. Sir John also built Allhallows the Less, the church of the Carmelite Friars, in Coventry, and a beautiful chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral; where Stowe says he was buried; but Sir William Dugdale supposes him to have been interred in this church of St. Lawrence. In this church was buried Robert and Henry Radcliffe, Earls of Sussex.

St. Mary, Abchurch, is so called because of its dedication to the Virgin Mary: the other epithet merely points to its situation, and is properly *Up-Church.*

At the corner of *St. Swithin's Lane,* stands the church of ST. SWITHIN'S, LONDON STONE, so called out of respect to the memory of the most excellent Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor and President of the Council to King Egbert, of that name: the addition of *London Stone* to the name of this church is from the long celebrated *Stone,* in a niche, or rather against the south-front of the wall, within a little pedestal.* It has been the practice to treat with supreme contempt, and ridicule all the old "popish" saints: let us for a moment take the character of the generality of these *saints* from that of Bishop Swithin, as we very fairly may, and let those of our modern worthies who excel him cast as many stones as they please at his *superstition:* "His feasting," says Goscelin, in his Life, "was not with the rich, but with the needy and poor. His mouth was always open to

* A minute account of this curious piece of antiquity the reader will find in Part I. p. 99, et seq Opposite this Stone stands a house called the London Stone Eating House, or Dining Rooms, kept by Mr. Adams, having a rude imitation, in sculpture, of the original stone in the front. They tell us that this was the first house built in the City after the Fire of London.

to invite sinners to repentance: he ever admonished such as were standing to beware of falling, and such as had fallen to arise again without delay. He was sparing and moderate in his diet, taking not what would fill, but what would barely sustain nature; and as to sleep, he admitted no more than what, after long watching and much labour, was absolutely necessary." "In his conversation he always delivered, with modesty and humility, such speeches as were edifying and profitable to his hearers." O that our polemics and historians would but exert themselves to discover the virtues of these venerable prelates and others, with as much zeal as they manifest in the exposure of their foibles, and their mistakes!

Bishop Swithin died in the year 806: of his canonization I say nothing. The church here dedicated to him is the only one of the name in this county.*

The original church was of very ancient foundation. It was re-built and enlarged in 1620, chiefly at the expence of Sir John Hind, Lord Mayor in 1391, and 1404. At the Dissolution it was seized by the Crown, and granted to the Earl of Oxford. After the Great Fire, the parish of St. Mary Bothaw, which was in the gift of the Archbishops of Canterbury, was united to it, and St. Swithin had been previously purchased by the Salter's Company: the presentation still continues alternately in this Company and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This is a small, but truly beautiful and elegant church. It is built of stone; and has a neat square Tower, from which rises a spire, surrounded at its base by a balustrade. The roof rises into a dome, which is covered with lead, and is supported by demi-columns of the Composite order. The altar-piece is also of the Composite order, and is almost covered with gilt carvings; it is

* There are very few churches of this name. At the City of Norwich, in the great Ward of Wimer, is one; at the City of Worcester there is another; and in the City of Winchester there was another, now united to the parish of St. Michael in the Soke.

adorned with four fluted pilasters, entablature, and pediment. The pulpit is very handsome.

From the south front a clock projects over the foot-way into the street.

The learned Saxonist, WILLIAM ELSTOB, M. A. was rector of these parishes in 1702; and died March 3, 1714-15. He published a Latin Translation of the Saxon Homily of Lupus; and the Homily of St. Gregory's Day, in Saxon and Latin. This latter work was accompanied with an English Translation and a Preface, by his very learned sister, ELIZABETH ELSTOB, who resided with him at Oxford, and became the partner of his studies. She also printed Testimonies of Learned Men in favour of the intended Edition of the Saxon Homilies; but the Homilies never appeared. In 1715 she published a Saxon Grammar. Mr. Elstob, her brother, also published An Essay on the Affinity between the two professions of Law and Divinity; also two Sermons; one for the Victory of Hochlet, 1704; and one on Queen Anne's Accession; besides several other works, either wholly, or in part.

Oxford Court, turns up a narrow passage by the church: here is *Whistler's Court*, so called from Mr. Henry Whistler, who built the Parsonage House of St. Swithin's, after the Great Fire. In *Salter's Hall Court*, stands the hall of that Company, before described; part of their premises are occupied as a *Chapel*, or *Meeting House*, belonging to the Presbyterian Denomination, unless, since the death of the late pastor, it has been transferred to the Independents, which I should suppose is not the case. This is a very large and good brick building, erected in the early part of the reign of William III., the congregation, prior to the Revolution of 1688, meeting in Buckingham House, College Hill. It is nearly of a square form, with four large galleries; and a small vestry-room, behind the pulpit. Here that excellent man, and eloquent preacher, the late Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON, taught the rational, the practical, and the divine truths of religion, to a numerous and highly respectable congre-

gation, for upwards of *forty years.* He was a divine of the true school, steady to his own principles—liberal towards all: a firm believer in the great and leading doctrines of Redemption; but an avowed enemy to bigotry and enthusiasm of every kind. He died at Worthing, in the year 1813,* and was succeeded in the pastoral office by the present very eloquent and popular Rev. William Bengo Collyer, D. D. F. S. A., who, though holding somewhat different tenets to those of his predecessor, whom he loved and admired, is moderate and sensible, and has not diminished either the number, or the respectability of this congregation.

The Ward of *Dowgate* has given name to the wharf, the stairs, and the street, called Dowgate Hill. According to Stowe, this name is derived from its descent: a better etymology is *Dwr Gate,* or Water Gate. † *Chequer Yard,* on the east side of this Hill, was formerly Chequer Lane, from an inn bearing that sign; as was Carter Lane, now *Bush Lane,* for its stables belonging to Carmen. The Chequers, commonly attached to the public-houses in the Metropolis, was the armorial bearing of the Warrens, Earls of Surrey, who had the exclusive power to grant

 licenses

* Mr. Worthington, besides a few single sermons, published a Treatise on Fluxions and the Conic Sections, &c. He bequeathed the bulk of his property, about 4000l. to an amiable young lady (the daughter of a brother clergyman) whom he had adopted as his daughter, being himself a widower, and having no children. A circumstance attending his Will, being curious, and perhaps unprecedented, is worthy of being recorded, as establishing a very important case. Mr. W. died rather suddenly, though he had long been unwell. After his death his Will could not, for some time, be found; at length one was discovered, written in *Short Hand.* This was disputed by the heir at law; but was, after considerable debate at Doctors' Commons, confirmed, especially as it was supported by other collateral-evidence. The writer of this brief memoir, has more than once heard the subject of it declare, that he had taken care for the future comfort of Miss Price, who, during all his infirmities, had taken so much care of him.

† See Part I. p. 75. See also the same place for some account of the Watling Street. Likewise Pennant, 294, 295.

licenses to houses of entertainment. In this yard is the house called Plumber's Hall.

Near this place, in *Turnwheel Lane,* formerly stood a large house, emphatically called *The Herber,* probably a corruption of Harbour Inn. The origin of this Palace is not known; but it belonged to Edward III., then to the noble family of the Scroopes; after them to the Nevilles; and here the Earl of Salisbury, father-in-law to the great Earl of Warwick, on the 15th of January, 1458, lodged, with 500 men at the famous congress of the barons.* It very often changed masters: from the Nevilles, it came to George, Duke of Clarence. At length, by attainder, it came to the Crown. Richard III. repaired it, and called it *The King's Palace.* Henry VIII. gave it to John, Earl of Oxford; the following year, 1603, it was bestowed on Sir Thomas Boleyn; and in 1604, the arbitrary monarch restored the whole by Letters Patent to Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, whom he afterwards beheaded; and with her ended the Royal line of the Plantagenets. The Herber then once more came to the Crown, and the King gave it to Sir Philip Hoby, who, four years afterwards, sold it to a Mr. Doulphin, a draper. The Company of Drapers purchased it of him, in the year 1553; but it appears to have been resold to Sir Thomas Pullison, Lord Mayor in 1584, who rebuilt the entire premises, which were subsequently the residence of the celebrated circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake: the Great Fire put an end to these migrations to and from the Herber, by destroying the whole concern.

At the corner of *Budge Row* †, near the west end of *Watling-treet,* a busy street, but narrow and dangerous in some parts to pass, stands the parish church of ST. ANTHOLIN, or, more properly, *St. Anthony,* probably so called from St. Anthony,

* See Stowe's Annals, p. 660. Also Part I. p. 211, et seq. of the present work.

† *Budge Row* has its name from having been the residence of persons dealing in *budge,* or lamb-skin fur, and of skinners.

thony, of Vienna, who had a cell, founded by Henry II. When the original church was erected is not known; but it was re-edified about the year 1399. In 1431, John de Wells, Lord Mayor in that year, built the south aisle; and John Tate, citizen and mercer, rebuilt the whole church in 1513. It was destroyed in 1666, and rebuilt of stone in 1682. It has a singular appearance, and is covered with lead; the outside is of the Tuscan order; but the roof within, being an eliptical cupola, with port-hole windows, is supported by eight columns of the Composite order. This cupola is adorned with fret-work of festoons. The curious tower, of two stages, is terminated by a beautiful spire, highly ornamented, with port-holes, pannels, crockets, &c. It was built by Cartwright, but designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

Nearly opposite this church is the street called *The Tower Royal*, so called from formerly having a fortress of great strength in it, the remains of which were destroyed in 1666.

Bow Lane extends from this part of the Metropolis into Cheapside. In this street stands the Church of ST. MARY ALDERMARY, or Mary the *Older*, being the oldest church in the city dedicated to the Virgin. It is an ancient and beautiful modern Gothic structure, built after the Fire, at the expense of Henry Rogers, Esq.; it cost him 5000*l*. The steeple, however, was added at the public charge, with money arising by the Coal Duty in 1701. It is a stone building, and is handsomely adorned and finished. The roof is decorated with circles, Gothic arches, and branches of crocket-work and fret-work. Four square Gothic towers, with fanes, rise from the four corners of the tower; and their corners have pinnacles. The interior has no peculiarities; but is fitted up in a style corresponding to the exterior: the top of the nave is embattled; and the windows have trefoil mullions.

Here was interred the ingenious and excellent Percival Pott, Esq. F. R. S. surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital forty-two years. He died December 22, 1788, aged 75 years. Among the rectors are some names of eminence, Doctor Lavington, afterwards

terwards Bishop of Exeter, who wrote a curious, but a very illiberal and unfair Comparison of the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists, a publication which I have, in a former work, had an opportunity of protesting against; also the learned chancellor of Lincoln, Dr. John Taylor, editor of the Orations of Lysias Demosthenes, * who died in Sep. 1772.

The fabulous History of *Gerrard's Hall,* in *Bazing Lane* is not worth detailing. It was originally a large house built by Sir John Gisors, of which Gerrard is said to be a corruption. It is now an inn for coaches, &c. the vaults being still in tolerably good repair, though probably nearly 600 years old.

In *Great Trinity Lane,* formerly stood the Church of *Trinity the Less,* the parish of which was united after the Fire to that of St. Michael, Queenhithe: the site is now covered by the *German Chapel,* a neat and good brick building, and is properly called The Church of the Holy Trinity.

At the south corner of this chapel is the burial-ground belonging to the united parishes of St. Trinity and St. Michael's; for though the Crown granted the ground on which the old church stood to the German Lutherans, they did not also grant them the burial-ground,

Bread Street runs from Old Fish Street south, to Cheapside north; and is a very busy and opulent street, owing to the many warehouses, &c. with which it abounds. It derives its name from the Bread Market kept here; for it was at one time unlawful to sell bread in shops or houses as it is sold at present.

This street is famous in the annals of our City on several accounts; but on none more than that of its having been the birthplace of the immortal JOHN MILTON, author of Paradise Lost; whose only stain is that of having attached himself to the interests of the rebel Parliament; but in this, there is no doubt, he acted, not from the vile motives which instigated so many of

* I have given some Account of this worthy man in Part I. Vol. XIII. pp. 134—139, of "The Beauties of England, &c."

of his fellows; but being a republican from principle, and a Christian from conviction, he maintained the integrity of his character to his death, and was in favour after the Restoration. His father was a scrivener in this street, where also his son, afterwards Sir Christopher Milton, was born. Mention has been before made of Milton in the account of the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. A female descendant of his was lately discovered in very poor circumstances. I know not whether she is still living.

On the east side stands the parish church of ST. MILDRED, BREAD STREET, to which, after the Fire, was united that of *St. Margaret Moses.*

The front is of freestone; the other parts brick. The beautiful dome in the centre is richly ornamented, as are the arches around it. The tower is square, of two stages; the whole surmounted by a spire; otherwise this edifice has nothing meriting particular mention, except that the patronage belonged for many years to the family of Crispe; of which the name of Sir Nicholas will long be held dear by every true patriot, and worthy man: he was born in this street, in the year 1598; and died in 1666, "beloved by the great, prayed for by the poor, and universally esteemed and regretted by all ranks of people."

About the middle of this street, and partly in Watling Street, stands the parish church of ALLHALLOWS, BREAD STREET, the old church of which was of very ancient date. It is one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars. It is of the Tuscan order, and though generally plain, has rather a commanding effect. The stone tower is of the Doric order, and has a balustrade, and four pyramidal pinnacles. The interior has no peculiarity of character; but there have been several eminent persons among the Rectors: we may notice, Dr. Lyndwood, author of the "Provincial Constitutions;" Dr. Langton, afterwards Bishop of St. David's; of Salisbury; of Winchester; and lastly, Archbishop of Canterbury. He died of the plague in 1500; Dr. Horne, Bishop of Winchester; and the unfortunate

Mr

Mr. Saunders, who suffered martyrdom in the cruel reign of Mary. He was burnt at Coventry; and was succeeded by a very learned man, William Chedsey, S. T. P. chaplain to the cruel Bonner, who brought so much disgrace upon the church by his vile persecuting spirit. The martyrdom of Saunders was revenged by Elizabeth on Chedsey, who was sent a prisoner to the Fleet; and soon after died; but whether in prison or not does not appear: he was himself a persecutor, and deserved his fate.

On the west side of *Bread Street Hill*, is the Church Yard of *St. Nicholas Olave*: the church was not re-built after the Fire; but the parish united to the Church of ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY, properly *Cold Abbey*, in *Old Fish Street*. Stowe says it was called Cold Abbey, from an inlet, or *bay*, exposed to the weather on the shore of the Thames, in this parish. This church, which is built of stone, has a good effect on the south side of Old Fish Street. * It is, however, a plain building, and little can be said concerning it. The tower is square, and has a frustrum of a pyramid, covered with lead, with a balcony near the top. The interior is plain; the walls are ornamented with Composite pedestals and pilasters, supporting a complete entablature, on which is a horizontal ceiling, divided into numerous plain pannels. The west end has three open arches, except the lower parts, which contain Ionic pilasters, with arched doors between them, surrounded by rich carvings of festoons, &c. The altar-piece is small, and of the Composite order.

A tablet informs us that "This Church was rebuilt after the Fire of London, 1666, by Act of Parliament. Sir Christopher Wren, architect. The expense of the building was 55,000*l*."

At the corner of the *Old Change*, so called on account of a building used by the Kings of England for the receipt of bullion to be coined, stands the parish church of ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH STREET, to which the Great Fire united that of *St. Gregory*. This is a plain structure, small, but well proportioned,

* Not of Bread Street, as Mr. Malcolm states it, IV. p. 545.

proportioned, and built with stone. The tower is divided into two stages, in the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes, in the form of a pyramid, having the appearance of high steps on each side. From which steps is a turret, crowned with a short spire. The interior has nothing worthy of particular description, the walls being without ornament; but the galleries are Composite; and the ceiling is neatly decorated with arches, escutcheons, volutes, foliage, and cornices. The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order; and the pulpit and font are very handsome.

Some particulars of this parish have been given before in mentioning Ludgate Street.

Old Fish-street, was so called, as being one of the principal resorts of Fishmongers, &c.

Friday-street, is said to have taken its name from a circumstance connected therewith; Friday being a fast day, when this ancient market was throngly attended, and many fishmongers are said to have dwelt here, for the sake of conveniency to serve the Friday's markets. It is at present a very good street, of considerable trade in Manchester and other goods. The White Horse Inn is much frequented by people on business from Bolton-in-le-Moors, and other parts of the country. Some houses belonging to three monasteries formerly stood here. On the west side of the street is the parish church of ST. MATTHEW, FRIDAY STREET, to which, after the Fire, was united the parish of *St. Peter's, West Cheap.* This church is perhaps the plainest structure that has hitherto passed under our notice; and it is well that it is nearly enclosed by the adjoining houses. The front next the street is stone; the walls, however, and the tower are of brick, and totally destitute of ornament; the same observation will apply to the interior, except the pulpit, which is most lavishly decorated with neat carving of arches, shields, vases, festoons, &c.

Dr. Lewis Bayly, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, was rector of this

this church, in 1647; he merits notice as being the author of "*The Practice of Piety*," a work, which, in these enlightened times, has almost sunk into oblivion, being read only by a few old church-going people, who vainly imagine, that when they have done their duty, according to the rules laid down in such books as this, they may venture to hope for the Divine approbation. All this will easily be accounted for, when we reflect, that in the dedication "to the high and mighty Prince Charles of Wales," the author tells his Highness, that "he had endeavoured to extract out of the chaos of endless controversies the old practice of true piety, which flourished before the controversies were hatched!" It was formerly very popular, and used to be put on the same shelf with that other obsolete work "The Whole Duty of Man," and another obscure publication, by one Melmouth, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, called "The Great Importance of a Religious Life." The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge has hitherto preserved these works from becoming entirely extinct.

At the west end of Watling Street stands the Church of ST. AUGUSTINE, or *Austin*, dedicated to the pious but somewhat haughty, Augustine monk, generally called The Apostle of England, having been sent by Pope Gregory the Great, in the year 590,* to convert the Pagan Saxons to Christianity, was created the first Archbishop of Canterbury, under the title of Archbishop of the Saxons.

This is a substantial stone structure, but plain, except the steeple and the square tower, having a crotaria, a cupola, and a lantern, adorned with vases, and a spire, the lower part of which is in the form of a parabola. The interior is neat, having wainscot galleries, with projecting pannels, &c. The pulpit is richly embellished with carvings. The altar-piece is also beautiful, having four Corinthian columns, with a capacious arched pediment bearing the arms of England.

In *Little Carter Lane*, Doctor's Commons, is a large and very

* Bede, Eccles. Hist. l. i. c. 23.

very excellent brick building, being a Chapel, or Meeting House of English Presbyterians. It is nearly square, and contains three most capacious galleries. There is not another place of worship among the Dissenters in London, equal to it for the strength and neatness of its interior. It has, nevertheless, a gloomy and sombre appearance; and exhibits a striking contrast to the "theatrical style of decoration adopted in many of the modern chapels."

The congregation is but small; though the present minister, the Rev. Joseph Barrett, is highly respected: always correct, and occasionally eloquent. In this chapel the celebrated Richard Baxter formerly preached; and was succeeded by the almost equally celebrated Dr. Edmund Calamy. The doctrines taught at this place are what are sometimes called Arian, or Unitarian; that is, when any peculiar doctrines are taught. But Mr. Barrett's usual strain is on general and practical subjects. This chapel, being very roomy, is often liberally opened for the use of the Calvinists, on great public occasions, charity sermons, &c. This accommodation is in the true spirit of Christian charity—would it were reciprocal!

I have now led the reader to the end of the present route, and am extricated from that labyrinth of churches, chapels, public buildings, &c. with which on every hand we have been surrounded: we will, therefore, hasten to a conclusion of the present volume, by a few

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF THE PARISHES OF ST. BRIDE'S, ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST, ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN; PART OF ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF GRAY'S INN LANE, NOT YET DESCRIBED.

The parish CHURCH OF ST. BRIDGET, commonly called *St. Brides's*, is perhaps one of the most beautiful fabrics in London; the high-towering spire, in particular, is among the happiest

happiest efforts of the skill of Sir Christopher Wren, after whose plan it was built. The body of the church, however, is plain, but withal very neat. It is impossible, *in words,* to convey an accurate idea of the various beauties of the steeple, and, "unfortunately, the situation," of the church, surrounded with houses, "precludes a fair sight of it from every place, but that where it is seen to the greatest disadvantage, immediately under it." The annexed View, taken from Blackfriar's Bridge, will, however, assist the reader, very materially, in forming a conception of this exquisite piece of workmanship.

The lowest part of the steeple consists of a plain square tower, with a port-hole light; this supports a range of elegant Corinthian pillars and pilasters; in the middle of which is a large arched window; over the entablature is a nearly semicircular pediment; above, at the corners of the tower are large flaming urns. From the centre rises a beautiful octagonal open-work, or spirie lanterns with arches, supported by handsome Tuscan pilasters; in the centre of each arch is a cherub. Above the entablature, rises a somewhat lesser piece of open-work, of the Ionic order; but in other respects like the former; above this, and still reduced, is another story, of a similar character; and above that, a fourth, with pillars of the Corinthian order; without cherubim; but having port-holes over the arches. The entablature is crowned with small flaming urns, eight in number, corresponding with the lowest story, or tower, which contains a fine peal of twelve bells. The whole terminates in a beautiful obelisk,* with a bell, fane, and cross. The exquisite proportion preserved in each of these stories, and indeed the keeping altogether, is clearly the work of a great master. If my memory does not fail me, I have somewhere read, that Sir Christopher used to call it "his monument."

The

* A few years ago, the old obelisk was taken down; and it has stood *for sale,* almost ever since, in the yard of a stone-mason, in the City-Road, exhibiting a curious appearance, as of a large extinguisher.

The interior is also exceedingly rich. The roof of the nave is camerated, and beautifully adorned with fret-work arches, between each of which is a pannel of crocket and fret-work, and a port-hole window. Like the steeple, the whole church has very correct keeping, if perhaps, we except the somewhat heavy galleries, of wainscot, supported by rows of rich Doric columns, between which are noble arches ornamented with roses. The coved roof is elevated on pillars and arches, corresponding with those below, and having entablements of the Tuscan order; the groinings of the arches, are also the same as the gallery arches, with a large rose between large moulded batteries; on the key-stone of each arch is a seraph, and in the middle a blank shield, with compartments and imposts beautifully executed.

The pulpit is of oak, richly carved and veneered; with beautiful foliage, representing oak branches; but it is at present (May, 1815) undergoing a complete repair, and the sounding-board is taken away.

The altar-piece is exquisitely fine, of the Corinthian order, with six beautiful pillars, painted stone colour, with entablature and circular pediment, embellished with lamps, cherubim, &c. richly gilt. Over the entablature is a Bible opened at the Gospel of St. Luke; a grand crimson curtain, and a most beautiful Glory of painted glass, with the paintings of Moses and Aaron on each side of the usual tablets, have altogether a very magnificent appearance. The whole is enclosed with a rail and bannister, and the floor paved with black and white marble. The font, which is never used, the christenings being now always performed in the vestry, is in a pew near the west end of the south aisle; it was saved from the ruins of the old church; the pedestal is of black, and the bason of white marble. On the bason are the arms of Hothersall, * with "Deo et Ecclesiæ Ex Dono Henrici Hothersall Anno 1615."

The

* Mr. Malcolm has not copied this correctly.

The organ is very large and fine-toned; and is adorned with numerous rich ornaments, and statues of Fame.

The vestry, at the south-west corner, was built in 1797, and is one of the most capacious and convenient in London. It is hung round with ground plans, neatly framed and glazed, of the several Estates, &c. belonging to the parish, a good view of the church, a large looking-glass, &c. The church books are preserved in a strong iron box. Under the Vestry is a very excellent vault, in which several bodies are deposited.

Upon entering this church by the western door, we pass under the tower, "supported by four large square pillars, from which springs a beautiful dome. Such is its simplicity, no one would imagine it sustained so tremendous a weight. The space beneath the organ is dark; but the blaze of light which breaks on the spectator in passing into the choir improves the grand effect of the architecture."

The wall of the burial-ground rises nearly twenty feet above the pavement in Bride Lane; over this wall the church and steeple appear to a prodigious height.

This church was repaired, by authority of Parliament in 1796.

The Vicarage is now in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. After many disputes and law-suits concerning the impropriator's dues, instituted by Townley, the lessee of the Dean and Chapter, a general accommodation took place, which was confirmed by parliament, in 1706, to the great advantage of the parishioners, who have now only a modus of 400*l. per annum*, which sum, upon a large rental of this parish, is very slightly felt.*

Of the early history of this interesting church, I have, unfortunately, but little room to dilate. St. Bridget, to whom it is dedicated, was, we are told, an Irish Lady of great piety and goodness. Stowe informs us, that the original church was very small

* Mal. Lond. I. p. 537.

small; and that it was afterwards only the choir to the body of the church and side aisles, which were built at the charge of William Vinor, or Venner, Esq. Warden of the Fleet Prison, in the year 1480, and John Ulsthorp, William Evisham, John Wigan, &c. founders of several chantries.

In 1666 the church was burnt down, and was rebuilt very solidly of stone, in 1680. It has been several times beautified: the parishioners, indeed, seem always to have possessed a more than ordinary degree of attachment to their church, of which, it must be allowed, they have abundant cause to be proud. The money expended in rebuilding it amounted to 11,430*l.*

On the 18th of June, 1764, happened a most dreadful storm, when a stream of lightning fell upon the spire; but such was its great strength, that it resisted the violence of the concussion, though several stones were forced from their places, one of which fell through the roof into the north gallery, and another into a house in Bride Lane. Part of a column under the spire was almost chipped away; as was also a large part of the north-east corner at the bottom of the spire, with some of the vases, and one of the chain bars split asunder. Great, indeed, was the damage done; the expence of repairing it being estimated at 3000*l.**

Scaffolds were no sooner erected to restore the spire, than a violent wind broke them short off above the stone-work.

Another accident, by lightning, fell to this spire in the year 1805, but it has since been repaired; and though the steeple is rather lower now than it was formerly, it is more secure than ever. An iron rod conductor runs through the centre of the spire, and down the middle of the two highest stories, after which it is directed to the outside, and so runs down the side of the church into the ground. The upper parts are often most severely tried by the large flag which flows from the staff on rejoicing days; I am not the first writer that has entertained and expressed a fear of the consequences.†

* See the Philosophical Transactions for 1764, in which are given several well-engraved plates, and a very minute detail of the damage done.

† See Mal. Lond. Red. I. 379.

Among the monuments and monumental inscriptions, we find the name of one of our novelists, SAMUEL RICHARDSON, author of Pamela, Clarissa Harlowe, &c. It is on the pavement in the middle of the aisle; but the inscription is nearly worn away.

The house in which this excellent man resided is in a narrow passage between Water Lane and Salisbury Square. He died in 1761, aged seventy-two. He was many years an eminent printer in this parish.* Here also was interred Mrs. Martha Richardson, and two sons, William and Samuel, all in 1730. Also Elizabeth Richardson, 1773, aged seventy-seven, and Thomas Vessen Richardson, nephew of Samuel, 1732, aged sixteen.

This church also contains the body of Isaac Romilly, Esq. F. R. S. 1759. There are many others, but few of any great interest: we may mention, however, Mr. Bingley who lies buried in the church-yard, along with his wife, to whose memory he inscribed some decent lines. Mr. Bingley was a bookseller in this parish, and was famous for the part he took in the contest between Wilkes and the ministry. He was somewhat severely punished; but he persisted in his proceedings; and, a short time before his death, published a pamphlet on the state of Ireland. He died October 23, 1799, aged sixty-one.†

The famous Wynken de Worde, whom the Dunciad thus mentions:

> "There Caxton slept, with Wynken by his side,
> One cas'd in calf, and one in strong cow hide,"

is said, by Mr. Malcolm, to have been "interred before the high altar of St. Katharine, although his name is not to be found within the church or its register." He gave, by his will, dated June the 5th, 1534, 10*s.* to the fraternity of our Lady, to pray for his soul.

* See a portrait of him in Gent. Mag. Vol. LXII. p. 784. Mr. Malcolm, who also makes this reference, has preserved a view of the house in which "Clarissa" was written, among "Plates to illustrate Mr. Lysons's Environs of London." See also Nichols's "Anecdotes of Bowyer."

† See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXIX. pp. 995.

soul. De Worde was a native of Lorraine, and is supposed to have been brought to England by Caxton, our first printer; after whose death he became very eminent, and printed many works from types of his own founding. He lived in Fleet Street; and his "messuage, or inn," was called, at different times, the Falcon and the Sun. It afterwards belonged to the priory of Ankerwyk; and was given, by King Edward VI. in the third year of his reign, to William Breton, in consideration of service and surrender of letters patent for divers other lands, of the yearly value of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Among the burials, we notice the name of Sir Richard Baker, author of "The Chronicles of the Kings of England," and several other works; particularly "Cato's Moral Distichs varied in verse;" "Meditations and Disquisitions on certain Psalms of David;" "Meditations and Prayers upon the Seven Days of the Week;" an "Essay for Laymen writing on Divinity;" "Short Meditations on the Fall of Lucifer;" "A Soliloquy of the Soul, or a Pillar of Thoughts;" "Theatrum Redivivum, or the Theatre Vindicated; in answer to Prynne's "Histriomestix;" "Theatrum Triumphans, or a Discourse of Plays." Sir Richard also translated Malvezzi's Discourses on Tacitus; and the three first parts of Balzac's Letters. "He was," says Anthony Wood, "a person tall and comely, of good disposition and admirable discourse, religious, and well-read in various faculties, especially in divinity and history, as appears from the books he composed." All his virtues and talents, however, could not screen him from the attacks of misfortune: for his life was terminated in great poverty and distress in the Fleet Prison, in February, 1644.

In 1792, was buried here, James Wright, Esq. secretary to Lord North: the unrelenting hand of a creditor kept him confined in the Fleet Prison, till he died of grief, as the register sets forth, and thus "gave his enemies the slip for ever:" the year before that, Clement Ives, Esq. a Norfolk Justice, was carried from the same abode of wretchedness to this house of rest.

I must not omit to mention, among the burials, the name of *Corinna*, [Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas,] whom Pope has immortalized in "The Dunciad." She was born in 1675, and, after a life of ill health and misfortunes, died February 3, 1730, and was buried in the *Fleet Market Ground*, on the 5th of the same month. Mrs. Thomas had the misfortune to offend Pope, who never failed to resent an injury, real or supposed. He once paid her a visit, in company with Henry Cromwell, Esq. whose letters, by some accident, fell into her hands, with some of Pope's answers. As soon as Cromwell died, that artful piratical bookseller, Curll, found means to wheedle the letters from her, and immediately printed them; which so enraged Pope, that he never forgave her. She was a delicate, yet sprightly and entertaining writer; and Mr. Malone has amply defended her against Pope's virulence, and the prejudice that naturally attaches itself to poverty and misfortune.*

In the year 1610, Dr. Abbot, Bishop of London, consecrated a parcel of ground on the west side of Fleet Ditch, for a new burial-ground, being given for that purpose by the Earl of Dorset,† on condition that the parish should not bury on the south side of the church. After the fire in 1666, his house being destroyed, whose windows faced the south side, the parish obtained a revocation of the restriction on payment of a very small quit rent. On the west side of Fleet Market is still a pretty large piece of ground belonging to this parish, in which many of the inhabitants have vaults or graves.

The bowels of the right honourable lord treasurer, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, were interred in the church-yard ground, on the 20th of April, 1608. In 1677, was buried here Francis Glisson, M. D.: he was an eminent physician, born at Rompisham, in Dorsetshire, in the year 1597. He wrote a Treatise on the Ricketts, in Latin; and several other valuable medical and

* See Malone's Life of Dryden.

† Le Neve's Protestant Bishops, *apud* Mal. Lond. I. 367.

and anatomical works. He discovered the *Capsula communis*, or *Vagina portæ;* and gave rules for distinguishing the *Vena cava porta et vasa fellea*, in excarnating the liver.*

Dr. Charles Davenant, son of Sir William, whom the reader will find mentioned in the account of Charter-House Square, was buried here. He was M. P. for St. Ives; wrote one or two tragedies; and several political works of value.

Among the vicars we find some celebrated names:—John Taylor, *alias* Cardmaker, S. T. B. was first a Franciscan friar, afterwards married, appointed reader in St. Paul's by Edward VI. chancellor of Wells, of which he was deprived by Mary, committed to Broad Street Compter; and on the 30th of May, 1555, was burnt at Smithfield, with John Warne, one of the numerous victims of that infamous reign. Richard Bundy, D. D. was vicar in 1732. He published "Apparatus Biblicus, or an Introduction to the Holy Scriptures." After his death appeared several Sermons, Lectures, &c. John Blair, L. L. D. author of "Chronological Tables," folio; and "Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament," posthumous: he resigned the vicarage in 1776; died in 1782; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Clare, M. A.

The *Precinct of White Friars* is an independent district, or parish, lying within the boundaries of St. Bride's. It is very small in extent, being at present chiefly occupied by Bouverie-street, built on the site of several ruinous places. The inhabitants maintain their own poor, and collect their own taxes. They have no churchwarden, but two collectors. The precinct lies on the north side of the River Thames, between New Bridge Street and the Temple. This was at one time one of the sanctuaries, or priviliged places, which William III. very properly put down.

The church belonging to the priory of the Carmelites, monks of the White Friars, formerly stood in Water Lane. This priory was founded by Sir Richard Gray, in the year 1241. At the

 suppression

* Hist. Dorsetshire, 2d Ed. Vol. II. p. 256, as cited by Malcolm.

suppression it was valued at 63*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.** Harry gave the Chapter House, &c. to his physician, Sir William Butts; the library he gave or sold to Richard Morrison; a messuage and chamber, with the appurtenances, and the house and buildings under the premises, two gardens, stables, &c. fell to Lord De la Warr; and one messuage to Thomas Bochier.

The houses, after the Dissolution, were inhabited by several persons of considerable note; but the right of sanctuary, granted in 1608, caused the precinct to become a nest of loose and disorderly persons; and the respectable tenants consequently left it. Some parts of it, even at present, are horrid sinks of vice. A narrow lane, called *Lombard Street*, but for what reason I know not, was a place of great irregularity, so early as the reign of Edward III. long before the privilege of sanctuary was granted to the Precinct. The Carmelite Friars complained to the king, that many lewd women harboured in this street; and their tumults so disturbed the religious, that letters were sent from the king to the lord mayor and aldermen to remove the nuisance. Lombard Street is still notorious as a harbour for disorderly women. Mr. Butterworth, the law bookseller; now M. P. for Coventry, has erected, or fitted up, a place for a Methodist meeting-house, in the Wesleyan connexion, in this street.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, is one of the five royal hospitals. It is built on the site of a very ancient palace belonging to several kings of England. Here King John held his court. Within the walls of the ancient palace there was a well, dedicated to St. Bridget: hence originated the name of Bridewell Palace. This spot constituted part of the western arx palatina of the city, which stood near the river Fleet.

In the year 1087, William the Conqueror gave many of the choicest materials towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire Henry I. gave as many of the stones, from the castle-yard, as served to enclose and form the gates

* Pennant, 186: Maitland says 26*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* but he is wrong.

gates and precinct of the church. Notwithstanding this, the dwelling remained, and became the residence of several of our monarchs.* It remained neglected till Cardinal Wolsey resided here, in 1522. Henry VIII. rebuilt the palace in the space of six weeks, in a most magnificent manner, for the reception of the Emperor, Charles V. who visited England in 1522: his imperial majesty, however, lodged in Blackfriars, and his suite in the new palace; a gallery of communication was flung over the Fleet Ditch, where New Bridge Street now stands; and a passage was cut through the City wall into the emperor's apartments.

In 1529, during the negociations, &c. at Blackfriars respecting the king's marriage with Queen Catharine, his majesty very often lodged in the Bridewell Palace. It afterwards fell into decay; and was granted, by Edward VI. to Bishop Ridley, for the express purpose of being converted to some charitable use. It became, however, a house of correction for vagabonds of all denominations. It is now used for a similar purpose; and also as a hospital, or house of industry, for poor male children.

That ill-managed business, the suppression of the monasteries, was a dreadful shock to humanity. That act, intended, as it was pharisaically boasted, to reform abuses, and check vice, deprived myriads of unfortunate wretches of all means of supporting a miserable existence:—while almost all charitable assistance was withdrawn from the existing poor, the objects of charity suddenly increased. Nor was this the only evil that followed the oppression of the lay-landlords, who succeeded by rack-rents, or by employing a few shepherds, instead of many labourers, filled the cities and towns with swarms of the indigent idle, so that the industrious part of the community were compelled to sustain an almost insupportable burthen. The landlords, also, after their avarice and hard dealings had thrown multitudes into this situation, very unreasonably imagined that they could remedy the disorder they had occasioned, by the severity of the law; and therefore, in the first parliament of Edward VI. an act passed for

* Stowe's Survey, 116; Dugdale's St. Paul's, 6, apud Pen.

punishing vagabonds, and for the relief of the poor and impotent. This act, however, does not appear to have been attended with any very beneficial consequences, for London continued to be pestered with rogues and vagabonds. It was, moreover, thought, that the mere crime of vagrancy, which this law was intended to punish, did not, in fact, merit a chastisement so severe as that to which it was then subject, and the act was repealed, at least so far as related to making idle people slaves.

Still the distresses of the poor increased; and the city had no means of reforming, or even of employing, the numerous idle vagabonds which were daily increasing in number. Bishop Ridley, therefore, hit upon the palace of Bridewell as a house of industry and correction; and perceiving that the rapacious courtiers were procuring from the young monarch the remainder of the church plunder and other effects at low prices, turned his thoughts towards the decayed palace of Bridewell. He wrote to Sir William Cecil, secretary of state, and, after some difficulty, procured those buildings, to be appropriated to the benevolent objects of his institution.

In 1553, Edward VI. finally gave his royal palace to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the city, and to be a house of correction, with 700 marks of land, formerly of the possessions of the house of Savoy, and all the bedding and furniture of the said house, towards the maintenance of Bridewell, and the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark. Edward died soon after the grant was made; and it was not till two years afterwards that the city could enter upon the premises, when the grant was confirmed by Queen Mary.

It is unnecessary to enter into farther particulars of the nature and objects of this royal foundation. Its interests are, in a great measure, incorporated with those of Christ's Hospital, of which an ample description has already been given. This is not merely a place of punishment, but an hospital for the virtuous bringing up of youth to some useful trade or profession.

The

The hospital was nearly destroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666; but every possible effort was made to restore it; and, at an expence of about 6000*l.* the present buildings were erected. The prison was rebuilt long afterwards.

No part of the original building now appears to the front, which is on the west side of New Bridge Street. At present there is but one vast quadrangle, as the remnants of the old structure which crossed it north and south, have been taken down, and very lately rebuilt. There is a plain chapel; but it has nothing to recommend it to particular notice. The front of the prison is in the south-west corner; the hall occupies nearly the whole of the south side. This is a most extensive room, having a handsome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. The ceiling is horizontal, and without other ornament than two flowers, whence the lustres depend. Facing each other on the north and south sides, are bow windows, ornamented with semi-domes, brackets, festoons, &c. &c. The other windows are arched, and rows of oval aperture are extended above them. At the west end, and over the chimney, is a large picture, by Holbein, of Edward VI. in the act of delivering the charter of this Hospital to the Mayor and Citizens of London. The King holds it in his left hand, and rests the base of the sceptre gently upon it. He is seated on the throne, and clothed in robes of crimson lined with ermine, and is crowned. The Lord Mayor, Sir George Barnes, clothed in scarlet robes, kneels on the right side of the King, and receives the Charter with his hand crossed over his breast: by him is William, Earl of Pembroke, Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor, with some other officers of state. In one corner of the picture Holbein has placed his own head. Vertue engraved a print from this picture. On the sides of it are whole length portraits of Charles II. and James II. There are several other pictures, chiefly portraits, in various parts of the room.

Bridewell Precinct extends from some houses in Bride Lane to Bridge Street; thence to the water side, and the lower end of Dorset

Dorset Street, on the east side, nearly to St. Bride's Charity School. It includes Water Street, Tudor Street, Edward Street, and part of Chatham Square. It is represented by a chaplain, two chapel wardens, a constable, and subordinate officers.

The Bishops of St. David's had formerly their town residence opposite the north end of Bridewell. The Bishops of Salisbury had their mansion on the site of Dorset Street, extending, in part, from Fleet Street to the river, the principal part of it standing on the clean, retired paved court, now called Bell's Buildings; the rest of the grounds were gardens, and a *Wilderness;* hence the name of *Wilderness Lane,* turning at No. 59, Dorset Street: hence, too, the names of *Salisbury Court* and *Square.*

The *Vaccine Society*; the *Gasometer,* in Dorset Street; and some other objects of importance in this neighbourhood, will demand our attention, before we finally quit the parish; at present, however, we will, as more connected with the subject of the preceding article, concerning Bridewell, give some account of THE FLEET PRISON, on the east side of Fleet Market.

Prisona de la Fleet, * which was the early name of this place, is of very great antiquity; but the precise date of its origin I no where find. It is mentioned as early as the reign of the first Richard, which was from 1189, to 1199; it is probably, however, of much earlier date: the name is evidently derived from the little river on the eastern banks of which it was erected.

The monarch just mentioned, in the first year of his reign, confirmed to Osbert, brother to the Chancellor of England, William Longshampe, and his heirs for ever, the custody of his house, or palace, at Westminster, with "the keeping of his gaol of the *Fleet,* at London." Also King John, by patent, in the third year of his reign, gave to the Archdeacon of Wells the custody of the said king's house at Westminster, and his gaol of the *Fleet,* together with the wardship of the daughter and heir of

* Some of the official papers, or outline schedules, used in this prison, are still headed "Le Fleet."

of Robert Loveland, &c. * This prison, therefore, is spoken of, in connection with the Palace at Westminster, as a place long established, and the keeper, or warden of it, as an officer, whose duty was defined and certain, in the appointment of the Crown.

We find but little notice of it (for the early books or records are destroyed) till the year 1453, in the reign of Henry VI. when Thomas Thorpe, Speaker of the House of Commons, was sent here, through a verdict obtained against him, by Richard, Duke of York. Several members of Parliament have, in early times, been committed here, but the Commons have always reclaimed them.

The British Museum furnishes several curious particulars relating to this prison; but nothing that throws additional light on its early history. There is an ancient MS. very badly written; indeed, in many parts not legible, with this title: "This ys the names of all Bishopes, Doctors, &c. that were prisoners in the Fflytte for Religion, synse the fyrste yere of the reygne of Quene Elizabeth, A. D. 1558." This is a paper of considerable interest. The dates commence in the above named year, and extend only about nine years. It appears, that during this time, eight priests, six doctors, and three bishops, were confined in this prison, either for earing or performing mass; that is, for worshipping God according to the old law of the land and their own consciences. This paper also contains "the name of all suche tēporall mē as were prisoners in the Fflytte for religio, sinse the fyrst yere of the reygne of Queen Elizabeth, 1558." The list contains the names of some persons of rank and title, and of several others, all "for hyringe of masse!" Thus did our "good Queen Bess," remember Smithfield, and promote the reformation. The Court of the Star Chamber, that Protestant Inquisition, also used to send some of its many victims to the Fleet. Charles I., however, in the 16th year of his reign did this away. After that time the Fleet became a prison for debtors, and for contempt of the Courts of Chancery. By the 22d, and 23d of Charles II. the government of this and all prisons were vested in the

* Malt. Lond. II. 999.

the Lord Chief Justice, Justices, &c. The Fleet, in particular, is a prison peculiarly under the Court of Common Pleas; and prisoners may remove themselves hither from the King's Bench and other prisons by a writ of *habeas corpus*.

It has before been related, that several members of Parliament have at times been confined here. In 1604, Sir Thomas Shirley, a member, was arrested and sent to the Fleet: the House demanded him; but the warden and his wife refusing to deliver him up, they were both sent to the prison of Little Ease, in the Tower, and Sir Thomas resumed his seat.

In the year 1667, Charles II. granted the office of warden to Sir Jeremy Whichcot and his heirs, for ever. Whichcot rebuilt the prison as a compensation for the patent, which confirmed certain rules made in Queen Elizabeth's time. The interior was divided into the following wards:—the Upper and Lower; Chapel, Julius Cæsar's, Lyon's Den, and Women's Wards. They are now all called galleries.

With some exceptions, the descriptions which Smollett has given, in his Peregrine Pickle,* is a tolerably fair account of the internal arrangements of the prison; since that time, however, some important alterations and improvements have taken place.

A prisoner on entering the Fleet is not now, as then, "obliged to expose himself a full half hour to the eyes of all the turnkeys and door-keepers, who took an accurate survey of his person, that they might know him again at sight;" nor do I know that "any valuable consideration" is now given for the privilege of being "turned loose into the place called the master's side." There is still a coffee-room "for the resort of gentlemen;" but I believe "all sorts of liquors" are not kept there; nor are any spirituous liquors allowed on any account to be carried into the prison, except, possibly, when prescribed by a physician.

At a general meeting held in the coffee-room of the Fleet, January

* Vol. IV. p. 170.

January 1st, 1808, several resolutions were passed, and many of them agreed to by Mr. Nixon, the deputy warden, which tended much to the improvement of this prison. The first resolution appoints a Committee; the second expresses some well-deserved thanks to Mr. Nixon "for his assistance, and the prompt manner adopted by him, for redressing the wrongs and injuries experienced by the prisoners." The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh resolutions have reference to the accommodation of the prisoners with respect to boiling water, the cooking of their meat and vegetables, the general use of the coffee-room, the prices of ale and porter, the adoption of a regulation with respect to cooking, &c. All these requests were liberally granted by Mr. Nixon, though it is obvious that, if he had considered his own individual interest, he might have withheld many of them. In short, almost every one of the thirty-four resolutions, or requests, made at this meeting of the prisoners, had a direct tendency to considerably improve the state of the prison; and, much to the credit of the warden, they were all granted, either in whole or part, except perhaps two: the thirty-second requests that "should any prisoner die in the Fleet his body should be delivered over to his relations and friends, without fee or reward:" to this it appears, Mr. Nixon answered, that he would not make any demand on the relations or friends that are distressed; but as he buries those at his own expence who have not relations and friends to do it; and that, on an average, it costs him from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum, he would continue to charge the relations and friends who can afford it." The next request states that, "per order of Court, the warden of the Fleet prison is bound to furnish a bedstead, bed, and bedding for the use of any prisoner, or prisoners, paying the fees. The Committee, however, admitted that no legal, or court authority was adduced as proof of this claim, and Mr. Nixon refused it; adding, that it had often been argued before the judges; but could not be complied with; and that it was never adopted by any warden within memory.

These details are important as they tend to shew the just regulations of this prison, and the humane, and mild character of the present deputy-warden, Mr. Nixon.

There is a small chapel, without galleries, in the Fleet, of which the Rev. Manley Wood is chaplain; but service is performed only once every sabbath, commencing at twelve o'clock at noon. Formerly, I believe, there used to be morning prayers every week day at eleven; and on Sundays at ten and three. *

The whole premises are light and airy, and are well supplied with every convenience. All manner of provisions are brought into the prison every day, and are cried through the long ranges of galleries, as is in the public streets. A very extensive yard, or area, enclosed by a high wall, surmounted by a chevaux de frize †, is used for the prisoners to walk in; and for games and diversions of every kind, particularly the playing of rackets.

After all the wise regulations, the prudence, and watchful zeal, the humanity and benevolent spirit of the managers and warden of this prison, it is, like all others of a like nature and extent, a nest of vice and moral depravity; much better calculated to create vices than to remove or correct them; and black and obdurate is the heart of that man, Christian or otherwise, who, knowing how these sort of punishments are managed, can deliberately confine a really unfortunate debtor within such walls as these. Sheer ignorance, or unmixed malignity, must be the motive which influences creditors thus to seek redress for the losses, real or imaginary, they may have sustained in their trade.

A *Christian* man, when he punishes, does it with a view to correct the offender: every motive beyond that is diabolical and antichristian; but who, that knows the real state of these prisons, would confine a man here to *correct* him? No, no, it is pure, unalloyed vengeance—a vile spirit of indignation and rancour—that

* See Paterson's Ecclesiastical State of London, p. 85.

† This wall was erected in 1773, the prison having been destroyed by the mob in 1780.

that is the motive with such men. But it thwarts its own object—it renders a man, in nine cases out of ten, not only unable to pay his debts; but even unwilling to do so, whatever might have been his ability or wish on his first committal. A debtor having property ought to give it up; and when he has done so, and made every reparation in his power, it is cruel and immoral to leave it at the mercy of any one, or any number of creditors, to punish him for his poverty; if he is fraudulent, let him be consigned to the criminal law, and be dealt with accordingly; if he is merely poor, let him have every reasonable opportunity of exerting himself for his final emancipation.

Those prisoners who are blest with rich friends, or have money when they are first committed to prison, may enjoy the liberty of what are called the Rules, which comprehend several streets, lanes, passages, &c. in the neighbourhood of the prison: for this privilege a certain sum is paid, amounting to about two and a half, or three, per cent, on the amount of the debt for which he is supposed to be in custody; and he is never compelled to enter the walls of the prison after he has paid for this liberty. Prisoners may also purchase the liberty of going wherever they please during term; but they are expected to return within the Rules in the course of the same day. These are what are called Day Rules, and the prisoner pays four shillings and sixpence every day he purchases them. This is certainly a great accommodation to persons under some circumstances; but furnishes an additional argument against the practice of imprisonment for debt: in this case the vindictive creditor is deprived of even his revenge, and that very justly; by which he becomes an object of ridicule and contempt, to every thinking person; besides that he is acting a very unjust and dishonest part towards all the other creditors of his prisoner. This regulation respecting the Rules, moreover, opens an alarming door to dishonest men to run into debt, and to defraud their creditors by an extravagant and profligate life, which, I am informed is frequently the case. It should also be made a law, that any person enjoying this privilege of the Rules, wilfully

running into debt for rent, lodging, or property, with any of the tradespeople having houses or shops within these limits, or elsewhere, should be deprived of such liberty, upon complaint made to the warden. Great evils arise in the neighbourhood for want of some regulation of this nature. In the year 1703, and at other times, petitions and complaints have been frequently made by the parishes of St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Martin's, Ludgate, on these accounts; something certainly should be done to check this serious evil.

The Marriage Act put an end to the shameful practice, which once prevailed in this prison, by which hundreds of persons were clandestinely marrried at a small expense, and the peace of many families completely ruined.

The Fleet is calculated to hold, comfortably, 250 prisoners; there have been, however, as many as 350 at one time; the present number is, I understand, about 210. And here let me once more observe, that whatever may have been the rapacity, cruelty, or mismanagement of some former wardens, no just cause of complaint can, I am told, be justly alledged either against Mr. Nixon, or Mr. Woodroofe, his principal clerk, to whose superintendance much of the concerns of this prison are confided*.

It

* Many valuable particulars of this prison may be seen in Nield's Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present state of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Prisoners imprisoned for Small Debts, &c. 1802.

The report from the Committee on the state of the gaols in the City of London, ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed in May 9, 1814, has been put into my hands since I wrote the account of Newgate; I may, therefore, be allowed in this place to add to that account a few important particulars: it appears that the prison was, at the time this report was made, in a very wretched state on many accounts. The gaol of Newgate, as at present regulated, is able conveniently to hold 110 debtors, and 317 criminal prisoners. On the 5th of April it contained 160 debtors and 326 criminals, and in January 1814, the whole number amounted to 822! The poorer description slept on the boards, between two rugs given by the city. The allowance

It has already been stated, that the *Fleet Ditch* runs down the middle of the present Fleet Market. Its waters are increased by the *Turnmill* and Oldbourn Brooks. I speak of this little river and its contributary streams as at present existing, because such in fact is the case, though nothing of them can here be seen at present, being entirely arched over; and houses erected on their borders and over their surface.

In the foundation charter of St. Martin's Le Grand College, by the Conqueror, the Fleet is called *The River of Wells*.

Perhaps, in early times, this river was a clear and pellucid stream; but, within our own generation, it has only been celebrated as a ditch remarkable for its filthy blackness and muddy consistency, though great sums were, from time to time, expended upon it.

In the year 1733, * this Fleet was partly filled up, and arched over. The expence of the undertaking, to the Corporation of London, making the vast arch, and erecting the market, amounted to 10,256*l*, 17*s*. 10½*d*.

FLEET MARKET was proclaimed a free market on the 30th of September, 1737. † Since that time it has received many important improvements; the north end by a good pavement, and the erection of many convenient stalls, and the south

lowance of food to debtors is 14 ounces of bread a day, and eight stone of meat per week, divided amongst them all; but as this quantity never varies, whatever the number of prisoners may be, the whole allowance is barely sufficient to support life. This is distributed every alternate day, and at a certain hour, so "that a person brought to prison immediately after the hour of distribution, receives nothing for forty-eight hours, and may be six days without receiving any meat!" Since this report, however, some amelioration has taken place; and at no time has any blame been imputed either to Mr. Newman, the keeper, or to any of his subordinate officers. I may here correct a mistake into which I have, in common with the public in general, fallen respecting Dr. Forde, the late Ordinary: he was not *dismissed*; but *withdrew* from the office. My limits will not admit of farther extracts from the report, which is extremely interesting.

* Mr. Malcolm says, "about the year 1736;" but in this he is mistaken.

† Gent. Mag. Vol. VII. p. 572.

end by two very excellent shops: there is also a good milliner's shop at the north end. The centre, with its beautiful little spire and clock, remains in its original state. This is a market for poultry, fish, vegetables, and butchers' meat; of the first no very great quantity is sold, though there are some good shops; fish is sometimes plentiful; vegetables in abundance; and butchers' meat of the best kinds to a very great extent. Fruit is sold wholesale, chiefly on the east side of the market, along the wall of the Fleet Prison. The west side of the market is occupied by good shops of various kinds; but the eternal clatter of undertakers' hammers, on both sides, drive away many more quiet occupations.

Opposite the south end of the market stands a handsome obelisk, erected during the mayoralty of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes. It is a neat, but plain column, hung round with lamps, most brilliantly lighted with gas, from the Gasometer in Dorset* Street.

In Dorset street is the house of the New River Company, of which the reader will find an account in a former part of this work.

Salisbury Square, already mentioned, is now adorned by the erection of a very neat pillar in the centre, from which rises a superb gas lamp, which illuminates the whole square in the most beautiful manner.

The house, No. 14, lately the central house of the Royal Jennerian Society, is now occupied by *The Church Missionary Society,* a very respectable and most laudable institution, designed to spread the knowledge of our holy religion to the heathens of Africa, and other parts of the world.

The office, house, or warehouse, of *The Bible and Homily Society,* is in *Salisbury Court,* leading into Fleet Street from the Square. It forms the back part of Messrs. Taylor and Hessey's premises: the front being in Fleet Street. These gentlemen,

* Some account of this new and invaluable discovery will be given farther on.

men, who are highly respectable booksellers, are the agents of this Society, which was instituted by several zealous friends of the established church, who are of opinion, that the indiscriminate and unaccompanied distribution of the holy scriptures must have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the lower orders of the people, and finally wean them from the established religion of the country.

On the opposite side of the way, in Fleet Street, at No. 169, is the office or shop of another Institution, from which the last-named has emanated: it is *The British and Foreign Bible Society*. It was instituted in 1804, and has for its object the diffusion of the Bible, without note or comment, through every part of the known world. A volume would not suffice to set forth the rise, progress, and present state of this most admirable society, nor to depict the unspeakable blessings which it bids fair ultimately to confer on mankind: here all sects and parties, Churchmen and Dissenters, Catholics and Methodists, and even Jews, have been united to spread the knowledge of divine truth: in short, good men of all denominations have laid aside their animosities, for a time, at least, to congregrate in this great work—only the new lights of infidelity—the modern men of reason—the admirers of Paine, and the philosophists of France have stood aloof; and have presumed to sneer at the efforts of the good and the wise to ameliorate the condition of the civilized poor, to enlighten the understandings of cannibals, and the cruel worshippers of Vishnû and the Devil!

FLEET STREET extends from the south end of Fleet Market to Temple Bar, running in a direction nearly due east and west. It is one of the greatest thoroughfares in London, and has numerous streets, lanes, and courts branching off north and south. On the north side are about twenty streets and courts; on the south side about seventeen. The street itself is not very long, being only two furlongs thirty-one paces. The east end has a noble and commanding view up Ludgate Hill; and, were it not for an unfortunate turn in Ludgate Street, the magnificent cathe-

dral of St. Paul's would be seen to the greatest possible effect from Temple Bar.

In *Black Horse Court* is a printing-office, occupied by Mr. John M'Creery, the author of that truly ingenious and excellent poem, intituled, "The Press, published as a Specimen of Typography." Underneath Mr. M'Creery's premises are three or four rooms, called *The News Exchange*, where, every morning and evening, all the London Journals are sold, exchanged, and divided among some hundreds of newsmen, whose cries and clamour, when calling out for different papers, are apparently of the most discordant nature, and are often truly laughable. The court is a narrow inconvenient thoroughfare into Harp Court and Fleet Market.

The next court, on the same side of the way, is *Poppin's Court*, in which are the extensive workshops of Mr. Thornes, carpenter, box-maker, and undertaker. This place is on the site of an ancient palace, or inn, called *Popyngaye*, belonging to the abbot of Cirencester: no remains of the ancient building now exist. It is a good open court, and leads, by a somewhat narrow passage, into *Harp Alley*, long celebrated for brokers and sign-painters; though there is only one of the latter description at present, Mr. Edwards, who is considered as one of the first sign-writers in the country; and is a very enlightened and scientific gentleman. Several old houses have lately been pulled down in this neighbourhood; and ground is now laying out, on which is intended to be built a large Charity School for an auxiliary to *The British and Foreign School Society*,* formerly called the *Lancastarian School*, an institution infinitely beyond my praise.

Shoe Lane is a long dirty street; but has some good houses. It is partly in the parish of St. Bride's, and partly in that of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In *Printer's Court*, lately called *Eagle and Child Alley*, is a meeting-house of Protestant Dissenters adopting

* The reader will find some account of this excellent institution in the fourteenth volume of the "Beauties of England," in the account of Surrey, p. 65.

adopting the sentiments of Calvin: it is a small brick building not worth a description. I suppose the name of this long narrow alley has been changed by, or at the instance of, Mr. Richard Taylor, one of the most classical and correct printers in London, whose extensive offices are situate here.

The parish church of ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST is a very ancient edifice. Those parts in the interior, apparently the most modern, are at the west end, where a pointed arch crosses the north aisle; and this springs from a large human head, and the south side of the church, which aisle is formed by slender clustered pillars, and pointed arches. The windows were originally very numerous towards Fleet Street. No less than eight have been closed with brick. The church is extremely plain, and so is the altar-piece, which is Doric. The pillars on the north side are Grecian; and the ceiling totally incongruous with the ancient parts of the church.

In the vestry-room, at the north-east corner of the church, are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, over the chimney; and, in the window, her portrait,* in painted glass. This room contains an embroidered coat of arms of Charles II.

The exterior of this church is of a very homely character: it is built of brick and stone, covered with a decent finishing on the outside walls, and is now mostly of the Tuscan order, though some part of it is of the modern Gothic.

In the year 1671, two figures, nearly as large as life, were placed in a niche and pediment at the south-west end over the clock. They represent savages, or wild men, and are carved in wood, and painted. They stand erect, each holding in his hand a massy club, rugged and knotty, with which they alternately strike the quarters. Both their arms and head move at every blow. These ludicrous and incongruous figures are daily objects of admiration to the crowds of strangers who are passing at all times of the day through this great thoroughfare.

* See an order about the queen's picture in the Archæologia, Vol. II. p. 169, apud. *Mal.*

In 1766, an elegant statue of Queen Elizabeth was placed over the east end of the church, with the following inscription: "This statue of Queen Elizabeth formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate. That gate being taken down in 1760, to open the street, it was given by the city to Sir Francis Gosling, Knt. and alderman of this ward, who caused it to be placed here."

Several learned men are to be found in the list of vicars: we may mention Dr. Thomas White, founder of Sion College, the Moral Philosophy Lecture at Oxford, and an Almshouse in Temple Parish, Bristol, where he was born. Dr. John Donne, the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. W. Bates, who was one of the ejected ministers, and is said to have been "esteemed the politest writer of his age among the Presbyterians;" Archbishop Tillotson was his intimate friend. * The well-known Richard Baxter was also a preacher here.

The celebrated Antimonian Romaine drew crowded audiences to this church; and it is still very well attended; the present vicar, the Rev. Richard Lloyd, being deservedly popular.

This church escaped the Great Fire, and was repaired in 1701: it is thought to be upwards of 400 years old.

Near this church, and the Charity School of the parish, is *Clifford's Inn*, anciently the residence of the honourable family of Clifford, whence descended the Earls of Cumberland. It is now an Inn of Court, the society being governed by a principal and twelve rulers. They keep commons a fortnight in every term; those who do not choose this, pay about four shillings per week; but not always certain. They sell their chambers for one life, and have mootings.

The Hall is an imitation of Gothic architecture; but has not much to recommend it to notice. The Inn has three courts, and a pleasant garden, whence a gateway leads to *Fetter Lane*, a long tolerably good street, in which is the White Horse, a celebrated Coach Inn.

In

* Granger's Biographical History of England.

In this street are three Dissenting Meeting Houses, one belonging to a society of Calvinistic-Independents, whose minister is Mr. George Burder, Editor of the Evangelical Magazine, and is very popular; another belonging to a society of Calvinist-Baptists, whose minister is Mr. J. Austin, formerly an Arian preacher; his Chapel is called *Elim Chapel*, being in a narrow place, called *Elim Court;* and a third belonging to the peaceable and modest sect of Moravians, or United Brethren. These several chapels have nothing in their constructions worthy of particular notice; they are pretty large good buildings, and are well attended.

Flower-de-luce Court turns out of Fetter Lane; there is another entrance in Fleet Street. From this court we enter *Crane Court*, where stands the *The Scottish Hospital*, belonging to the Scots Corporation, a charitable foundation, chartered by Charles II. in 1666 and 1676, for the general reception and relief of all the Scots who were sick, &c. This extensive plan, however, was abandoned for the present mode of relief by assisting them at their own habitations. A third charter was granted in 1775. The objects of this charity are poor Scots who have not acquired any parochial settlement in England, and who have survived the power of labour, or are disabled by disease, or casualty to earn a livelihood, or are desirous of returning to their native country, and are destitute of the means.

The hall for transacting the business of this admirable foundation was originally in Black Friars, till that building was taken down when Fleet Ditch was arched over. The present hall in Crane Court was once distinguished by the meetings of the Royal Society on their removal from Gresham College, 1710, till their last and final remove to Somerset House. This building has a brick front, but too narrow for a display of architectural beauty.

The room for the reception of the Governors and Directors of the Society is of the Ionic order, decorated with two pillars, a cornice, and a stucco ceiling. Here are a few ornaments, and some tolerably good pictures.

North of the hall, on the site of the Royal Society's Museum, a large

a large room has been erected by a separate subscription, and intended for the public anniversaries of the Corporation; but it was let to a furrier; and is now occupied by a very respectable Society, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, intituled, *The Philosophical Society of London*, who meet once a week for public lectures, experiments, converzatione, and discussions on various branches of natural and experimental philosophy. This institution owes its origin to the exertions of Mr. Pettigrew, its Secretary, and can boast of some very eminent characters in literature and philosophy. Lord Henniker, Sir John Cox Hippesley, Bart. Sir William Beechey, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Maurice, Dr. Lettsom (the president), Dr. Gregory, Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Collyer, &c. &c.

In *Bolt Court*, where once resided the learned and violent Dr. Samuel Johnson, is the house of the *Medical Society of London*, a gift to the Society, together with many valuable and scarce volumes, from the truly philanthropic Dr. Lettsom. This Society was instituted in 1773, and consists of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; and others versed in sciences connected with medicine. Their object is the promotion of medical knowledge, and they can claim some of the first medical characters in Europe among their number. The library consists of upwards of 30 thousand volumes, preserved under the care of a librarian, Mr. Pettigrew, the highly respectable surgeon, mentioned above, who is also the secretary.

Temple Bar is a very handsome gate, where anciently posts, rails, and a chain only terminated the City bounds, as at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars. The present gate is one of the many noble specimens of Sir Christopher Wren's abilities. It was erected from 1670 to 1672. The pilasters are Corinthian, the pediment arched, and the statues those of James I. his queen, Charles I. and II. The gate is 54 feet in length, and 17 feet three inches in depth. "The length is divided into eight parts: the gate in the midst is two, the portions one each. The great arch is thirteen feet six inches; height, two squares

and one half-circle. The side arches six feet nine inches: two squares in height and the key-stone. The columns twenty-four feet, with base and capital. The diameters one-tenth part of their height, (two feet four inches) come-out from the wall one-sixth part of their diameter. The pedestal seven feet high. The base one-fifth part of the columns. The architrave, frieze, and cornice, are, in height, one-fifth part of the column, with base and capitals, viz. four feet nine inches by the architraves." Such is the description of this gate, as I find it in a MS. in the British Museum, dated 1688.

It has long been in the contemplation of the City to remove this gate.

Near Temple Bar are still standing several houses, being good specimens of the architecture of the age of Elizabeth; the stories project over each other from the bottom to the top.

In *Chancery Lane*, formerly Chancellor's Lane, is *Serjeants' Inn*. It consists of two small courts, and is surrounded by the Judges' chambers, which are spacious and handsome.

The Inn, till the year 1484, was denominated "Faryngdon's Inn, in Chancellor's Lane," and was held of the Bishop of Ely by one of the clerks in Chancery.

The Hall is ascended by a very handsome flight of stone steps, guarded by a balustrade. The building is of brick, with stone cornices, and a handsome pediment, surmounted by a turret and clock. The interior has but little to recommend it to notice; it is, however, convenient and well-proportioned; and the windows are filled with the armorial bearings of those who have been members, &c. *The Chapel* is small and neat; but has nothing peculiar in its construction.

Serjeants' Inn, on the opposite side of the way in Fleet Street, is now only a large court, filled with several good houses; but not used as an inn of court, though still retaining the name.

Proceeding again into the parish of St. Bride's, we may notice a few objects omitted in the neighbourhood of Salisbury Square.

In the court of this name, is one of the many houses appropriated

priated to that most invaluable discovery, Vaccination: most of the following particulars have been kindly furnished me by a medical gentleman at the head of this establishment.

The metropolis of the British empire is very honourably distinguished by the variety of its public charities, supported by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent. The cow-pox, long known in the dairy counties to be a preservative against the small-pox, was first announced by Dr. Jenner, who eventually received, by parliamentary grants, the reward of 30,000*l*. The late Dr. Woodville, physician of the Small-Pox Hospital, introduced the practice of it into that hospital in the early part of 1799. In the same year Dr. Pearson succeeded in establishing the Original Vaccine Pock Institution in Golden Square. In 1802 Dr. Walker, who had been engaged in introducing the new practice on different shores of the Mediterranean, and in arresting the progress of the small-pox, which had broken out in the expedition to Egypt under the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Keith, establishing daily gratuitous vaccination and supply of matter in Lombard Street. In 1803 this City Institution, with its conductors, was merged or absorbed in the Royal Jennerian Society, which was formed on the suggestion of Dr. Walker, and organized on his plan, under the management of a financial and a medical committee or council. Some difference taking place between him and the Medical Council, he resigned in 1806; but obtained an examination of the Royal College of Physicians, on vaccination, and a record of his peculiar practice in their archives. Dr. Walker's friends in the society determining to secure his services to the public, immediately formed for him the London Vaccine Institution, which has proved a most efficient establishment.

It appears, from the published report of the Institution, that the numbers it had inoculated at the close of 1814, were, at the Central stations 21,360. At other stations in town 18,994. In the country 307,550. The matter supplied amounted to 159,503 charges; on 33,378 applications.

The

The formation of the Government Institution on the suggestion of Mr. George Rose, and acceded to by the late Mr. Perceval in 1809, aided by a Parliamentary grant of 3000*l.* per annum, for a time injured the funds of the different institutions; but the public came forward to their assistance by the most liberal subscriptions: so, notwithstanding the formation of the Government Vaccine Institution, the popular ones are still continued. Even the Royal Jennerian Society has been revived, and is in full activity, Dr. Walker, its first founder, being the appointed Director.

Thus the public Vaccine Institutions in the metropolis, besides various inoculating stations and dispensaries, are, the Small Pox Hospital, Pancras; Original Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad Street, Golden Square; Royal Jennerian Society, Union Court, Holborn Hill; London Vaccine Institution, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, and Bond Court, Walbrook; and the National Vaccine Establishment, Leicester Square.

The City of London Gas Light and Coke Company have their works in Dorset Garden, adjoining the River Thames.

The origin of Gas is of very early date; in Persia they have the same light produced and conveyed by tubes into the temples at Baccka, and the followers of Zoroaster worship it as the ever-burning Lamp.

At Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, and Durseley, in Worcestershire, in the open fields, it is frequently seen ignited from its own natural properties. The first discovery in England was in the year 1774. The Rev. William Clayton was distilling coal for the purpose of collecting the tar, &c. when one of the joints in the apparatus failing, he had occasion to make a fresh lute; and unthinkingly brought a lighted candle in contact with the joint, when to his great surprise ignition immediately took place, which upon further investigation he found to be carbonated hydrogen gas; from this incident, unsought for as it was, we may date the origin of the brilliant appearance which the streets of the Metropolis now present. To enumerate all who have attempted to bring

bring this discovery to a perfect state would far exceed the limits of this work; though it may not be amiss to mention the names of some, whose experiments in the infant stage of Gas were not unsuccessful: among these are Mr. Murdock, then with Messrs. Bolton and Watt, of Birmingham, Mr. Maiben, of Perth, and Mr. Cook, of Birmingham.

This establishment arose from the ability of Mr. Knight, whose chemical and mechanical experience is so well known that it is needless for me to say a word on that subject. He erected an apparatus in Fleet Street, on an entirely new and improved principle, where he manufactured and exhibited a Gas light superior, perhaps, to any other. Such was the success of his undertaking, and the general expression of public approbation, that Mr. Kinght, at the suggestion of Mr. Frederick Sparrow, of Ludgate Hill, entered into a contract with the inhabitants of Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Church Yard, &c. to convey gas to the interior of their premises; this being one of the first attempts to light shops, rooms, &c. with gas in London. For this successful undertaking of public utility and economy they are indebted to the spirited liberality and exertions of Mr. Sparrow; and, for the purpose of carrying this undertaking into effect, in June 1814, Mr. Knight admitted Mr. Grant and Mr. Hargraves as his partners, who, for reasons not necessary to be detailed, retired from the concern, in March 1815, at which period Mr. Sparrow purchased the interest of the latter gentleman, and the concern is carried on under the firm of Sparrow, Knight, and Co. Many persons have doubtless observed in their district, which extends in that part of the city west of Cheapside, from Temple Bar round the west end of Cheapside down Newgate Street, reaching as far as Holborn Bars, a purity of light combined with a steadiness of flame, which was never before acquired.

The Gas was first lighted on Christmas morning 1814, and began publicly to be introduced into the houses and shops on January 26th, 1815. The machinery and apparatus are most completely

completely and philosophically arranged; they consist of forty-eight retorts, with purifying vessels upon an improved principle, with two large gasometers*. Two other gasometers are now making, which will be the largest in the kingdom. The whole of these works are fitted up with cyphons and other self-acting machinery, to prevent the possibility of accident. It is proper here to give a correct statement of the Fire, which happened on the premises the 24th of May, 1815, and which, I have ascertained most satisfactorily, was not occasioned, in the smallest degree, from any mismanagement in the apparatus. A contract had been entered into with Mr. Pitcher to enlarge and build a more elevated roof over the Retort House, the former one being too confined: in erecting the scaffolding for this purpose, it became requisite to make holes through the roof, to fix poles; through these holes some chips or shavings fell upon the furnaces and took fire, and communicated with the old roof and the scaffolding, which were very soon destroyed; here the flames were got under, with the loss only of an old roof, which would have been removed in about eight days, had it not been burnt. No part of the apparatus was in the smallest degree injured.

Before we finally leave this parish, we should take some notice of the large open Court called *Belle Sauvage Yard.*

The name of this place has given rise to numerous conjectures; but it has generally, though by no means correctly, been thought to have arisen out of a romantic French story of a wild woman, whom they called *La Belle Sauvage*, and hence the legend is perpetuated by the figure of a savage woman, used as the sign of the Coffee House in this place. I believe the true origin of this name is that of *Isabella Savage*, a lady to whom the estate and premises belonged; and who conveyed them, but in what manner I have not been able to ascertain, to the Cutlers' Company. The arms of this fraternity are upon two or three of the houses;

* It may not be uninteresting to state, that the ground upon which the Gasometer House stands is the spot where the immortal Shakspeare's Theatre stood.

houses; particularly over the inn, and also in front of the premises occupied by Mr. Isherwood, a very extensive paper-stainer, of Ludgate Hill.

The house, No. 1, in this yard, is a large and excellent building. It is now occupied by *The Commercial Travellers' Society*, one of the most respectable benevolent institutions of the kind in the kingdom. It was established in January 1800, and has for its object the providing a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members, their widows and children. For the accomplishment of this valuable purpose the society wholly consists of the principals of houses in trade, both in town and country, who employ travellers. Their number is unlimited. The utmost caution is taken in the admission of members, who each pay the sum of one guinea to the Secretary, and continue so to do annually. This, at least, was the original rule; but an admission fee of five guineas is now paid by every new member; besides the usual annual subscription. No member is entitled to any allowance until after the expiration of four years from his admission into the Society. Sick members are then entitled to an allowance of one guinea per week during such sickness.

To this establishment are united two very respectable newspapers: *The Traveller*, an Evening Paper, and *The Commercial Chronicle*, published three times a week. *

Sir Charles Price, Bart. M. P. is the President; James Denison, Esq. Vice-President; Benjamin Barnard Esq. Banker, Treasurer; Cooke Elliott and Thomas Peach, Esqrs., Secretaries. The latter gentleman resides at the Society's House, which has recently undergone a complete repair, and many valuable alterations, for the accommodation of the Society.

The parish Church of ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN, next claims

* In the account of the Post Office Revenue to Government I have been misled in my numerical calculation; and I gladly embrace the earliest opportunity to correct myself: from the government Papers, now before me, it appears, that in the year ending 5th of April, 1815, the produce was 1,596,000*l*.

claims our attention. It stands without the walls of London; but within its liberty or freedom. The parish is divided into The Liberty of London; The Liberty above the Bars; and The Liberty of Saffron Hill. The church was built in the year 1687; and is thought to be one of the most finished performances of Sir Christopher Wren. It is a spacious fabric, worthy of so great a master. The roof is supported by Corinthian columns; the walls are of stone.

The interior is richly ornamented; beautiful fret-work adorns the roof between the arches; the altar-piece is also superbly decorated with the same kind of work.

The wainscoting of this church is perhaps more excellent than any other in London. The organ is ornamented with two large fluted wainscot columns of the Tuscan order. The organ itself is a very good one by Harris: it is, however, the discarded instrument in the contest for superiority between Father Schmydt and Harris, at the Temple Church *. On each side of the organ are good paintings of Christ restoring the Blind, and the Sermon on the Mount.

Over the altar-piece, which is richly deocrated, and very large, is a fine painted window.

I cannot enter into details respecting the monuments, the eminent rectors, &c. It may be sufficient to say that here preached the notorious Sacheveral.

Holborn, divided into High Holborn, Middle Row, Holborn Bars, Hill, and Bridge, is a most excellent street, abounding with shops of almost every description. It extends from the north end of Fleet Market to High Street, St. Giles's. The name is derived from an ancient village, built upon the bank of the rivulet, or *bourne* of the same name. Its spring was near the south end of Gray's Inn Lane.

In Shoe Lane, which runs out of this street into Fleet Street, are still some remains of *Oldbourne* Hall; nearly opposite to this is

* This Church, and the Inns to which it belongs, will be described in the succeeding volume.

is the house once the palace of the Bishops of Bangor; hence the name of *Bangor Court.*

Ely Place is on the opposite side of the way in Holborn. It is the site of an ancient edifice called *Ely House*, the palace of the Bishops of Ely. It is said, that in this house John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, breathed his last. Nothing of the old structure now remains.

A chapel, however, belonging to the established church, still stands on the west side of the street. The east end has a very handsome Gothic window. Beneath is a crypt of the length of the chapel. The cloisters formed a square on the south side*. The chapel, which is generally called *Ely Chapel*, is dedicated to St. Ethelredra, foundress of the monastery at Ely. Except the east window, which is faithfully depicted in the annexed view, it has but little to recommend it to notice.

It has sometimes been asserted, that Ely Place is out of the jurisdiction of the city of London; but this is an error. Burn †, supported by the opinions of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper; Sir Robert Catlyne, lord chief justice of England; Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of England; and Sir James Dyer, lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, asserts, that "the tenements called Ely Rents, in Holborn, were, and are within the liberties, franchises, and jurisdiction of the city of London; and that the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, and their successors, should from thenceforth peaceably, and quietly have, use, enjoy, and exercise, with the said tenements, all and every such liberties, customs, and jurisdictions, as they may use within any other place within the liberty and freedom of London.

Hatton Garden is a very excellent street, and has always been the residence of persons of respectability. According to Aggas's Map of London, in the year 1560, it appears, that the north side of Holborn consisted of only a single row of houses, with

* Pennant, 161. Some account of the ancient buildings may also be seen in Bentham's History of Ely.

† Ecclesiastical Law, Vol. I. p. 197.

with gardens behind them; and that *Field Lane*, now a long narrow passage filled with old cloaths' shops and prostitutes, was an opening from the street to the fields between Holborn and Clerkenwell. *Saffron Hill* stands on a path-way, which led through a long pasture, bounded by the Turnmill Brook, and the wall of *Lord Hatton's Garden*, from whence arose the name of the street; at the north end of which, is one of the Police Offices, similar to others which have been described in various parts of this work.

In *Cross-street* stands *Hatton House*; built by Sir Christopher Hatton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a great favourite with that imperious Queen, who, though averse to all marriage contracts, affected to be greatly struck by his superior personal accomplishments: Sir Christopher's fine person and fine dancing were quite as attractive to Elizabeth as his intellectual endowments, which were by no means superficial. He was lord keeper, and discharged his duty with great applause; his modesty, however, prompted by his good sense, never allowed him to act, on any occasion of moment, without the assistance of two able lawyers.

The site of his house was that of the orchard and garden of Ely House; and here he died in 1591. By his interest with the queen, he extorted from the Bishop, Richard Cox, the ground on which his house was built. The good bishop for a long time resisted the insolent sacrilege; but the female Head of the Church soon made him surrender, by the following letter; one of the many glorious privileges of the ever-glorious Reformation:

"Proud Prelate!

"You know what you was before I made you what you are now; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by G—d, I will unfrock you.

"ELIZABETH."

What bishop could resist a demand from so pious and so powerful a queen? On the 20th of March, 1576, the "proud prelate," granted to Sir Christopher, the fine dancer, "the gate-house of the palace, except two rooms, used as prisons for those who were arrested, or delivered in execution to the bishop's bailiff; and the lower rooms, used for the porter's lodge, the first court-yard, within the gate-house, to the long gallery, dividing it from the second; the stables there, the long gallery, with the rooms above and below it, and some others; fourteen acres of land; and the keeping the gardens and orchards for twenty-one years, paying, at Midsummer-Day, a red rose for the gate-house and garden, and for the ground ten loads of hay, and 10*l. per annum;* the bishop reserving to himself and his successors free access through the gate-house, walking in the garden, and to gather twenty bushels of roses yearly." Sir Christopher undertook to repair and make the gate-house a convenient dwelling.

The sequel of this nefarious transaction was calamitous to Hatton. He had incurred a large debt to the Queen, whose love of money exceeded even her love of fine legs and fine dancing; when she demanded the payment, the chancellor was unable to satisfy the demand; Elizabeth, in her usual strains of impatience and insolence, it would seem, reproached her favourite creditor. This so affected him, that he shortly after died of a broken heart; and the avaricious Queen, as in other cases, most bitterly lamented the loss of so able a judge and councillor. Hatton House, since that time, has undergone various alterations, and has been devoted to sundry contradictory purposes. It was once a Dancing Academy, and afterwards a Printing Office. The back part of it has been formed into a Chapel, at first for a congregation of the New Jerusalem Church, or Swedenborgians; but it is at present occupied by a society of Calvinistic Methodists.

St. Andrew's Charity School, is a good building in Hatton Garden; and is, I understand, now a very well regulated Charity.

* Pennant, 159.

rity. It was founded in 1696, in *Brookes's Market*. The present building was originally *Hatton Chapel*, which being disused, was leased of the Bishop of Ely for the School-House. The Rev. Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Lemaitre, well-known in what was once ridiculously called the "pop-gun plot," have exerted themselves to reform many abuses which had crept into the management of this School. The Rev. Mr. Barton, and Mr. March, of Brook Street, some years ago saved the establishment from total ruin.

In the Committee Room there is a good picture of *St. Andrew's Court*, by Ashby.

Greville-street takes its name from Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; from whence also arose the name of *Brooke-street*. The name of Sir Fulke will ever be remembered as the patron of learning and learned men; and as the friend of Sir Philip Sidney. He died by the hand of Ralph Haywood, a gentleman who had passed the most of his days in his lordship's service. For some cause, which was never known, he had left him out of his will, and very imprudently let him know it. In September, 1628, Haywood entered his lordship's bed-chamber, and expostulated with great warmth on the usage he met with, his lordship answering with asperity, received from him a mortal wound with a sword. The assassin retired into another room, in which he instantly destroyed himself with the same instrument. His lordship died a few days afterwards.*

In *Fulwood's Rents* is a Court of Request for the recovery of small debts.

In the neighbourhood of Holborn, on both sides, are several inferior Inns of Court. Next to Brooke Street is *Furnival's Inn*, at one time the town residence of the Lords Furnival, which family became extinct, in the male line, in the sixth year of Richard II.

Thaives Inn, is on the opposite side of the street. It took is name from John Tavye, in Edward III's time. It consists of several

* Edmondson's Account of the Greville Family, 86, apud Pen.

several good houses, chiefly occupied by persons connected with the law.

Barnard's Inn, was originally *Mackworth's Inn*, having been given by the executors of John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, on condition that they should find a pious priest to perform divine service in Lincoln Cathedral, in which Mackworth lies interred. Having been leased by a gentleman of the name of Barnard, it took his name. In the hall are one or two good pictures.

Staples Inn, is so called from its having been a *staple* in which the wool merchants were used to assemble; but it had been given to law students, possibly before the reign of Henry V.

There is not any thing in these several Inns, as they are called, to recommend them to particular notice.

Before I finally leave this part, I should not omit to notice *Bartlett's Buildings*, on account of the venerable and most excellent *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, long established there. This is a chartered society for the spread of religion in foreign parts; but another society, which is properly the one under consideration, arose out of the original one, founded in 1698. The principal methods by which they promote the interests of true religion are the support of missions, the distribution of bibles, prayer books, and various religious tracts. Books, papers, &c. distributed by this Society have amounted to nearly 70,000.

It was my intention to have concluded the present volume with some account of part of the parish of St. Giles's, and with various places in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln's and Gray's Inn, I must, however, here close the Third Part of the History and Description of London and Middlesex; relying on the candour of the reader for a favourable construction of such passages and sentiments which may have occasionally fallen from me, if any have so done, with which his own judgment may not happen to coincide.

INDEX.

A.

ABBEY of the Graces, or East Minster, where situated, 136.
Abbot, Sir Maurice, 445.
Accidents and depradations occasioned by the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, 18; dreadful in the Metropolis, in 1812, 68; at Mr. Coats's house by fire, 70; at Aldgate, 69; at the fire of the Custom House, 84, 85; occasioned by the burning of the Pagoda in St. James's Park, 109.
Adam, William, chancellor to the Prince Regent, 37.
Admiralty, Lords of, their conduct on the Jubilee, 3.
African Company's Office, 282.
Agriculture, causes of the tardy improvements in, 471.
Albion Brewery, 142.
Aldermanbury, 291,
Aldermary's Walk, 161.
Aldersgate Street, 349.
Aldgate, an alarming event which took place there in 1813, 69.
Ale, six hogsheads of, turned into Pall Mall for the populace, 90; exportation of in Queen Elizabeth's time, 137.
Alfune, a worthy ecclesiastic, what part he took in the support of the hospital of St. Bartholomew, 444; curious anecdote of, ib.
Alie Street, 133, 134.
Allen, Sir John, 307.
Alleyn, Mr. founder of Dulwich College, account of a play house built by, 215, 216.
Allies, news of their having entered Paris, and its effects, 89.
Almshouses of the corporation of the Trinity House, account of, 118; of the skinner's company, ib.; of the vintner's company, ib.; for poor men past labour, 119; Bancroft, ib.; Perneck's, 124; Merchant Taylor's, 134; founded by Sir Andrew Judd, 167; for widows, Holywell Street, 148; founded by Edward Alleyn in Pest House Row, account of, 196; girdler's, ib.; erected by Susan Amynes, for eight widows, 197; Sir Thomas Gresham's at the southern end of Whitecross Street, 199; in Jacob's Well Passage, 217; belonging to Sion College, 222; Sir Thomas Gresham under the Excise Office, 225; Dutch, Moorfields, 226; founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Monkwell Street, 337; founded by Robert Rogers in Hart Street, 340; Lady Owen's, 592.
Anecdote of a tyger belonging to the Tower, 46; of Mr. Daniel Day, 146; of Canute, 152, 153; of the celebrated Holbein, 154; of Dr. Watts, 157; of Edward, Earl of Oxford, note, 158; of the Rev. John Howe, 212; respecting the Stratford bakers, 244; of Henry VIII., 250; of a priest by Stowe, 253;

253; of Mr. Jackson, 297, 298; of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, 303; of Henry Law, 306; of Mr. Hare, 369; respecting Rahere, 430, 431; of Alfune, an ecclesiastic, 444; respecting Edward VI., 489; of Dr. Thomas Burnet, 555, 556.
Animadversions on the practice of turning young men into milliners, 404.
Antiquities, Roman, 122; in Sun Tavern fields, 148, 149; still to be traced in Duke's Place, 154; in Holywell Street, 182; in Hanover Yard, 202; in Sion College, 223; in the old Priory of Austin Friars, 226; remains of at the southern end of Bishopsgate, 230, 231; at Bow church, 361; in the Charter House, 524, 525; in Cloth Fair, 428, 429; in Middlesex House, 535; in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, 445; in the Old Bailey, 616.
Apsley House, splendid illuminations in July 1813, 73.
Archers, trial of skill, 179; of London, their trials of skill, 481, 482.
Architecture, remarks on that in St. Martin Outwich church, Threadneedle Street, 230.
Arden, Lord, how Mr. Perceval's unfortunate death affected him, 56; attends his funeral, 57.
Armoury House, situation and description of, 188.
Armstrong Rev. John, short account of, 336.
Act of Parliament for repairing the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, 570
Artillery Ground, New, site of, 187; its former state, 188; Old, some account of the, 158.
Arrest of a dead body in Shoreditch, 45,
Ashby, Upper, Street, 590; Lower, ib.
Aske's Hospital, or Haberdasher's almshouses, 191; for what purpose erected, 191; description, situation, and regulations, 191, 192.
Askew, Anne, her inhuman execution, 487, 488; her great fortitude, 493, 494.
Avery, Benjamin, L. L. D. some account of, 435, 436.
Auckland, Lord, 27, 28.
Auction Mart, situation, &c. 235; manner of doing business at, 235, 236; grand saloon, &c. 236.
Aylesbury, Earl Bruce, of Amptlill, his character, 578; house and gardens, now forming Aylesbury Street, ancient history of, 578.

B.

Bacon House, why so called, 317; Sir Francis attacks the Charter House, 541.
Bagnigge Wells, 599.
Bagnio Court, 401.
Baker, Sir R. 723.
Ballade, ancient, called London Lackpenny,
Ballast Office, 667.
Balloons at the Grand Fete given by the Prince Regent in commemoration of peace, 107.
Bancroft, Francis, some account of him, 165.
Bank dollars, increased in value, 39.
Bankes, John, some account of him, 359.
Baptisterion, in the chapel in Paul's Alley, description of, 207, 208.
Barbican, early history of, and why so called, 216.
Barnard's Inn, 756.
Barnes, Dr. burnt at Smithfield without knowing for what crime, 487.
Barlow, Duke of Shoreditch, why so dubbed, 481, 482.
Bason at the New River, 596, 597.
Bartholomew the Great, ancient church and priory of described, 407; what havock Harry VIII. made of, 427; description of the present church, 431, 439—443.
Bartholomew's parish, site of, 426, 430; on the boundaries of, 442.
———— Close, 433, 434, 426, 427.
———— hospital, form of thanksgiving for the patients, 458; expenses of, 458, 459; much injured by the fire of London, 459; rules of admission into, 460.
————, observations respecting

specting the ground occupied by, 506.
Bartlet's Buildings, 756.
Barton, Elizabeth, 484.
Basinghall Street, 289.
Battlebridge, 600.
Bayly, Dr. Lewis, author of the Practice of Piety, 715.
Baxter, Mr. Simon, attacks the Charter House, 541, 542.
Baxter, Richard, 380.
Baynard's Castle, 639.
Beauchamp's Inn, 705.
Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. 375.
Beauvais, Dr. Richard, Bishop of London, 567.
Beckford, William, 700.
Belle Sauvage Yard, 749.
Bellingham, Mr account of, 52; enters the Lobby of the House of Commons and shoots Mr Perceval, 52, 53; conveyed to Newgate, 54; his trial and defence, 58, 59; his execution, 64.
Belvedere Tea Garden, 605.
Bembrie, Sir Nicholas, 376.
Berenger, De, imposition, practised by him on the public, 87; addresses a letter to Admiral Foley, ib.; means which he took to spread false reports, 87, 88; he is tried and found guilty, 88, 89; his sentence, 89.
Bere House, or Great Breweries, some account of, 137.
Bingley, Mr. 722.
Bethlehem hospital, 186, 187, 220.
————, Old, early history of, 161; by what the ground is now occupied, ib.
Bevis marks, where situated, 157.
Bible Society, 738, 739.
Billiter Lane, origin of the name, 251, 252.
Billingsgate Market, 649.
Birch, Rev. Dr. Thomas, 697.
Birchin Lane, 267.
Birde, Richard, 143.
Blackford, Mr. 15.
Black Canons, Priory of, 408, 424.
Blackfriars Bridge, 634; view of London from, 635; number of passengers in one day, 641; dreadful accident at, 68.
Black money, 280.
Blossoms Inn, 306.
Blount, Sir John, his scheme respecting the South Sea Company, 233, 234.
Blucher, Marshal, conduct of the populace when he arrived at Carlton House, 95; his remarks respecting the conduct of the populace, 97.
Bludworth, Sir Thomas, mansion of, 314, 315.
Boar's Head, Eastcheap, 703.
Boat, built by the block makers in Wapping, 146, 147.
Boucher, Joan, 485; what her crime was for which she was burnt, 489; her execution, 491; her courage, 492.
Bolton, Prior, 426; buildings supposed to be his, 433.
Bonar, Mr. a city merchant, and his wife murdered by his footman, 71.
Bond, William, his tomb, 166.
Bookselling business, extent of, 628.
Booth, Royal, in the Green Park, account of, 111.
Botolph Lane, 699; rates of houses in, 701.
Bow Lane, 711.
Bow Street, 64.
Brandon, Mr. apprehends Mr. Clifford as a rioter, 7; result of his conduct, ib.; letter praying to be reinstated to office, ib.
Bread Street, 712.
Brick Lane, why so called,
Bridge Street, 64.
Bridges which cross the New River, 597.
Bridewell Hospital, 726.
Brief, curious one issued respecting Bartholomew Fair, 466, 467.
British Museum, painting of Mr. Thomas Britton in, 575; was formerly Montague House, 577.
Britton, Thomas, the celebrated musical small coal man, short memoir of, 573, 574; paintings of him in the British Museum, 575; his death, 575, 576.
Brisset, Jordan, founded the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and that of St. Mary, Clerkenwell, 567.
British Forum, the debates respecting Windham and Yorke, 11.

Broken Wharf, 639.
Bucklesbury, why so called, 273.
Bridge Row, 710.
Bullen, Sir Jeffrey, Lord Mayor, 311. 312.
Bulleyn, William, conjectures concerning his residence, 203.
Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, 189.
Bonaparte, Lucien, arrived in England, 34
Bonaparte, number of licences issued by, in 1813, 69.
Burder, George, 380.
——— Samuel, ib.
Burdett, Sir Francis, 12—22; 50, 55, 64.
———, Thomas, Esq. on what account he lost his head, 377.
Burlington House, the allied sovereigns at a fete at, 102.
Burnet, Dr. Thomas, short memoir of, 554, 555.
Bury Street, from whence the name of it was derived, 157.
Butt, Richard Ganthorne, his trial and sentence for practising a fraud on the Stock Exchange, 89.

C.

Cade, Jack, 117.
Cage, the account of the prison so called, 253, 581.
Caldwell, Mr. Robert, 330.
Cannon Road, situation and description of, 126.
Cannon Street, 705.
Carlton House, grand illuminations at in honour of the victory at Vittoria, 73, 90.
Carpenter's Buildings, 220.
Carter Lane, 716; meeting, 717.
Carthusian monks, when the order of was founded, 509, 510; what became of them, 512—520.
——— monastery, by whom founded, &c. 510; demolished, 524, 529.
Cattle, low price of after the plague, 505.
Cave, Edward, 587.
Castle and Falcon Inn, 351.
Castlereagh, Lord, 18, 21, 55, 57, 64, 80, 81.
Castro, M. de, 120.
Calamy, Rev. Edward, short account of him, 293.
———, Benjamin, remarks respecting, ib.
Cattle, how the colour of the fat of should be tried, 470; inhuman conduct of the drivers of, 470.
Causeway, some account of one at Wilderness Row, 543.
Ceremony, on delivering the swords, voted by the city of London to the Earl of Northesk and Sir Richard Strachan, 30.
Ceremony, a splendid one, on swearing in the Prince of Wales as Regent, 37—39.
Cemeteries of the Portuguese and Dutch Jews, 119.
Chamberlayne, Mr. 606.
Chapels, account of one at the London Hospital, 126; Lutheran in Little Alie Street, 134; Quakers in Devonshire Square, 157; Baptist in Devonshire Square, Houndsditch, 157; Jews in Brick Lane, 174; Holywell Mount, 182; Wesley's, in the City Road, 190; at Aske's Hospital, 191; Sandemanian in Paul's Alley, 206; Staine's in Barbican, 218; Collegiate in Ram Alley, 246; of St. Michael, Leadenhall Street, 248; in Founder's Hall Court, 277; of St. Mary Coney Hope, 283; in Staining Lane, 318; Calvinists in Silver Street, 319; Unitarian in Monkwell Street, 330; in Lamb's Court, 338; at the Cockpit in Jewin Street, 340; Old Jewry in Jewin Street, 343; of the Freethinking Christians, 344; in the Charter House, 549; in Middle Court, 434; Spa Fields, 535; Pentonville, 603.
Chapel belonging to the Charter House, description of, 540; tombs, monuments, and inscriptions in, 550,
Child, remarkable instance of one being stolen from the door of Mr. Dellow, 65.
Child stealing, an Act of Parliament respecting it, 66.
Chimney sweepers, 606.
Chinese Bridge in St. Jame's Park, 103.

Choloner, Sir Thomas, edifices erected by, 569, 570.
Christ's Hospital one of the five royal ones, 380 : site of, 380, 381 ; charter of, 382 ; when rebuilt, ib. ; mathematical school founded in, 382, 383 ; abuses which have crept in, 385 ; petition of the committee respecting, ib. ; nature of the education of the children, 386 ; holidays, 387 ; rules and regulations of, 387, 388 ; supper of the children on Sunday evenings, 389 ; different departments by which the management of the school is conducted, 390; treasurer, ib. ; auditor, 391; physician, ib ; clerk, 392 ; steward, ib ; observations on the election of the boys to assist in the lottery, 393 ; qualification of the governors, ib. ; officers and pensioners, 394; pictures in, 395 : counting-house, 398; writing-school, 399 ; grammar-school, ib. ; address and resolutions of the governors, &c. 399, 400.
Church Missionary Society, 738.
Citizens of London, method taken to divert the resentment of King Richard against, 567.
City militia, 26 ; on the repeal of the laws respecting, 27.
—— of London parish clerks, a distinct society, 566.
—— Watch, 368.
Chancery Lane, 745.
Chapel in Lamb's Court, 338 ; Silver Street, 319—321 ; Charter House, 504, 505.
Charter House, The, situation of, 504 ; origin of the name, ib. ; evidence-house belonging to, 521; entrance, 522 ; its state after the dissolution, 522, 523, 524 ; antiquities in, 524, 525 ; the reception of Mary, Queen of Scots, 526 ; commonly called Howard House, 526, 527 ; by whom attacked, 541; the greatest gift in England, ib. ; when thoroughly established, 542 ; regulations respecting, ib. ; effect which the plague had on the, 544 ; what prevented its ruin, 545; losses which the settlement of sustained, 546; account of the pensioners and scholars, 547 ; governors of, 548 ; preachers, 549 ; description of the chapel belonging to, 549, 550 ; of the large stair-case, 551 ; of the library of the old court-room, 552, 553 ; anti room of the governor's, 553 ; governor's room, 553, 554; hall, 561 ; school, ib.
Charter House Square, how occupied, 561, 562.
Cheapside, condition on which the tenants take their houses in, 569 ; history of, 361—369, 370 ; how occupied, 552 ; view of before the Fire of London, 353 ; considerably raised since St. Paul's was first built, 361.
Chequers, why used as signs in public houses, 709.
Chedsey, William, 714.
Churches :—St. Alban's, 294 ; Allhallows, Barking, 694 ; Allhallows, Bread Street, 713 ; Allhallows the Great, 643 ; Allhallows, Lombard Street, 693 ; Allhallows, London Wall, 218 ; Allhallows, Staining, 675; St. Alphage, 220; St. Andrew's, Holborn, 750; St. Andrew, Undershaft, 231, 629; St. Andrew's, Wardrobe, 636 ; St. Anne's, Blackfriars : see the last ; St. Anne's, St. Anne's Lane, 313 ; St. Ann's, Limehouse, 117; St. Antholin's, 710; St. Augustine's, or Austin's, 716 ; St. Bartholomew, Royal Exchange, 680 : St. Bartholomew the Great, 438 ; St. Bartholomew the Less, 443 ; St. Bennett's Fink, 228 ; St. Bennett's, Gracechurch, 679 ; St. Bennett's, Paul's Wharf, 639 ; St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, 345 ; St. Botolph's, Aldgate, 150 ; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 158; Bow Church, see St. Mary le-Bow ; St. Bride's, 717 ; St. Catharine, Coleman, St Catherine, Cree, St. Catherine, Tower Hill, 138; Christ Church, Newgate Street, 373; Christ Church, Spitalfields, 171 ; St. Clement's, Eastcheap, 705: St. Dionis's Back Church, Danish Church, 127; Dutch Church, Austin Friars, 225 ; St. Dunstan's in the East, 694; St. Dunstan's in the West, 741 ; St Edmund the King,

King, 692; St. Ethelburga's, 679; French Church, Threadneedle-Street, 227; St George's, Botolph Lane, 699; St. George's in the East, 128; St. Giles's, Cripplegate, 204; St. Helen's, 164; St. John's, Clerkenwell, 585; St. John's, Wapping, 665; St. James's, Clerkenwell, 570; St. James's, Duke-place, 154; St. James's, Garlick Hill, 641; St. Lawrence, Jewry, 510; St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 177; St. Luke's, Old-street, 196; St. Magnus, London-bridge, 645; St. Margret's, Lothbury, 276; St. Margaret Pattens, 696; St. Martin's, Ludgate, 629; St. Martin Outwich, 229; St. Martin Orgars, 704; St Mary Abchurch, 705; St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 291; St. Mary Aldermary, 711; St. Mary Magdalen, 714; St. Mary-le-Bow, or Bow Church, 361; St. Mary at Hill, 652; St Mary Somerset, 640; St. Mary Woolnoth, 689; St. Mary, Whitechapel, 121; St. Matthew, Friday-street, 715; St. Michael's, Bassishaw, 289; St. Michael's, Cornhill, 257; St, Michael's, Crooked Lane, 702; St. Michael's, Queenhithe, 610; St. Michael's Paternoster Royal, College Hill, ib.; St. Michael's, Wood-street, 290; St. Mildred's, Bread-street, 713; St. Mildred's, Poultry, 309; St. Nicholas Coleabbey, 714; St. Olave's, Hart-street, 668; St. Olave Jewry, Old Jewry, 283; St Paul's, Shadwell, 148; St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower, 656; St. Peter le Poor, Broad street, 244; St. Peter's. Cornhill, 260; St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, 288; St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 271; Swedish Church, 128; St. Swithin's, London Stone, 706; St. Sepulchre's, 607; Trinity, Minories, 131; St. Vedast, Foster Lane, 312.

City Mall, where situated, 185.

Clarke, Dr. Samuel, 638.

Clerkenwell, parish of St. James, 566; its history, 576; what anciently called, 566.

———— Close, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell, 577.

Clerkenwell prison, description of, 581.

Clancarty, Earl, accompanies the Prince of Orange to Holland, 79.

Clarence, Duke, 41—45.

———— House, the residence of the King of Prussia when he was in England, 95.

Clarke, Mary Anne, on her connection with the Duke of York, 26.

Cleves, Anne, account of, 486.

Clifford, Mr. is apprehended as a rioter, 7; indicts Mr. Brandon and gains a verdict, ib.

Clifford's Inn, 742.

Clarke, Mary Anne, 8.

Cloth Fair, antiquities in, 428, 429;

Coach, the first that was ever seen in England, 316; a French invention, ib.

—— whence it derived its name, ib.

Coal Exchange, or Market, 659.

Cobbett, Mr. trial of in the Court of King's Bench, 21.

Cockpit-pit meeting-house, some account of, 340, 343.

Cochrane, Lord, presents a petition from Westminster on the behalf of Sir Francis Burdett, 91; De Berenger traced to his house, 87; implicated in the deception relative to the Stock Exchange, 88; is tried and found guilty, 88, 89; his sentence, 89.

Coffer dam, alarming accident at, 31.

Coke, Sir Edward, 542.

Cold Bath, 584.

———— Fields Prison, by whom founded, 581; description of, 581, 582; various conjectures respecting the situation of, 583, 584.

———— Square, 584.

Coleman Street, conjectures on the origin of the name, 288.

———, the serjeant at arms, is reprimanded by the Speaker of the House of Commons for delaying the removal of Sir Francis to the Tower, 17; enters his house by force and proceeds with him to the Tower, 19.

Collyer, Rev. Dr. W. Bengo, 709.

College Hill, 640.

College

College of Physicians, 622, 623, 624.
Commercial Travellers' Society, 759.
Common Council, court of, 8; resolutions of the respecting the prisons, 23, 24. 25; on the regulations for the City militia, 26; present a petition to the House of Commons against the restrictions on the Regent, 37; held for the purpose of increasing the allowance of the lord mayor 15,000*l.* per annum, 40; their address to the Prince, 67.
Concord, Temple of, in the Green Park, description of, 104, 105, 107—113.
Conde, prince of, accompanies the king of France into London, 91, 92.
Conduit formerly stood at the Cripplegate end of Whitecross Street, 198.
Congreve rockets, 98.
Connat's Tour, some account of it, 273.
Convent of Benedictine nuns at the priory of St. Mary's, Clerkenwell, 568; prioresses of, ib.
Copper coinage, aversion of the nation to, 1672, 279.
Cordall, William, 508.
Cornhill, ancient history of, 252—257; its present situation, 254; what originally called, 255.
Corn Bill, 675.
—— Exchange, 673; new, for seed, &c. 674.
Corporation of London erect a new monument of Mr. Pitt in Guildhall, 70.
Corrinna, [Mrs Eliz. Thomas] 724.
Cotton, Rev. Mr. 611.
Cottonian library, statutes, &c. concerning the order of the Carthusian monks, 510.
———————, MSS. in, 567.
Court of St. James's, 8.
Court of Pie Poudre, duration of, 463; of Common Council for determining the time for Bartholomew Fair.
Covent Garden Theatre, riots at, 4.
Cowper, the poet, 691.
Cradock, John, throws himself from the top of the monument, 29.
Cranmer, Archbishop, his cruel disposition exposed and reprobated, 195, 496.
Craven, first Earl, William of, some account of, 557, 558, 559, 560.
Crompton, Mr. his business, was the last, Mr. Perceval spoke concerning, 57.
Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded, 486.
Crooked Lane, 702.
Crosby Hall, its situation and extent, 168; its early history 169.
——— Council Chamber, 169; by whom now occupied, 170.
——— Square, where situated, 168; by whom built, ib.
Crosses in Cheapside, situation and and intended use, 352, 358; account of, 353; destruction of, 354.
Crown and Anchor Tavern, circumstances which took place at a public dinner there at the time of the O. P. riots, 7.
Crowther, Rev. Samuel, encomiums on his virtues and qualifications as a minister, 373.
Crutched Friars, 670; Dissenting meeting-house formerly in, 672.
Culpepper, the celebrated Nicholas, resided at Spitalfields, 172.
Cumberland, Duke of, an attempt made to assassinate him, 29.
Currency, on the state of in 1811, 39.
Curtain Road, whence it derived its name, 182: early history of, 183; charter, 183, 184; office, 184; works, ib.
Custom House, the, 651; account of the great fire at in 1814, 84; dreadful explosion at it, 84, 95.
———————— Quay, 87.
Cutler, Sir John, statue of, 625.
———'s Hall, 643.

D.

Danish Church in Wellclose Square, description of, 127, 128
Davenant, Rev. Ralph, 123.
Dawe, Mr. 111.
Day, Mr. Daniel, curious anecdote of, 146; his death, 147.
——, Mr. John, short account of, 346.
Dean, John, 11, 12.

Debate, an interesting one in the House of Commons respecting John Gale Jones, 12, 13.
Debtors, Crown, discharged from prison on the Jubilee, 3.
Defence of Mr. Bellingham, 58, 64.
Depush, Dr. 574.
Devonshire, Duke, his death, 44.
——— Square, its situation and early history, 157, 158, whence it obtained its name, 158.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, 118.
Dirty House, tradition of, 246.
Dixie, Sir Wolstan, some account of him, 397, 398.
Dock now opened at Rotherhithe, 39.
Doctors' Commons, 637.
Doolittle, Rev. Thomas, some remarks of, 331, 332.
Domville, Mr. elected lord mayor of London, 77.
Donadieu, Lieutenant, 146.
Donation of a person unknown for the education of poor children gratis, 123.
Dow, Mr. Robert, 613.
Dowgate, 709.
Downing Street, cause of alarm at, 68.
Drope, Sir Richard, 257.
Duke Street, West Smithfield, account of, 432.
——'s Place, was the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity, 153; antiquities still to be found there, 154; period when first inhabited by Jews, 155.
Dunton, John, the celebrated bookseller's historian, 348.

E.

Eamer, Colonel, Sir John, 27—99.
Eastcheap, 703, 704.
East Country Dock, new, opened at Rotherhithe, 39.
East India Company warehouses, belonging to, in Haydon Square, 133; baggage warehouses of, where situated, 107.
Eden, Hon. George, 28.
——, Hon. William Frederick, unfortunate death of, 27.
Edward VI. his mild disposition, 489; his journal, 492; his death, 499.
Eldon, Lord, 54.
Elizabeth, Princess, 676.
Ellenborough, Lord, 8.
———————, determines the point respecting the arrest of dead bodies 45.
Elliot, Mr. Hugh, 28.
Elms, The, formerly a place of execution at Smithfield, 462.
Elstob, William, 708; Elizabeth, ib.
Ely Place and Chapel, 752.
Emperor, Alexander, his entrance into London, 95; goes to the Opera, 94; his indefatigable conduct, 96; visits Kensington Gardens, ib.; nature of his pursuits, ib.; his entry into London, 95; goes to the Opera, 97; to Ascot races, ib.; rides through Hyde Park, 97; his aquatic excursion, 98; goes to Oxford, ib.; attends a ball at Lady Ferrers, 99; goes to St. Paul's Cathedral, 99; visits Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres, 99, 100; visits a Quakers' Meeting, 100; presents made him, 102; visits the Tower, ib.; leaves London, ib.
English ladies, when they begun to use pins instead of skewers, 317.
Engravings in the Old Bailey Sessions-house, 616.
Estrange, Sir Roger le, 574.
Evans, Mr. his escape from fire, 69.
Evidence-room in the Charter-house, 424.
Ewen, John, founder of the convent of Grey Friars, 382.
Exchange Alley, how occupied, 266.
Excise Office, its situation, 223; described, 224.
Excursion, aquatic, account of one, at which the allied sovereigns were present, 98.
Explosion, great, at the fire of the Custom, 84, 85.
Eyre, Sir Simon, granary constructed by, 243; chapel founded by, 245.

F.

Fabian, Robert, the celebrated historian, 260.
Fair of St. Bartholomew, account of its origin and use, 462, 463; ceremony of proclaiming the fair, 465.

Fairlop Fair, its origin, 146; curious anecdote respecting, ib.
Falcon Square, account of, 345.
Falstaff, Sir John, 703.
Farmers, impositions practised upon the, in the sale of hay, straw, &c. 477, 478.
Farthing Hatch, 202.
Fenchurch Street, 676.
Fete, account of the grand one given by the Prince Regent in 1811, 40—44; in St. James's Park, 103; account of the decorations, amusements, &c. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.
Fetter Lane, 742.
Fink, Robert, founder of St. Bennet Fink, in Threadneedle Street, 228.
Finsbury Square, remarks on, 189; Dispensary in St. John Street, 606.
Fire, an alarming one at Mr. Coats' house, account of, 69, 70; at the Custom House, account of, 84; at High Street, Shadwell, some account of it, 149; alarming one at Mr. Woodmason's house Leadenhall Street, 263; two at London House in Aldersgate Street, 350.
Fish, quantity of annually consumed in London, 651.
Fish Street Hill, 702.
Fisher, Jasper, his house once occupied the whole of Devonshire Square, 157; some account of him, ib.
Fitz-Osbert, William, some account of, 367.
Fitz Stephen, an historian, his remarks concerning *The Quarters*, 227.
Flag Association described, 176.
Flavell, Mr. John, 342.
Fleetwood, Mr. Serjeant, his residence, 315.
Fleet Market, 731.
————, Burial Ground, 724.
Fleet Prison, 737.
Fleming, Dr. Caleb, one of the last preachers at Middlesex House, some account of him, 436.
Flushing, 8; docks and arsenals at, 10.
Fog very thick on Dec. 27, 1814, 80.
Ford, Mr. 611.
Fordyce, Rev. James, short memoir of him, 333, 334; calumny against, 334; his sermon on leaving his congregation, 335, 336.
Fore Street, description of, 340.
Forest, Friar, his execution, 485.
Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the victory gained over the French at the battle of Vittoria, 77.
Foster Lane, situation of, 312; Rev. Henry Foster, last rector of St. James, Clerkenwell, 479.
Finch Lane, whence it derived its name, 266.
France, capture of the Isle of, 59.
———, a stop put to the intercourse with by licence, 69.
———, Lord Castlereagh joins the allies in, 80.
Frederick's Place, origin of, 282.
Free-Thinking Christians, account of, 209, 344.
French Protestant Church, in St. Clement's Lane, 704; Hospital, description, &c. 195; when founded, ib.
Frend, William, Esq. 633.
Ferrier, Mr. his unfortunate death at the London docks, 78.
Friar Street, 657.
Friars Penitents, of what they consisted, 278, 279,
Friday Street, 715.
Fripperers and Upholders, 257.
Frost, account of the great one in 1814, 82, 83.
Frostiana; a history written and printed on the Thames, 83.
Fewterer, Father, curious extract of, 512.
Fuller, Judge, alms-houses founded by, 119.
Fulwood's Rents, 755.
Furnivals's Inn, ib.

G.

Garlick Hill, 640.
Garrick, the celebrated, gave the first proofs of his astonishing power in Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, 133, 134.
Garter Place, in Barbican, 217.
Gas Light and Coke Companies, 123, 747.
Gate, Geoffry, spoiled the brew-house at St. Catharine's, 137.
Gateway, ancient, leading to St. Bartholomew's priory, atrocities committed there, 451, 452.

George III. a new statue of, erected in the Council Chamber in commemoration of the Jubilee, 23.
German Jews, account of their synagogue, 155, 156.
Gerrard's Hall, 712.
Giltspur Street Compter, 617.
Girard, General, 49.
Glisson, Dr. Francis, 724.
Globe Fire Office, Cornhill, some account of, 265.
Gloucester, Bishop of, 78.
———, Duke of, 43.
Goddard, Rev. Dr. his sermon at Lambeth Chapel at the consecration of the Bishop of London, 78.
Goldsmid, Mr. Abraham, death of, 31; effects produced by his death, 32.
———, Benjamin and Abraham, Esqrs. on their exertions relative to the Jews Hospital in Mile-End Road, 120
Goldsmith, the celebrated, 618.
———'s Row, Stowe's remarks on, 358.
Gondamar, Count, ambassador from Spain, formerly had his town residence in Petticoat Lane, 151, 152.
Goodman's farm, site of, 135.
——— Fields, short account of, 133; formerly a farm belonging to the Minoresses of St. Clare, ib.; origin of the name, ib.
Gore, Mr. minister of Barbican Chapel, remarks on, 218.
Gordon, Lord George, 610.
Gottorp, Count, 34.
Gouge, Thomas, 608.
Gower, Lord Levison, his conduct respecting Mr. Bellingham, 60—63; writes a letter to Lord Castlereagh, 64.
Gracechurch Street, 678.
Grafton, Duke, his death, 39.
Grandison, Thomas, 508.
Grecian architecture, the new Mint a specimen of the purest style of, 136.
Green Arbour Court, 618.
Green Park, description of the fortress, the royal booth, &c. erected in commemoration of peace with France, 104; decorations, amusements, &c. 104—108.
Green Yard, its use, 199.
Grenville, Lord, created chancellor of Oxford, 9.
Gresham, Sir Thomas, description of his tomb, 166.
Greville Street, 755.
Grey, Earl, part which he took respecting some provision for Mr. Percival's family, 55.
Grey Friars, convent of, 382.
Grieg, Mr. Joseph, remarks on, 322.
Grub Street, why so called, 200; history of, 202.
Gutter, or Gutherin's Lane, why so called, 314.
Guy, Thomas, Esq. 265.

H.

Haberdashers' shops made a gay appearance in 1580, 318.
Half-Moon Tavern, some account of it, 350, 351.
Handel, Mr. 574.
Hangman's Gains, 143.
Hanover Yard, remains of antiquity in, 202.
Hans, Jacobson, jeweller to James III. formerly resided in Petticoat Lane, 152.
Harborne, William, 508.
Hare, John, merchant, anecdote respecting, 369.
Harley, Alderman, account of the mansion built by, 349.
Harlow, Sir Robert, destroyed the Cross in Cheapside, 355.
Harrington, Sir John, his conduct to Sir John Skynner, 530, 532; to Mr. Sutton, 536.
Hart, Mr. 342.
—— Street, some remarks on, 338.
Hartshorne Manufactory, 126.
Hartwell, Buckingham, the residence of Louis XVIII, 90.
Harvey, Dr. William. 624.
Hassan, Mirza Abdul, the Persian ambassador, his reception at the Queen's palace, 8, 9.
Hatt, Rev. Andrew, 126.
Hatton Garden, 752.
Hawkins, Sir John, 695.
Hay, principal markets for, 477; advantages taken of the farmers in the sale of, 477, 478.
Hayti, Black Emperor of, 45.
Henry VIII. disguised himself, and came into the city to see the cavalcade of the City Watch, 368; his impious conduct, 382; what occasioned his zeal for the Reformation,

426, 427, (note); his conduct on his death-bed, 453; remarks on his folly, 481; was the beginning of English persecution, 483, 484; his indiscriminate vindictiveness, 484, 485—506; death of, 488; his conduct to such as disputed his supremacy, 511; to the Carthusian Monks, ib. et seq.
Hentzner, Paul, extract from, on the ceremony used on proclaiming Bartholomew Fair, 464, 465.
Heralds' College, 638.
Herber, the, 710.
Hermit, one formerly resided near London Wall, 219.
Hermitage upon the Wall, early history, 338.
——— Place, 592.
Hertford, description of the school there belonging to Christ's Hospital, 383, 384.
High Street, Shadwell, great alteration made in it, occasioned by fire, 149.
Hill, General, 49.
——, Mr. 64.
——, Sir Rowland, the first Protestant who filled the office of lord-mayor of London, 274; short memoir of, 274, 275.
Hogarth, where born, 620.
Holborn, 751.
Holland, effects of the news of the counter-revolution upon the City of London, 78, 79.
———'s Coffee House consumed by the fire at the Custom House, 84.
Holywell Mount, where situated, 182.
Hospitals, Jews, Mile End Old Town, 119; London, 124; Raine's, 129; at St. Catherine's, 138; St. Mary Spital, 172; Bethlehem, 186, 220; Aske's, 191; City of London Lying-in, 192, 193, 194; New St. Luke's, 194; French, 195; St. Athony, 228; Guy's, Southwark, 265; Christ's, 380; Bartholomew's, 400, 407, 446, 505; at the Charter House, 535, 538, 541; St. Thomas's, 400; Scots,
Howell, his remarks on the superstitions Puritans, 356.
Howley, Dr. elected Bishop of London, 77; consecrated Bishop at Lambeth Chapel, 78.
Hudson, Jeffery, 401.
Hudson's Bay Company, 677.
Hughes, Mr. lines written by on Mr. Thomas Britton, 576.
Hungerford, Lady Alice, account of, 377; executed, 378
Hunter, Alderman, 27; his lucrative situation, ib.
Huntingdon, Countess, 585, 586.
Hutchison, Mr. 111.
Holywell Priory, where it was situated, 182; by whom founded, ib.
Honey Lane, Stowe's observations respecting it, 306,
——— Market, 304.
Hope Insurance Office, 632.
Houghton, Prior, 511; his death, 512.
Houndsditch, whence it derived its name, 152; ancient history of, 152, 153.
House of Commons, debate of respecting John Gale Jones, 12; how far its power extends, 13; on the privileges of, 15.
House of Lords, alarm occasioned in the, by the death of Mr. Perceval, 54.
Howard family formerly resided at the Charter House, 525.
———, Mr. the celebrated, founder of Cold Bath Fields Prison, 581.
———, Mr. R. A. 111.
Howe, Mr. short account of, 522.
Howe, Rev. John, some account of him, 212.
Hutton, Rev. John, 538.

I.

Iconoclates, 354.
Illuminations, account of, occasioned by the allies having entered Paris, 89, 90; splendid on the victory of Vittoria, 75.
India House, account of the splendid illuminations in honour of the victory of Vittoria, 75.
Infant Charity School of Pentonville, 605.
Infidel Fanatics of the French Revolution, remarks on, 557.
Ingram Court, 678.
Inscriptions on the alms-houses of the Corporation of the Trinity House, 118; on the Jews' Chapel in Mile End Road, 120; on a stone dug up near Goodman's Fields, 123; on the Danish church

in Wellclose Square, 128; in St. Catharine's church, 140; in great St. Helen's, 165, 166; in St. Leonard Shoreditch church window, 181; at Bunhill Fields burial-ground, 189; in Aske's Hospital, 192; on the exterior of the Lying-in Hospital, City Road, 193, 194; on the French Hospital, St Luke's, 195; on a glass bason in Dr. Williams's library in Red Cross Street, 214; on Barbican Chapel, 218; in the church of St. Martin Ontwich, Bishopsgate-street, 229, 230; St. Andrew Undershaft, 241; in the Collegiate Chapel, Ram Alley, 245; in St. Peter's, Cornhill, 263, 264; in Spinning Alley, Old Bethlem, 339, (Note;) in Bow Church, 365; in Christ's Hospital, 396; Mr. Sutton's in the Charter House and Chapel, 539, 550; in St. Bartholomew's church, 446; in the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, 448, 449; on the pump at Clerkenwell, 566; in St. James, Clerkenwell, 568, 570; at Bagnigge Wells, 599, 600.

Isabella, titular Queen of France, her enormous conduct, 374, 375, 376.

Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells Tea Gardens, 594, 595.

Ivy Lane, 625.

J.

Jacks, Mr 23.

Jackson, Mr. anecdote of, 297.

Jacomb, Mr. remarks on, 322.

Jefferies, Chancellor, his remains said to have been discovered in the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 32.

Jenkyn, Rev. William, memoir of, 341, 342.

Jerusalem Tavern, 587.

Jewin Street, early history of, 340; improvements of, 345; remarks on the neighbourhood of, 340.

Jewry Street, 672.

Jews Chapel in Brick Lane, its origin, 174.

Jews, Portuguese, account of the hospital erected by, 119, 120; the asylum of, in Bevis Marks, 120.

Jones, Evan, Mr. Wilson's remarks on, 330.

Jones, John Gale, trial of, 11, 12, 13.

——, Inigo, 351.

——, Mr. William, 605, 606.

——, Mr. Herbert, 585,

Jortin, Dr. 695.

Jubilee, circumstantial account of the, 1; conduct of the City of London respecting, ib; statue of K. George III. erected in the Council Chamber in commemoration of the, 23.

Judge Jefferies, 292.

Jury of Puritans, curious names of, 355, 356.

Justing, Royal, 480.

K.

Kelly, Captain Hinton, his escape from the fire at the Custom House, 85.

Kelly, Miss, her escape from fire at the Custom House, 5.

Kemble, Mr. his motion respecting Colonel Wardle, 5—8.

King's Arms public-house much damaged by the fire at the Custom House, 84, 85.

———— Yard, its original state, 284.

—— Head Tavern, Mark Lane, 670.

Kirby, Mr. 611.

Kirkman, Mr. Alderman, short account of, 290.

Kitchen, Anthony, Bishop of Llandaff, short account of, 305.

Kotzebue, Count, 60, 61.

L.

Lachrymatories, Roman, dug up in Whitechapel parish, 122.

Lad Lane, short account of, 298.

Lamb's Chapel Court, 337.

Lambert, a Catholic priest, burnt at Smithfield, some account of, 485, 486, 487.

Lamplighter, account of one being blown off Blackfriars Bridge, 68.

Lardner, Rev. Dr. 672.

Lasco, John, 494.

Latille, Mr. 111.

Lavington, Dr. 711.

Laud, Archbishop, 237.

Lauderdale, John Maitland, his town residence, 351.

Lawrence Lane, how occupied, 306.

Lawrence Pountney Lane, 705.
———, Dr. remarks on his opinions, 332.
Lazar house, one formerly at Mile End, 118.
Leadenhall Market, 243. ; description and use of, 245, 472.
——— Street, 242; formerly the site of distinguished houses, 247.
Leatherseller's Hall, some account of, 167.
Lee, Dr. Rowland, 609.
Legatt, Bartholomew, 502.
Legend respecting St. Bartholomew, 408—423.
Lettsom, Dr. short account of his house in Sambrook Court, 289.
Lethbridge, Mr. 14 ; resolutions proposed by relative to Sir Francis Burdett, 15; his resolution agreed to, 16.
Levy, Mr. Lyon, throws himself from the top of the monument, 28.
Letters, charges of by post, 685.
Libel, remarks on the nature of, 13.
Library, Dr. William's, for the use of Protestant dissenting ministers, 209; when erected, 210; description, 211 ; what it contains, 213; curiosities, 213, 214 ; register for children kept there, 215.
——— belonging to Sion College, some account of, 221, 222 ; belonging to the church of Austin Friars. 225.
——— in St. Bartholomew's Hospi- 450, 451.
Licence, copy of a curious one, 331, 332.
Licences, a stop put to the intercourse of France by, 69.
Lilburn, Colonel John, his opposition to Cromwell, 185.
Limehouse, account of the hamlet, its situation, &c. 115 ; its appearance much altered by the recent increase of building in the vicinity of, ib. ; remarks on the fire which took place there in 1716, ib. ; extent of the parish, 116; church, situation and description of, 117 ; peculiarity respecting the dial of, 116 , origin of the name, ib.
Lime Street, 25—678
Lincoln, Bishop of, 35.
Lindsay, Dr. remarks on, 333; succeeds the Rev. James Fordyce at the chapel in Monkwell Street, 336.
Liquor shops, a greater number in Whitecross Street than any other place of the same extent, 200.
Lister, William, 325
Livery of London, a deputation from, visits Sir Francis Burdett in the Tower, 22 ; require a common hall for taking into consideration the conduct of the House of Commons respecting Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Gale Jones, 26.
Lobb, Rev. Theophilus, short memoir of, 318.
London Association, 139, 290.
——— Archers, trials of skill of the, 481, 482.
———, Bishop Stratford of, 505.
———, Bishop Porteus of consecrated at St. John's church, 570.
——— Bridge, number of passengers over in one day, 641—644 ; waterworks, 615.
——— Dock Company, 48 ; Docks, a great part of the parish of Wapping has been excavated for the formation of, 144 ; were their extent, 144, 145 ; entrance to, 145 ; when opened, ib. ; ceremony at the opening of, ib.; the Dock Directors give a grand dinner to Earl Camden, &c 145, 146; water, pernicious effects of, 78.
——— Coffee House, 631, 632.
——— Infirmary for the Eye, account of, 562—565; is in a flourishing state, 565.
——— Institution, its views, 284 ; library, ib ; rules and regulations of, 285—288.
——— Female Penitentiary, 600, 601, 602.
——— House, Aldersgate Street, some account of, 349, 350.
——— Stone, 706 ; Eating House, ib.
——— Tavern, site of, 231 ; style, elegance, and description of, 231, 232.
——— Lying-in Hospital, when instituted, 351.
——— Wall, great contrast between the present state of its neighbourhood and that of 1521, 219 ; remains of the old, 616.
———, the effects which the news of the allies having entered Paris had on the citizens of, 69; when the intelligence of Buonaparte's resignation

resignation was received in, 89; account of the public entry of the king of France into, 91, 92; the last levee of the king of France held in, 92.
——— City of, sometime surrounded by a trench, 118.
——— Workhouse, situation and description, 162.
Long Lane, ancient history of, 352; remarks on, ib.
Lombard Street, 680—688.
———, White Friars, 725.
Love, Christopher, short account of, 293.
——, Rev. Christopher, his prophecies, 341.
Lovell, Sir Thomas Lysons's account of his funeral, 254, 255.
———'s Court, 625.
Louis XVIII. 41; receives an invitation from the Prince Regent, 90; account of his entrance into London, 91, 92; dines with the Queen and the Prince Regent at Carlton House, 92; the Prince invests him with the order of the Garter, ib.; his last levee in London, ib., leaves London, 93.
Lothbury, by whom formerly inhabited, 276, 277.
Ludgate Street and Hill, 629—631; the old gate so called, 631.

M.

Macdonald and two women head a numerous mob, and commit several depredations, 159; executed on Tower Hill, ib.
Macclesfield, some remarks on the free-school there, 386.
Madden, Richard, D. D. Lloyd's remarks on, 310.
Magistrate, Chief, annual expences of, 40.
Magnay, Richard, 66.
———, Mrs. name of a young woman who stole a child from the door of Mr. Dellowe, 65; curious account of this affair, 65, 66; she is committed to custody and convicted of a misdemeanor, 66.
Mahon, Colonel Mac, 59.
Maiden Lane, what anciently termed, 302.
Mails, nightly, sent off from the General Post Office, 684.
Malcolm, Mr. death of, 381; remarks on his account of Mr. Sutton and Mr. Skynner, 527—533; his observations on charities, 545.
Mansion House, account of the feast, illuminations, decorations, &c. at, on the Jubilee, 2, 3.
———————, splendid illuminations in July 1813, 73.
——————— and Stocks Market, some account of, 268.
Manuscripts in the Library at Austin Friars, 225.
Manny, Sir Walter, 509; short account of, 510.
Mark Lane, 673; Meeting House once in, 676.
Market, Stocks, 268.
Marine society's school, some account of it, 163, 164.
Marr's family, account of the dreadful murder, 47.
Mathematical society, description of, and remarks on, 177.
Martin's Lane, 66.
Martyrdoms at Smithfield, 482, 484 504.
Mayor, Lord, account of his procession to St. Paul's on the Jubilee, 1, 2.
Mead, Matthew, appointed minister of Shadwell, 149.
Meat, the price of, much enhanced by war, 471, 472.
Medical Society of London, 741.
Mercers' school, short account of, 283.
Merchants of London, their donations to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts, on the Jubilee, 4.
Merchant, John, licensed to export ale, 137.
Merchant Taylor's Hall, account of the grand fete at, 99, 100.
——————————— almshouses, by whom founded, 134.
Metropolis, splendid illuminations in, at the victory of Vittoria, 73.
Metropolis, eastern boundary of the, 124.
Methuen, Mr. on the treatment of the Princess of Wales, 93; moves an address to the Prince Regent, ib.
Middlesex House, its erection not known, 434; description of, 434, 435;

435; what occasioned the dissolution of the church of, 436.
Middleton, Mr. his remarks on Smithfield market, 470.
Miles's Lane, 702, Meeting, 704.
Mile End Old Town, situation and extent of, 117.
Milk Street, what celebrated for, 302, 303.
Mills, John, 118.
Mills, Rev. Dr. Jeremiah, 692.
Militia, 17, 18, 19, 20.
Milton, John, 712.
Mincing Lane, 698.
Minories, origin of the term, 130; description of the street, 130, 131; some account of a convent founded there, ib.
Mint, New, &c. occasioned several houses to be removed, 136; some account of, 136, 137; by whom executed, 136; is inaccessible to strangers, 137.
Mint, The, 659.
Moira, Earl of, 87.
Monk, General, 324; conjectures concerning his residence, 203, 204.
Monks of the Priory, of St. Bartholomew, account of, 424.
Monks of the Blackfriars, 637.
Monkwell Street, from whence it obtained its name, 330.
Montague, Sir Henry, 543.
Monument, The, 647, View of, 649.
Monuments, in Trinity Church, Minories, of William Legge and the Right Honourable Lord Dartmouth, 132; of the Duke of Exeter in St Catherine's, 141; of Thomas Lord Darey, in St. Botolph, Aldgate, 150; of Paul, Sir Pindar, and Hodges Shaughsware, in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 159, 160; of Francis Beancroft, in St. Helen's, 165; of Sir Robert Ladbrook, Knt. in Christ's church, Spital Fields, 171; of Mr. Fox, in St. Giles, Cripplegate, 205; of Constance Witney, ib; of John Milton, 206; in St Martin Outwich, of Mr. Richard Staper, 230; Sir Thomas Offley, 241; De Humphry Brook, ib.; Mr. John Stone, ib.; Hugh Hamersley, 241, 242; William Berriman, 242; all in St. Andrew Undershaft; Cowper family and Robert Fabian in St. Michael, Cornhill, 260; in St. Peter's, Cornhill, 263; of Sir Rowland Hill, 278; of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith, in St. Michael Bassishaw, 292; of Sir John Cheke, 295; Dr. William Fuller, Bishop, of London, and Mary Davenport, in St. Vedast church in Foster Lane, 315; Peter Herwood, in St. Anne and St. Agnes, 314; of Dr. Newton, in Bow church, 364; of John Law and Francis Beaumont, in the Charter House, 550; of Henry the Eighth, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 447; and Elizabeth Freke, in Bartholomew's church, 446; in St. James's, Clerkenwell, of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, 571.
Moore, Rev. George, 28.
Moorfields, its use in early times, 184, 185; once let for four marks a year, 185.
More, Sir Thomas, lord chancellor, some account of him, 303, 484.
Morrison Gilbert, alderman, 445.
Mortimer, Roger, his profligate conduct and unfortunate end, 375, 376.
———, Sir John, is supposed to have suffered death innocently, 377.
Mowlson, Sir Thomas, 445.
Muggleton and Reeves, societies of, where held, 338, 339.
Munckley, Mr. 455.
Murder of Mr. Bonar and his wife, 72.
Murders, dreadful, which took place in the winter of 1811, 46, 47.
——— ———, of the families of Marr and Williamson, 48; at the shop of Mr Prior, 65.

N.

Nag's Head Tavern, 301.
Napoleons, 87.
Naumachia, or great sea fight, 104; minute account of, 111.
Neapoli, Garnerius de, first prior of St. John of Jerusalem, 567.
Neal, Mr. Daniel, 322; some account of, 325.
Neal, Thomas, Esq. founder of Shadwell church, 147; first established the

the water-works at Shadwell, 148.
Neild, Mr. 611.
Newberry, Mr. supposed to have been a character in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 628.
New Bridge Street, 633.
Newby, Mrs. eulogium on her skill and management as matron to the Lying-in-hospital, 193.
Newcastle House, site of, 577; remains of the old nunnery in the garden of, 578.
Newcastle, mad Duchess of, her conduct gave rise to a scene in Cibber's Play of "The Sick Lady Cured," 577.
Newgate, resolutions of the common council relative to the management of, 23, 24.
———, history of, 609; prison, 610—614, 736.
———, market, 472, 625.
——— Street, description of, 402; whence it derives its name, 403.
New church yard near Bethlehem, by whom enclosed, 185.
New River, 595, to 599.
Newman, Mr 611.
Newton, Dr. monument and inscription to his memory, 365; short account of him, 365, 366.
———, Rev. John, 691.
Newspapers, 740. See Post Office.
Nicholas Lane, 705.
Nicholson, Philip convicted of the murder of Mr. Bonar and his wife, 71; tried at Maidstone, 71, 72; executed, 72.
Noble, Mr. Daniel, 207.
——— Street, 314.
Norfolk, Duke, first proprietor of the Charter House, 524; what was the cause of his death, 526.
Northampton House, 590.
——— Square, 589.
North, Lord Roger, 508.
Northburgh, Michael de, 509.
Northesk, Earl of, receives a sword voted by the city of London, 30.
Norton, Sir Fletcher, 13.
Nunnery, an ancient one, formerly stood on the ground occupied by Little St. Helen's, 167.
——— lands belonging to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, 567.
Nuns of the priory of St. Bartholomew, 424.
Nye, Mr. Philip, 322; short memoir of, 322, 323, 324.

O.

Oaths, nature of those which the Prince took on becoming Regent, 38.
Olave, St. Hart Street, remarks on the parish of, 332.
Old Bailey, 613—618.
Old Change, 714.
Old Fish Street, 715.
Old Jewry, 279.
Old Vinegars Ring, 185.
Oldenburgh, Duchess of, goes to the opera, 94; the allied sovereigns breakfast with her, 96; visits St. Paul's, ib.
Olive, Lord, his motion for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Perceval, 56.
Orange, Prince of, 43.
Orange Boven, meaning of the term, 79.
Omnium, fall at the death of Abraham Goldsmid, 32; great fall of in consequence of an imposition played off in the Metropolis, 86; rise of, 88.
Order, Royal, for removing the taverns, booths, &c. from Hyde Park, 113, 114.
Owen, Dr. Henry, 669.
Oxford, Bishop, 78.
——— Court, 708
Occurrence, singular respecting the arrest of a dead body, 45.

P.

Pagoda, description of, one constructed in St. James's Park, 103.
Paine, Thomas, 591.
Painting, of Charles I. in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 159.
Paintings in the windows of St. Leonard, Shoreditch church 181, 182; in Sion College, 223; in St. Olave Jewry, 284; in Christ's Hospital, 395, 396, 397; in the Charter House, 538; of Thomas Britton, by Wolaston, 575; by Rigaud, 616; one at St. George's in the East, 127.

Pall Mall, 90.
Pannier Alley, stone monument in, 626.
Papey, a religious house by whom founded, 157.
Pardon church, early account of, 506, 507.
Parker and Perry's, Messrs. 111.
Parliament, first session of, for 1810, 9.
————, speech of the Prince Regent at the opening of, in Dec. 1812, 68.
————, Act respecting the Charter House, 541.
Parish clerks, of the city of London constitute a distinct society, 566.
Paris, on the news of the allies having entered, and its effects, 89.
Paris, George Van, short memoir of, 494, 495, 497, the last who was burnt at Smithfield, 495; remarks respecting him, 497.
Parry, Thomas, Esq. 508.
Paternoster Row, origin of the name, 627.
Payne, Mr. George, 402.
Peace, treaty of between Great Britain and Russia, 68.
———, treaty of proclaimed, 101.
Peele, George, short account of him, 397.
Peerless Pool, origin of the name, 195; short history of, 195, 196; its present state, 196.
Pemberton, Sir James, short account of, 315.
Pennendon Heath, account of the execution of Philip Nicholson, on, 72.
Pennant's remarks on superstition, 354.
Penn, the celebrated William, once a prisoner in the rules of the Fleet, 327.
Pentonville described, 605.
Perceval, Mr. his letter to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts, 4; his opinion respecting a leter written by Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents, 15; is shot at the House of Commons, 52—54; Lord Olive's motion for the erction of a monument to his memory, 56; his funeral, 56, 57.
Perceval, Mrs. amount of the annuity granted to her and her family, 55, 56.
————, Lady, 86.
Persecution, English, period when it first commenced, 463.
Persian Ambassador, Mirza Abdul Hassan, his departure from London, 39, 31.
Pettigrew, Mr. 744.
Pest House, or Ratcliffe Rowe, why so called, 195.
Petticoat Lane, short account of its ancient and present state, 151; stigmatized, 151; formerly a place of great note, 151, 152.
Petition of the common council respecting the restrictions on the Regent, 37.
Petitions, presented to the House for the release of Sir Francis Burdett from the Tower, 21; obstacles in the way of the citizens presenting the, 25.
Petty France, singular event which took place in 1662, 161; why so called, 161, 162.
Pewterers' Hall, 250.
Pickering, Roger, 322; some account of, 326, 327, 328, writings of, 326, 327.
————, Sir William, short account of him, 166.
Pictures in the College of Physicians, 624.
Pie Poudre Court, derivation of, 463
Pindar, Sir Paul, some account of him, 159, 160.
Pinners Hall, how occupied, 216.
Pins, when imported into England, 317.
Pipe, iron one blown from the Horseguards into the front of Whitehall, 68.
Pitt, William, the corporation erect a new monument to his memory in Guildhall, 70.
Placard, account of one which was exhibited at Amsterdam, 79.
Placards, at Covent Garden Theatre, during the O. P. riots, nature of, 5.
Plague of London, 504.
Plates, stereotype, 34.

Play, a great one acted at Skinner's Well, near Clerkenwell, 480.
Plomer, Sir Thomas, Knt. 5.
Poetry, 475, 571, 572, 575, 576.
Ponsonby, Mr. seconds Lord Castlereagh's motion respecting Mr. Perceval's family, 55.
Pope's Head Alley, how formerly occupied, 265.
Pope's supremacy, the, observations on, 511.
Poors' rates in rich parishes, 701
Popham, Andrew, 555.
Poppin's Court, 740.
Populace, conduct of relative to the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower of London, 17, 18, 19, 20.
————, on the conduct of, when the allied sovereigns passed through Hyde Park, 97, 98; character of during the stay of the Emperor and the King of Prussia, 102, 103.
Portland, Duke of, his death, 9; account of his funeral, ib.
————, Duchess of, ib.
Portraits in Dr. Williams's Library, of what they consist, 211, 212, 214, 215; in Christ's Hospital, 395, 396, 397; of Daniel Wray, Esq. 552; Charles II. ib.; Archbishop Sheldon of Canterbury, 554; Dr. Thomas Burnet, ib.; Earl William of Craven, 557; Villiers, Duke of of Buckingham, 560; The Lord Chancellor Shaftsbury, ib.; Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, ib.; James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, ib.; Bishop of Ely, Benjamin Laney, ib.; Bishop of Bristol, Dr. John Robinson, 560, 561; Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, 561; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, ib.; Morley, Bishop of Winchester, ib.; Lord John Somers, ib.; in the Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 450, 451, 452; in the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, of Sir Baptist Hick', 580.
Post Chaises, when first introduced into England, 317.
Post Office, General, 681, 750; officers, 685.
————, foreign office, 687; inland office, ib.; removal of, 688.
Pott, Perceval, Esq. 711.
Portuguese Jews, account of their synagogue, 155, 156.
Poultry Compter, short description, 308.
Preston, Robert, the Drawer at the Boar's Head Tavern, 703.
Priestley, Rev. Timothy, 342.
Price, Sir Charles, Alderman, one of the committee for appeasing the riots at Covent Garden Theatre, 5
Prince Augustus accompanies the King of Prussia to London, 95.
Prince Regent, the freedom of the city presented to him in 1811, 40; his reasons for declining it, ib.; account of a splendid fete given by him, 40, 41, 42, 43; his letter to the Duke of York, 50, 51; his answer to an address of the city of London in 1812, respecting a change in the government, &c. 67, 68; his speech on the opening of Parliament in December 1812, 68; his answer to the address of the city on the victory of Vittoria, 72, 73; invites the King of France to London, 91; account of the procession 90, 91, 92; the King of France invests him with the order of the Saint Esprit, 92; accompanies the king to Dover, 92, 93.
Prince Frederic accompanies the King of Prussia to London, 95.
——— Gazarin, ib.
——— Rupert, his residence, 208; short account of him, 208, 209.
——— William accompanies the King of Prussia to London, 95.
Princess of Wales, calumnies disseminated against her, 70; address of the, 70; her acknowledgements to the city of London for their adherence to her, 70, 71; the address of the city presented to her, 71; attends the grand fete at Vauxhall, but is denied a seat, 76; letter respecting her correspondence with the Queen, 93.
Prior, Mr. account of the murder committed in his shop, 65.
——, Matthew, his lines on Thomas Britton, 576.
Priory of St. Augustin, 225; what now converted into, 225.

Priory of Black Canons, by whom founded, 408; on the possessions of, 424.
——— of St. Bartholomew, on the possessions of, 424; when seized, 425; by whom repeopled, 427, 438, 439.
——— of the Holy Trinity, 250.
——— of St. John of Jerusalem, site of, 567; its origin, ib.; description of, 569.
——— of St. Mary of Elsing, ancient site of, 221; afterwards converted into a dwelling house, ib.
Prioress, Christiana, first of St. Mary's convent, 568.
Prison, New, when the foundation of it was laid, &c. 73.
———, debtors, for what it is erected, 198; good effects resulting from this prison, 199.
Procession, grand, of the allied sovereigns to Guildhall, 100.
———, account of the public, when the King of France entered London, 91, 92; on his leaving London, 92, 93.
Programme, official, 103.
Protestant Dissenting Charity School, situation, description, of, 437; regulations observed at, 437, 438; annual expenses of, 438.
Proverb of my Lord Mayor's fool, 304.
Psalmanazar, George, the celebrated literary impostor, his residence, 196.
Prussia, 90.
———, King of, his entrance into London, 95; visits the Duchess of Oldenburgh, 96; goes to the opera, 97; takes an aquatic excursion, 98; visits Oxford, 99; dines at Merchant Taylor's Hall, ib; goes to St. Paul's, ib.; goes to Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatre, 100; attends a fete at Burlington House, &c. 102.
Prujean Square, 620.
Prynne, his remarks on the conduct of Archbishop Laud, 257.
Pudding Lane, 617, 702.
Puddle Dock, 83.
Pulteney Hotel, the residence of the Emperor of Russia when he was in England, 95.
Puritans, history of, remarks on, 325, 326; ridiculous names given to their children, &c. 350.

Q.

Quakers, a deputation of the present, address, the Emperor, 102.
——— workhouse and school, 591.
——— meeting, Gracechurch Street, 699.
Quarters, the account of, 226, 227.
Queen Anne Bullen, her reception at the standard in Cheapside, 366.
——— Charlotte, the care of the King's person entrusted to her during his illness, 33, her reply on the occasion, 56; nature of her correspondence with the Princess of Wales, 93, 94.
Queen Elizabeth, her attachment to the Reformation, 501; number of persons who suffered during her reign, 502.
——— Mary, her thirst for blood exhibited by the numbers who suffered during her reign, 501, 502.
——— Philippa, [illegible] anecdote respecting, 331, 332.
Queen Street, Cheapside, how formerly occupied, 357.
Queens, four, buried in Christ Church, 374.
Quercitanus, 679.
Quick, Rev. Dam. 475.
Quin, Mr. 40.

R.

Rag Fair, some remarks on, 164.
Rahere, the prime founder of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 407; legend respecting, 408—433; miracles respecting, 430, 431; Church of St. Bartholomew the Less stands its original, 444.
Raine, Henry, Mr. founder of Raine's Hospital, some account of, 139.
Raine's Hospital, situation of, 139; when erected, ib.; regulations established by the founder, 140.
Rain Inn, Smithfield, 479.
Ramsay, Lady Dame Mary, some account of her, 308.

Radcliffe

Ratcliffe Highway, 49.
Rawlinson, Mr. some account of, 349, 350.
Read, Mr. Henry, 332.
Redcross Street, situation and descriptions of, 200
Rees, Dr. Abraham, short account of, 343, 344.
Reformation, some remarks on the, 483, 484.
Reformers, the, on their cruelty and inconsistency, 496, 497, 498, 499, 501.
Rejoicings, public, at the news of the Counter Revolution in Holland, 78.
Report, unfavourable, of his majesty's health in 1811, and its consequences, 46.
Resolutions of the Common Council respecting the prisons, 23, 24.
Resurrection, representation of the, at the gate of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, 289.
Riccard, Sir Andrew, 668, 669.
Richardson, the Novelist, 625; 722.
Riche, Sir Richard, priory and mansion of St. Bartholomew granted to, 425, 426, 427.
Riots at Covent Garden Theatre, account of, 4; conduct of the people during the, 5, 6, 7.
River Thames, singular appearance of in 1814, 81, 82, 83.
Robbery in St. Paul's Chathedral, 35.
Robertus, a pious priest, his zeal caused the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem to be founded, 567.
Rochester, Bishop Fisher, attempt to poison him, 505.
Rogers, Mr. John, his opinion that burning was no cruel death, 491; was himself burnt, 500.
Romaine, Rev. William, 636.
Roman Cemetery discovery in Sun Tavern Fields, 148.
Roman Coins, account of some found in Sun Tavern Fields, 148, 149.
Romilly, Sir Samuel, his opinion concerning Sir Francis Burdett's letter to his constituents, 15.
Roose, John, a cook, his wicked conduct and execution, 503.
Rose and Crown public house consumed by the fire of the Custom House, 84.
Rosemary Lane, description of, 134; what formerly was called Hog Lane, 135.
Rotherhithe, a new dock was opened there in 1811, 39.
Round Court, how occupied, 404.
Rundell and Bridge's shop, 631.
Russia, treaty of peace with, and Great Britain, 68.
Russian Company, 677.
——— Governor, 60.
Rutland Place, why so called, 562.
Ryder, Mr. 64.

S.

Sackville, Isabella, the last prioress of the convent of St. Mary of Jerusalem, 568.
Sadler, Mr. 105.
Sadler's Wells Theatre, 592; Wells, 593, 594.
Salisbury, Bishop, 567.
———, Marquis of, 80.
———, Sir Robert, 16.
Saloon, grand, at Carlton House, description of, 38.
Salter's Hall meeting, 708.
Sambrook Court, short account of, 289.
Sandemanian Chapel, account of, 206, 207.
Sandemanians, their tenets, 206, 207.
Saunders, Mr. his address to the committee of the Infirmary for the Eye, 563, 564.
Sandom, Ralph, 89.
Saxons, the first who divided the penny, 279.
Scales, Lord, remarks on, 481.
Sceptre of gold and other articles seized on the Thames, 45.
Scory, Bishop, trys to convert Joan Boucher at the stake, 491.
Scottish Hospital, 734.
Sculpture of William Evans and Jeffery Hudson in Newgate Street, 401.
Seacoal Lane, 621.
Seaman, Dr. some account of him, 320, 321.
Seddon, Mr. George, some account of, 350.
Siene, 60.
Sellis, one of the valets to the Duke of Cumberland is suspected to be the

the person who attempted to assassinate the Duke, 29; is found dead in his bed, 29, 30; verdict on the body, 30.
Sellon, Rev. William, minister of St. James, Clerkenwell, tablet to his memory, 570.
Serjeant Best, his remarks relative to Mr. Clifford, 8.
Serjeant's Inn, 745.
Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, 579, 580, 581.
Shadwell parish, formerly called, 147; to what it formerly belonged, ib.; situation and description of the, 147, 148.
——— Spa, by whom discovered, 149; useful qualities of, 149.
Shaftesbury, Bishop Burnet of, 571; remarks on his character, 573.
——— House, original and present state of, 351.
Shaughsware, Hodges, some account of him, 160; his funeral, 160, 161.
Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, 554.
Shephard, Rev. Mr. his tenets, 579.
Sheridan, Mr. his denunciation against Mr. Yorke, 16, 37.
Shoe Lane, 740,
Shooter's Hill, 95.
Shoreditch, what anciently designated, 177; from whence it derived its present name, 178.
Shore, Jane, tradition respecting, 177; description of her person and dress, 178.
——— Place, ancient tradition of, 179.
Sidmouth, Lord, 113.
Sidney House, 619.
Sildam, the name of a large stone building which formerly stood in Cheapside, 619; use, 368.
Silver Street, why so named, 319; some account of the meeting house so called, 321.
Sion College, situation of, 220; original use of, 221; description of its present state, ib.; library, 221, 222, 223; paintings in the hall of, 223.
Skinner Street, 618—621.
———, Sir John, his affair with Mr. Sutton, 530, 531; his death, 531, 532.
Spa Fields Chapel, 584, 585.
Spalato, Archbishop of, short account of, 307, 308.
Spanish Ambassador, splendid illumination at his house in honour of the victory of Vittoria, 73.
Speech of the Prince on being appointed Regent, 58.
Spencer, Dr. John, 608.
Spice Islands, why so called, 126.
Spinola, Benedict, an Italian merchant, some account of, 155.
Spital Fields, to what it formerly belonged, 170; history of, 170; what occasioned the neighbourhood of it to be so populous, 173; lately much impoverished by the high price of silk, 173, 174.
Smirke, Mr. 111.
Smith, Captain John, 608.
——— Henry, 118.
Smithfield, one of the principal markets for hay and straw, 477; price of hay at, 478; West, what it was formerly, 461, 462; market, is of very long standing, 463; number of cattle, &c. &c. annually sold at, 469, 475, 476; number of horses annually brought to, 476; some account of the grand spectacle exhibited there in 1467, 481; on the scenes of bloodshed there, 482, 483.
Snow, account of the great falls of in 1814, 80.
—— Hill, act for improving the entrance at, 46, 620.
Society, Marine, 163.
Somerset, Earl, a royal justing between him and the seneschal of Henault, 480
——— House, grand illuminations at in commemoration of the victory at Vittoria, 73.
Soup House, institution in Spital Fields, 174, 175.
South Sea House, situation and description of, 252.
——— Company, origin of, 253; capital, ib.; privilege of, increased a stagnation in trade, 253, 254.
Southwark Bridge, 641.
St Agnes le Clare's spring, where situated, 190; description and efficacy of, 191.
St. Anne's, Precinct of, 615.
St. Clement's Lane, 705.

St. Gregory, parish of, 629.
St. George's Dock, its extent, 144; situation and description of, 144, 145.
St. Helen's Place now a handsome street, 167.
———— square, what it contains, ib.
St. James's Park, account of a grand fete held there in commemoration of peace with France, 104—113.
St. John's Gate, 570, 587.
St. John of Jerusalem, order of the Knights of, 586, 587; priory of, ib.
————, ancient chapel of, in the Tower, 656.
St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, 187, 194; some account of it, 194; treatment of the patients, ib.
St. Margaret's Hill, 65.
St. Martin's Le Grand, 403, 404; description of the street so called, 404; its history, 405, 406; by whom founded, 505; formerly a college, 406, 407.
St. Martin Vintry's Burial Ground, 644.
St. Paul's church, celebration of the Jubilee at, 2.
———— Cathedral, robbery at, 35.
———— Church Yard, 628.
St. Sepulchre's parish, 622.
St. Swithin, some account of, 706, 707.
Stage coach and waggon Inns, &c. list of, 299, 300, 501.
Staining Lane, site of, 317.
Standard in Cheapside, some account of, 360.
Stanmore, 91.
Staple's Inn, 756.
Statue of Robert Aske, in Aske's Hospital, 191, 192.
Statues on the gates of Bethlehem, Moorfields, 186.
Staines, Sir William, his benevolence, 217.
Steelyard, The, 614.
Stevens, George, Alexander, his humerous lines on Bartholomew Fair, 464.
Stock Exchange, imposition practised on the, by De Berenger, &c. 86, 87, 88.
Stone, curious one dug up in Whitechapel parish, 122.
——, Thomas, curious will of, 260, 261.
Stowe, the celebrated historian, short memoir of, 248, 249, 250; his monument,
Strachan, Sir Richard, receives a sword voted by the City of London, 30.
Stratford bakers, anecdotes respecting, 243, 244.
Straw, principal markets for, 477; impositions practised upon farmers in the sale of, 477, 478.
Streets mostly inhabited by Jews, 133.
Sun Tavern Fields, of what they consist, 147; a Roman Cemetery discovered in, 148.
Surgeons, Royal College of, sanction the Vaccine Inoculation, 72.
Surrey, Earl of, his execution, 484, 488.
Sutton, Mr. Thomas, memoir of him, 527, et seq.; a favourite with the ladies, 528; sources of his immense riches, 529, 530; his affair with Sir John Skynner, 518, 532; his charities, 534; extent of his fortune, 534; devoted his wealth chiefly to the Charter House, 535; account and expenses of his funeral, 538, 539.
————, Mrs. the Queen and Princesses are conducted into her gallery at the consecration of the Bishop of London, 78.
————, John, Alderman, &c. short account of, 515.
Swedenborg, Emanuel, his tenets and residence, 584.
Sweden, Ex-king of, when he arrived at Yarmouth, 34.
Swan with Two Necks, origin of the term, 298, 299.
Synagogues, Jews, in Duke's Place, short account of, 155, 156.
———— of the Jews burnt by the rabble, 278.

T.

Taylor, John, 725.
Temple Bar, 714.
Thaives Inn, 755.
Thames, River, singular appearance of in 1814, 80—10; account of a great frost on the, 82; of the amusements on, 82, 83; accidents which took place on the, ib.

Thames Street, 84.
Thames Street, Lower, 649.
Thermometer, Fahrenheit's state of during the great frost in 1814, 84.
Three Crane's meeting, or Queen Street Chapel, 643.
Threadneedle Street, why so called, 230.
Tishborne, Sir Rober, short account of, 315, 316.
Tobacco warehouses, 135; belonging to the London Docks, immense size of, 145.
Token House Yard, why so named, 279.
Tokens, King James's description of, 281; King Charles's, 281, 282.
Tolli, Barclay de, accompanies the the Emperor of Russia to London, 95.
Tolls, emoluments of arising from the fair of St. Bartholomew, 465, 466
Tooke, Mr. his sickness and death, 66, 67; his funeral, 67; his eccentricity, ib.
Tomb of Sir Julius Dalmare Cæsar in St. Helen's, 165; of Sir Thomas Gresham, 166; of Sir William Pickering, ib.; of William Bond, 166, 167; of Sir John Crosby and his wife, 167; of Constance Witney, 206; Mr. Hand, ib; in St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, 206; of Rahere, short account of, 408; description of Mr. Sutton's, 538, 539, 540.
Tournament, splendid, given by Edward III 480.
Tower, Royal, 711.
Tower of London, singular circumcumstances respecting one of the the tygers in the, 46.
Tower, The, 653; White Tower, 654. 655; West Gate, 654; view of from Tower Hill, 655; record office, 656; jewel office, 659; grand store house, 659; small armoury, ib.; Royal Train of Artillery, 661; horse armoury, ib.; Blood's attempt to steal the Crown, 655; Spanish armoury, 662; shell-work, 663; volunteer armoury and sea-armoury, ib.; names of the bulwarks in, 664; ancient palace, ib.; government, &c. of, 664, 665; ordnance office, 665.
Tower Hill, of the executions on, 658.
Trafford Prior supposed to be the last at St. Bartholomew's Priory, 127.
———— of the Carthusian monastery, 519.
Transparencies, description of the, exhibited at the illuminations in 1814, 90.
Treasury, The, 86.
Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Russia in 1812, account of, 68.
Treaty of peace proclaimed, 101.
Trial by Duel, account of one, 482.
Trinity House, The, 666.
Trinity Lane, 712.
Tripe's Yard, short account of, 152.
Trophy Tax, 27.
Tull, Mr. John, introduced post-chaises into England, 317.
Tun, the account of the prison so called, 252.
Tyburn, scenes of carnage at in 1534, 484.
Tyger, singular anecdote of one belonging to the Tower, 46.
Tyler, Wat, 503.

V.

Vaccination Houses, &c. 746.
Vaccine inoculation receives the sanction of the Royal College of Surgeons, 72. 747.
Vauxhall, account of the splendid illuminations, &c. exhibited there in honour of Lord Wellington's victory over the French at Victoria, 74, 75, 76.
Verstegan, Richard, an eminent antiquary, was born in the Liberty of St. Catharine's, 144; short account of him, 143.
Vincent, Earl of, 30.
Vyner, Sir Robert, anecdote of, 641.

U.

Urns, Roman, 129.

W.

Waggon inns, &c. list of, 299, 300, 301.
Waithman, Mr. resolution proposed by respecting the Common Council, 26.

Walcheren, Island of, meeting of the Livery in Guildhall, respecting, 8; investigation of the expedition of, 10.
Walbrook, its origin, 268—270.
Walker, Mr. 479; officers of, 479, 480.
Wallworth, Sir William, 703.
Walsh, Mr. his trial for having absconded with certain property belonging to the Solicitor General, 49.
Walsingham, Sir Francis, 157.
Walworth, Thomas, 519.
Wapping, sometimes called the Port of London, 143; whence it obtained its name, 143, 144; scantily supplied with houses in the reign of Charles I. 144.
Wardle, Colonel, 26.
Warehouses of the East-India Company, 251, 252.
Water Standard, the, where and by whom erected, 264.
Watling Street, 710.
Watts, Dr. Isaac, curious circumstance respecting, 157.
Weavers, Silk, greatly distressed during the late war, 173—175.
Weever, John, his epitaph, 571.
Weigh House, the, 262—698.
Welby, Mr. curious account of, 201.
Well, St. situation and description of, 345.
Wellclose Square, what formerly called, 127.
Wesley, John, the celebrated, when he first preached at Middlesex House, 436, 437.
West Cheap Conduit, account of, 360.
West India Docks, 31.
—— London Militia, 2.
Westmoreland and Windsor Courts, what formerly, 337.
Weston, Sir William, the last prior of St. John of Jerusalem, 567, 568.
Whitechapel Workhouse, 124.
———— Mount, its original name, 118.
Whitecross Street, early history of, 197; formerly had a cross, 198.
White Conduit House, 605.
White Friars' Precinct, 725.
White Hart Court, 695.
Whittington's College, 640; monument to Sir Richard, 641; palace, 670.
Williamson's family, dreadful murder of, 48.
Wills, the Rev. Thomas, short memoir of him, 328, 329; his works, 329.
Wilson, Mr. his remarks on Neale's history of the Puritans, 326; on the Rev. Evan Jones, 330; on Monkwell Street Chapel, 331; mistake of, 333; his remarks on the neighbourhood of Jewin Street, 340.
Winchester, Marquis of, 226.
———— Street, its origin, 226.
Winters of 1796 and 1814 greatly resembled each other, 81.
Wedderburn, Mr. 28.
Wollaston, Mr. paintings by, 575.
Wood, Mr. Alderman, 77.
——— Street Compter, site of, 302.
Woodford, Mr. 111.
Woodgate, Mr. 342.
Woodmason, Mr. his children all burned to death, 263.
Women, remarks respecting the extent of power with which they should be invested, 305, 306.
Worde, Wynken de, 722.
Worship Street, Baptist Chapel in, 627.
Worthington, Rev. Hugh, 709.
Wray, Daniel, Esq. the library in the Charter House presented by, 551.
Wright, Daniel Francis, 8.

Y.

Yarmouth, 34.
York, Duke of, 26, 41, 43; Duchess of, 41. 43, 74.
Yorke, Mr. his motion for the exclusion of strangers from the House of Commons, 10; Mr. Sheridan's remarks, 16.
Yorkshire Grey public house burnt down by the fire at the Custom House, 84.

Z.

Zachary, St. John, 315.
Zoar, Little, 190.